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METROPOLITAN
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CASSELL'S GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

CARNARVON
CONWY
DENBIGH
MERIONETH
MONTGOMERY
CARDIGAN
RADNOR
CARDIGAN BAY
Sarn Badrig
River Dovey
HARLECH
DOLGELLY
Barmouth or Abermaw
Machynlleth
Aberystwyth
Llanidloes
Newtown
Welshpool
Llangollen
Bala
Corwen
Criccieth
Pwllheli
Porthmadog
Tremadoc
Portmadoc
Bardsey Island or Yns Enlli
Yns Gwylan-dwr
Yns Gwylan-bach
Trwyn-cilan
Braich Ancleg
Braich-y-pwll
Porth Nigel or Hells Mouth
St Tudwals Road
St Tudwals Islands
Light Ho.
Aber Dysynni
Aberdovey
Borth
Aberystwyth
Llanbadarn
Llanrhystyd
Llansantffraid
Llanbadarn Fawr
Morfa-mawr
Aber Arth
Llanon
Llangranog
Penbryn
Aberporth
Tresaith
Penbryn
Llandyssul
Newcastle Emlyn
Cardigan
Llechryd
Llandysilio
Llanfyrnach
Crymmych
Eglwyswrw
Newport
Fishguard
Goodwick
Dinas
Maenclochog
Llanddewi Velfrey
Narberth
Whitland
Llandeilo
Llandovery
Llanwrtyd
Builth
Llanwrtyd Wells
Rhayader
Llandrindod
Llandrindod Wells
Penybont
Knighton
Presteigne
Kington
Hay
Brecon
Talgarth
Crickhowell
Abergavenny
Llanfyllin
Llanfair
Llanfair Caereinion
Welshpool
Montgomery
Newtown
Llanidloes
Llanbrynmair
Machynlleth
Dinas Mawddwy
Llanuwchllyn
Bala
Corwen
Llangollen
Ruthin
Denbigh
Llandrillo
Llandderfel
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Mold
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Ruabon
Chirk
Oswestry
Llanymynech
Llanfair Talhaiarn
Abergele
Llandrillo-yn-Rhos
Conway
Llandudno
Llanrwst
Betws-y-Coed
Capel Curig
Llanberis
Bangor
Carnarvon
Menai Bridge
Beaumaris
Llangefni
Holyhead
Amlwch
Penmaenmawr
Llandegai
Llandygai
Aber
Llanfairfechan
Abergwyngregyn
Talybont
Llanfairfechan
Penmaenmawr
Aber
Abergwyngregyn
Llandegai
Llandygai
Bethesda
Llanllechid
Llandegai
Llandygai
Bangor
Menai Bridge
Beaumaris
Llangefni
Holyhead
Amlwch
Llanerchymedd
Gaerwen
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll
Llanfair P.G.
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll
Gaerwen
Llanerchymedd
Amlwch
Holyhead
Llangefni
Beaumaris
Menai Bridge
Bangor
Carnarvon
Llanberis
Capel Curig
Betws-y-Coed
Llanrwst
Conway

CASSELL'S

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BEING

A Complete Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

SIXTY MAPS

CHEDDINGTON — FROME

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE

1899

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SAUVAGE

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DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Barony.—Properly the estate of a Baron; a territorial division of a county in Ireland, probably in former times the district of a native chief.

Borough, originally a fortified or corporate town:

County Borough.—Any borough instituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "a borough which on June 1, 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. Such boroughs are, for the purposes of this Act, administrative counties."

Municipal Borough.—A borough possessing a charter, and governed by a Mayor and Corporation.

Parliamentary Borough.—A borough returning a member, or members, to Parliament, or forming one of a group of boroughs represented in Parliament.

Burgh.—The Scottish term corresponding to the English "*borough*" (q.v.):

Burgh of Barony.—A burgh governed by a council and magistrates, or by the latter alone, and owing its charter to a feudal superior, not directly to the sovereign.

Burgh of Regality.—A Burgh of Barony formerly possessing exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its boundaries. The name is retained, but the jurisdiction has been abolished.

Municipal Burgh.—The same as Municipal Borough (q.v.).

Parliamentary Burgh.—The same as Parliamentary Borough (q.v.).

Royal Burgh.—A burgh created by Royal Charter.

Chapelry, a district assigned to a chapel-of-ease.

Civil Parish or *Township.* [TOWNSHIP.]

Ecclesiastical Parish.—A division of a parish, or parishes, for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hamlet, a section of a parish, a village, a group of houses.

Liberty.—A territorial division, in some counties, and sometimes containing more than one parish. The name refers to the fact that in this district certain franchises or privileges were, or still are, enjoyed.

Market Town.—A town which has the privilege of holding a public market on stated days of the week.

Parish.—A territorial division of a county for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Quoad Sacra Parish.—A parish, in Scotland, for ecclesiastical purposes only.

Riding.—One of the divisions (North, East and West) of the County of York in England, and of Co. Cork (East and West) in Ireland. The term is a corruption of the Old English *thryding* = a third part.

Tithing.—Originally a company of ten householders, or the district occupied by them. The name has now no practical signification.

Townland.—A division of a parish in Ireland, without rating powers.

Township.—A civil division of an ancient parish in England and Wales, where a separate poor rate is levied. The name is often retained even after the township is absorbed for rating purposes. In such cases the population does not appear in the Census Returns.

In the matter of place-names the spelling of the Census Returns has been followed, as has the official method of printing names in which a distinctive epithet occurs. Places to the names of which *Great*, *Little*, *North*, *South*, and the like are prefixed, should be looked for under the principal word. Thus *East Chelborough* will be found on page 2 as *Chelborough, East.*

When a number of places of the same name occur, they are arranged in the following order:—English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish, the most important ones coming first in each group.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abers.	Aberdeenshire.
Antr.	Antrim.
Args.	Argyllshire.
Arm.	Armagh.
Ayrs.	Ayrshire.
Banffs.	Banffshire.
Beds.	Bedfordshire.
Berks.	Berkshire.
Berws.	Berwickshire.
Brecons.	Brecknockshire.
Bucks.	Buckinghamshire.
Caiths.	Caithness-shire.
Cambs.	Cambridgeshire.
Cardigs.	Cardiganshire.
Carl.	Carlow.
Carmarths.	Carmarthenshire.
Carnarvs.	Carnarvonshire.
Cav.	Cavan.
Chesh.	Cheshire.
Clacks.	Clackmannanshire.
Cornw.	Cornwall.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Denbighs.	Denbighshire.
Derbys.	Derbyshire.
Dev.	Devon.
Don.	Donegal.
Dors.	Dorset.
Dub.	Dublin.
Dumbarts.	Dumbartonshire.
Dumfs.	Dumfriesshire.
Dur.	Durham.
E. R., N. R., W. R. Yorks.	East, North, West Riding, Yorkshire.
Edins.	Edinburghshire.
Elgs.	Elginshire.
Ferm.	Fermanagh.
Fifes.	Fifeshire.
Flints.	Flintshire.
Forfs.	Forfarshire.
Glamorgs.	Glamorganshire.
Gloucs.	Gloucestershire.
Haddings.	Haddingtonshire.
Hants.	Hampshire.
Herefords.	Herefordshire.
Herts.	Hertfordshire.
Hunts.	Huntingdonshire.
Invs.	Inverness-shire.
I. of A.	Isle of Anglesey.
I. of M.	Isle of Man.
I. of W.	Isle of Wight.
Ir.	Ireland.
K. Co.	King's County.
Kilk.	Kilkenny.
Kincs.	Kincardineshire.
Kinrs.	Kinross-shire.
Kirkcuds.	Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarks.	Lanarkshire.
Lancs.	Lancashire.
Leics.	Leicestershire.
Leit.	Leitrim.
Lincs.	Lincolnshire.
Linlithgs.	Linlithgowshire.
Lim.	Limerick.
Londy.	Londonderry.
Longf.	Longford.
Merions.	Merionethshire.
Middx.	Middlesex.
Mon.	Monmouthshire.
Montgoms.	Montgomeryshire.
Nairns.	Nairnshire.
Norf.	Norfolk.
Northants.	Northamptonshire.
Northumb.	Northumberland.
Notts.	Nottinghamshire.
Ork.	Orkney.
Oxon.	Oxfordshire.
Peebs.	Peeblesshire.
Pembs.	Pembrokeshire.
Perths.	Perthshire.
Q. Co.	Queen's County.
Radnors.	Radnorshire.
Renfs.	Renfrewshire.
Roscom.	Roscommon.
Ross and Crom.	Ross and Cromarty.
Roxbs.	Roxburghshire.
Rutld.	Rutland.
Salop	Shropshire.
Sc.	Scotland.
Selks.	Selkirkshire.
Somerset	Somersetshire.
Staffs.	Staffordshire.
Stirls.	Stirlingshire.
Suff.	Suffolk.
Suths.	Sutherlandshire.
Tip.	Tipperary.
Tyr.	Tyrone.
Warws.	Warwickshire.
Waterf.	Waterford.
Westmd.	Westmorland.
Wex.	Wexford.
Wick.	Wicklow.
Wigs.	Wigtownshire.
Wilts.	Wiltshire.
Worcs.	Worcestershire.
Wstm.	Westmeath.
ac.	acres, acreage.
affl.	affluent.
b.	born.
bar.	barony.
cent.	century
chap.	chapelry.
co.	county.
co. bor.	county borough.
Co. Co.	County Court.
d.	died.
Dec.	Decorated.
dis.	district.
div.	division.
E.	East.
eccl. pa.	ecclesiastical parish.
E. Eng.	Early English.
(F.)	Friday.
ft.	foot, feet.
ha.	hamlet.
in.	inch, inches.
lib.	liberty.
(M.)	Monday.
mkt.	market.
mun. bor.	municipal borough.
N.	North.
Norm.	Norman.
pa., pas.	parish, parishes.
parl. bor.	parliamentary borough.
Perp.	Perpendicular.
pl.	place.
q.s. pa.	*quoad sacra* parish.
q.v.	*quod vide* (= which see).
S.	South.
(S.)	Saturday.
sess.	sessional.
sub.	suburb.
(T.)	Tuesday.
temp.	*tempore* (= in the time of).
(TH.)	Thursday.
ti.	tithing.
tld.	townland.
to.	town.
tp.	township.
Trans.	Transition.
U.	union.
vil.	village.
viz.	namely.
W.	West.
(W.)	Wednesday.
yd., yds.	yard, yards.

☞ *The Table at the foot of the pages contains those places which are found in the Census Returns, and for these only is it possible to give the population. The distances of such places in Great Britain are given from London, and of places in Ireland from Dublin.*

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Cheddington (1), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 5 N.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,371; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles, restored 1858, is Perp.; the old pulpit is of carved oak, and the font is octagonal, of Dec. character. During the restoration the Norm. and other sculptured work which was found built into the walls has been placed in the walls of the porch. The Grand Junction Canal passes through the pa.

Cheddington (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Dors., 3 N. of Beaminster; ac. 773; the strong and sandy soil overlies various subsoils. The church of St. James is in the Elizabethan style. In the pa. is a large Roman encampment. *C. Court* is a seat.

Cheddleton, pa., tp., and vil., on the river Churnet and the Uttoxeter Canal, N. Staffs., 3½ S.W. of Leek; ac. of pa. 9,176, of tp. 7,016; soil light marl or black peat, overlying red sand. The church of St. Edward is of the 13th cent., and has piscina and sedilia, with good oak screen, and remains of a more ancient one; and there are several monuments. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, now restored. The national school is partially endowed. Among the industries are a brewery, paper works, silk-dyeing works, and a flint-mill. *Ashcombe Park* (in a wooded deer-park), *Westwood Manor,* and *Woodlands* are seats.

Cheddon Fitzpaine, pa. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 2½ N.E. of Taunton; ac. 945; soil clay, stone-brash, and sand, overlying clay, gravel, and ragstone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1861, is Perp. *Maidenbrook* and *The Grove* are seats.

Chedglow, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Crudwell (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Chedgrave, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4 S.W. of Reedham; ac. 1,432; soil mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of All Saints, partially restored 1872, is Norm., and has some rich stained glass brought from Rouen Cathedral in 1797.

Chediston, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 2 N.W. of Halesworth; ac. 2,361; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Chedworth, pa. and vil. on the Coln, N. Glouces., 6¾ N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 4,689; soil light loam, overlying stone. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has rood-loft, a piscina, and a good stone pulpit; and near have been found the remains of an older church. There is here a chained copy of Bishop Jewell's "Apology." A Roman villa was discovered here in 1864, which has some fine tesselated pavement, and the flues for warming the rooms are in good condition. There is a wood of 775 ac. in the pa.

Chedzoy (formerly called "Chedsea"), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,655; soil rich loam on sand, overlying pure sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1855, is Gothic; the chancel contains sedile and credence, and an ancient brass (about 1490) with the effigy of a man in armour; a stone in one of the buttresses on the south side is said to have been used for sharpening axes before the battle of Sedgemoor, 1685. In 1701 a human shin-bone and a few earthen urns were dug up in the vicinity of the church. The skeletons of thirty-six persons, supposed to have been killed at Sedgemoor, were discovered some 20 inches beneath the surface of the ground.

Cheekpoint, vil., pa. of Faithlegg (q.v.), at the confluence of the Barrow and Suir, N.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 7 E. of Waterford. *Ballycanvan House, Blenheim,* and *Faithlegg House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Cheesacot, ha., pa. of and near Okehampton (q.v.), W. Dev.

Cheese Bay, natural harbour, North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Cheeseburn Grange, tp., pa. of Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 818. *C. Grange* is a seat here, and adjoining is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with a painting of the "Descent from the Cross."

Cheeseden, small vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3½ N.W. of Norden.

Cheesehill St. Peter, pa. in the bor. of Winchester (q.v.), Mid Hants; ac. 50. The church of St. Peter is Norm., E. Eng., and later periods; the ground plan of the church is curious, the width being nearly equal to its length; the aisle is separated from the nave by a Trans. Norm. arcade of three arches, and at the end of the aisle are two Dec. niches;

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cheddington (1)	Cheddington	36	649
Cheddington (2)	Crewkerne (4)	132	112
Cheddleton, pa.	Cheddleton	157	1973
Cheddleton, tp.	Cheddleton	157	1772
Cheddon Fitzpaine	Taunton (2¾)	158	275
Chedgrave	Buckenham (4)	122	232
Chediston	Halesworth (2)	101	363
Chedworth	Chedworth	114½	778
Chedzoy	Bridgwater (3)	152	315
Cheekpoint	Waterford (7)	112	239
Cheeseburn Grange	N'castle-on-T. (11½)	271	86
Cheesehill St. Peter	Winchester	65	780

the square font is Late Norm., and is of Petworth marble.

Cheesewring, a mass of remarkable rocks on the south-west border of the pa. of Linkinhorne (q.v.), E. Cornw. They are eight in number, between 20 ft. and 30 ft. high, and present a rude resemblance to a cheese-press—whence the name.

Cheetham, tp. forming the north dis. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 919. It is first mentioned in the reign of Edward III., when it was described as a small village. *Smedley Old Hall* is an ancient seat.

Chee Tor, a remarkable limestone rock in the pa. of Wormhill, N. Derbys., 5 E. of Buxton. It rises to a height of between 300 ft. and 400 ft., and the Wye flows round its base.

Cheglinch, ha., pa. of and ¾ N.N.W. from West Down (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chelborough, East, pa. and vil., N.W. Dors., 6½ N.E. of Beaminster; ac. 944; soil stone-brash, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and in the east end has a large oriel window. On an eminence called Castle Hill is the site of an old castle. Formerly this pa. was called "Lewcombe," and the portion in which the church, the former rectory-house, and the glebe-farm are situated is still known by that name. *Lewcombe House* (at one time the rectory) and *Oaklands* are seats.

Chelborough, West, pa. and vil., N.W. Dors., 5 N.E. of Beaminster; ac. 578; soil chalk, overlying Upper Green Sandstone. The church (dedication unknown) is Gothic, and contains a Norm. font.

Cheldon, pa. and vil. (through the south of which the Little Dart runs), N. Dev., 3 S.E. of Chumleigh; ac. 1,108; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is Perp. There are some small charities.

Chelford, eccl. pa. (with portion in the pa. of Rostherne) and tp. on the Peover, pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 11 S.W. of Stockport; ac. 1,182, water 20. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. *Astle Hall* stands amid a finely-wooded park.

Chell, Great and Little, tp. and lib., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 N. of Burslem. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries and pottery factories in the vicinity.

Chellaston, pa., S. Derbys., 4½ S.E. of Derby; ac. 810; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has piscinæ and an ancient round font; two 16th-cent. stones commemorate members of the Bancroft family, relatives of the poet Bancroft. Large alabaster and gypsum quarries are worked in the pa.

Chellington, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Beds., 1 S.E. of Harrold; ac. 610; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1869, is E. Eng. and Dec.; it has an E. Eng. font, and a pa. chest bearing the date 1667; on the walls are several memorial inscriptions dated early in the 18th cent.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cheetham	Manchester (1)	183	29590
Chelborough, East	Evershot (6)	141	76
Chelborough, West	Evershot (6)	141	57
Cheldon	Eggesford (3)	194	58
Chelford, ec. pa.	Chelford	172	607
Chelford, tp.	Chelford	172	342
Chellaston	Chellaston & S. (3)	129	497

Chellow, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. In the neighbourhood are valuable quarries of stone, and waterworks for the supply of the low level of Bradford are situated here.

Chellynch, ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Doulting (q.v.), E. Somerset. There are large freestone quarries here.

Chelmarsh, pa. on the Severn, S. Salop, 5 S.E. of Bridgnorth; ac. 3,259; soil strong loam, overlying sandstone in places. The ancient church of St. Peter has been much restored. *Astbury Hall,* burnt down 1889, is a seat.

Chelmer, river of Essex, rising in the north-west of the co., near Debden, between Saffron Walden and Thaxted. It flows S.S.E., past Dunmow to Chelmsford, where it becomes navigable, and thence takes an easterly course to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater. The two rivers have a joint estuary 12 miles in length. Its total length is 46 miles.

Chelmorton, tp. upon Illy Willy Water, N. Derbys., 3 W. of Bakewell; ac. 2,028; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. John Baptist shows Saxon and Norm. work, and has sedilia, piscinæ, and an old octagonal font; there are several 17th-cent. and later monuments; and in the churchyard is part of an ancient cross. On a hill in the pa. are two barrows, one of which has been opened and found to contain burnt bones. In this hill rises the Illy Willy Water, which, after passing through the village, flows underground for some distance.

Chelmich, tp., pa. of Hope Bowdler (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 S.E. of Church Stretton.

Chelmondiston, pa. and vil. on the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 6 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,287, water 340; soil mostly light sand, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1868, is E. Eng. Steamboats ply from this place to Harwich and Ipswich. Dredging for septaria (from which the finest Roman cement is obtained) at one time engaged 30 boats, but of late years the number has been reduced to about six. (The local name of this vil. is "Pin Mill.")

Chelmscote, ha., pa. of Brailes (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 E. of Shipston-on-Stone. Formerly there was a chapel with a chantry (founded 1322) here.

Chelmsford, pa., mkt. (F.) and U. to., mun. bor., at the junction of the Chelmer, Can, and Wid, Mid Essex, 9 S.W. of Witham; ac. 2,858, water 21. The to. was incorporated in 1889, and is administered by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, who are also the urban sanitary authority. The to. is well supplied with water by the corporation, and is lighted by electricity. The drainage is disposed of by means of a sewage farm. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a curious double arch in the north wall of the chancel. There are also a Roman Catholic church, a Catholic Apostolic church, Friends' meeting-house, and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, and four cemeteries; and a grammar school worked under a scheme of the Commissioners. Among the public buildings are a Corn Exchange, Shire Hall,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chellington	Bedford (3)	50	95
Chelmarsh	Eardington (1)	147	425
Chelmorton	Miller's Dale (2)	159	269
Chelmondiston	Ipswich (6)	69	845
Chelmsford, pa.	Chelmsford	30	11008
Chelmsford, bor.	Chelmsford	30	11008

Museum possessing a fine collection of shells, and the C. Club. The chief industries are electrical engineering, agricultural-implement making, iron-founding, tanning, brewing, malting, and corn-grinding—the corn market being the most extensive in the county. There is also a large winter show of fat cattle. Three bridges connect the different parts of the to. There was a Roman station here, and a Roman villa and other remains have been found. The to. belonged to the Bishop of London until the time of Henry VIII., and the market existed in the time of King John, while in Edward III.'s time C. was summoned by writ to return members to Parliament.

Chelmsford Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Essex. It returns one member.

Chelsea, pa. and parl. bor. (returning one member) on the left bank of the Thames, S. Middx.; ac. 796; forms a western sub. of London, and is connected with Battersea by three bridges. It contains the eccl. pas. of St. Luke (that surrounding the old church), Christ Church, the Park Church, St. John, and (in Upper C.) Holy Trinity, St. Jude, St. Saviour, and St. Simon Zelotes. In the old churchyard by the riverside are the tomb of Sir Hans Sloane, and the gravestone of Woodfall, the printer of the "Letters of Junius." When, a few centuries ago, C. was a small vil. two miles out of London, it was in much repute as a resort of the fashionable world, and was even then renowned for its fruits and flowers; and at a much later date the poet Gay speaks of "Chelsea's Meads." Here lived Katharine Parr in her widowhood, and after her marriage with Seymour, and under her guardianship, here Princess Elizabeth passed much of her youth, and an elm under which she is said to have read is still shown. To his house at C. Sir Thomas More would retire for relief from the cares of State, and here, too, lived Nell Gwynne, who has the honour of having originated the idea that led to the utilisation of the college founded by James I. into the famous hospital for old soldiers which now exists there. Charles II. narrowly escaped being shot here by Colonel Blood, who was ambushed in the reeds of the opposite Battersea bank. Cheyne Walk formed a pleasant lounge along the wide and sometimes turbulent bank of the river, which was here bounded by a pebble shore, supposed to have given its name to the pa.; and Don Saltero's coffee-house formed a common resort of the "wits" of the day. C. buns and custards were well known to former generations, and Samuel Pepys would make merry at the "Old Swan." At Little C. was Shaftesbury House, afterwards converted into a workhouse, and here Locke and Addison wrote. Pym, Swift, Atterbury, Shadwell were all connected with C.; Dr. Johnson came hither to try his hand at baking C. china, then at the height of its reputation; Smollett wrote here; and Gay was secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth. Later names associated with the pa. are Leigh Hunt, the painter Turner, George Eliot, and Thomas Carlyle. Other features were the Botanic Gardens of the Apothecaries, the mulberry gardens; and later the Ranelagh and Cremorne Gardens were much resorted to. The Naval Exhibition of 1891 was held in C. The Suspension Bridge, built 1849, and the Embankment, formed 1874, which has destroyed some of the old-time quaintness of the neighbourhood, are among the greatest modern improvements. The hospital, one of the main features of the pa., is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and was built 1682–90. There is also a Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers, and fine infantry barracks. The Training College of St. Mark, for schoolmasters, accommodates 100 students. The C. Waterworks were established 1724.

Chelsfield, pa. and vil., W. Kent, 6½ S.E. of Bromley; ac. 3,378; soil various, overlying same. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a priest's brass (1417) with a crucifix and figures of Our Lady and St. John, a 15th-cent. brass of a lady, and a Perp. tomb.

Chelsham, pa. on the borders of Kent, E. Surrey, 6 S.E. of Croydon; ac. 2,357; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard is E. Eng., and has a 15th-cent. screen.

Chelsing, pl., pa. of Thundridge (q.v.), E. Herts., 3 N.W. of Ware.

Chelson Meadow, tp., pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 177, foreshore and tidal water 72.

Chelstone, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from West Buckland (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Chelsworth, pa. and vil. on the Brett, W. Suff., 5 N.W. of Hadleigh; ac. 861; soil fertile, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints, restored 1849–50, is Perp. At the restoration a curious fresco, representing the Day of Judgment—a facsimile of the painting in Holy Trinity Church, Coventry—was discovered over the arch separating the chancel from the nave. The north aisle contains a 14th-cent. tomb. There are several chalk-pits in the pa. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Chelt, affl. of the Severn, Gloucs., about 10 miles long, rises in the pa. of Dowdeswell, N. Gloucs., flows W.N.W. past Cheltenham and Boddington, and joins the Severn at Norton, 5 N.N.E. of Gloucester.

Cheltenham, pa., mun. and parl. bor. (returning one member), mkt. to. (TH. & S.), head of Co. Co. dis., and watering-place, on the Chelt, and sheltered to north and east by the Cotswold Hills, E. Gloucs., 7 N.E. of Gloucester; ac. 4,203. The cruciform church of St. Mary (which is the pa. church) is Dec. and Perp., and is noted for its fine canopied piscina; there is another piscina and an aumbry; and there are brasses with figures of Sir William Greville, judge of Common Pleas, 1513, and his family. In the churchyard are two stone coffins. C. has eleven district churches, a handsome Roman Catholic church of St. Gregory, a convent with chapel, Presbyterian churches, a synagogue, and chapels of many denominations. There is a cemetery with two mortuary chapels; and the charities are considerable. Of schools the most noted is the C. Proprietary College, which has from six to seven hundred pupils, and is divided into classical, military and civil, and junior departments; there are many scholarships and other valuable prizes. The grammar school, which was founded 1576, was

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chelmsford Division	.....	.....	58304
Chelsea	.....	.....	96253
Chelsfield	Chelsfield	14	1122
Chelsham	Up.Warlingham(2½)	15	440
Chelson Meadow	Plympton (3½)	237	4
Chelsworth	Hadleigh (4)	71	227
Cheltenham, pa.	Cheltenham	109	42914
Chelt'ham, parl. bor.	Cheltenham	109	49775

reconstituted 1881; it has some scholarships. There is also a ladies' college, Dean Close's Memorial School, a high school for girls, and training schools for masters and mistresses. Of public institutions the chief are the Corn Exchange, the Rotunda, the Winter Garden and Skating Rink, the assembly rooms, the New Club and other clubs, the free library with schools of art and science, the General Hospital and Dispensary, and other hospitals. The to., which is situated on a plain beneath the hills, owes its prosperity to its mineral springs, which were discovered in 1716, and were brought into fashion by a visit to them of George III. in 1788. From that time C. has been a fashionable resort, and is now largely frequented also for its educational advantages. Of the springs three are saline and one is chalybeate. The old wells were opened in 1738, the Montpelier Spa in 1818, and the Pittville Spa in 1830. The last, which now belongs to the corporation, has a magnificent pump-room, and a lake in well-laid-out grounds with wooded walks and drives of six miles in extent. Some new grounds adjoining the Spa, and known as Pittville Park, were opened in 1894. The to. is supplied with drinking water from a reservoir in the Dowdeswell valley. C. has some fine streets, the High Street being more than a mile and a half long. The most fashionable quarter is the Promenade, with shops, terraces, and a fine avenue leading from the High Street to Montpelier. There are many fine houses and seats. Among these is *Thirlestane House*, which formerly had a gallery of fine pictures. In the library are some Babylonian relics, among them a cylinder referring to the history of Nebuchadnezzar. The house is never thrown open to the public.

Chelveston-cum-Caldecot, pa. and vil. on the border of Beds., N.E. Northants, 6 s. of Thrapston; ac. 1,730; soil clayey in most places, overlying clay. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a piscina and well-carved pulpit. There is a good deal of shoe-making in the pa.

Chelvey, eccl. pa., E. Somerset, 8½ s.w. of Bristol; ac. 442; soil loamy, overlying sandy bog. The church of St. Bridget is Perp. There is a pumping-station here for supplying the Bristol Waterworks. Formerly a pa., it is now annexed to Brockley (2) (q.v.) for civil purposes.

Chelwood, pa., E. Somerset, 4½ s. of Keynsham; ac. 1,077; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1861, is E. Eng., and contains a Norm. font; the west window is of stained glass brought from Rouen.

Chelworth (1), ti., pa. of and 1 s.w. from Cricklade (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Chelworth (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Crudwell (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Cheney Longville, tp., pa. of and 1 s.w. from Wistantow (q.v.), S. Salop.

Chenies, pa. and vil. on the Chess, Mid Bucks., 4 E. of Amersham; ac. 1,744; soil gravel, flint, and chalk, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Michael, restored 1861, is mostly Perp.; there is a very good Dec. two-light window in the chancel, and some of the piers and arches to the nave are also in that style, the rest is Perp.; the font is Norm., with ornamental border of foliage round the brim; and among several brasses the most remarkable is one to Lady Agnes Cheyne and her second husband Edmund Molyneux (d. 1484); and another to Anne Philip (d. 1510); the north chapel has been the burial-place of the Russell family since it was built in 1556, and it contains a magnificent series of sepulchral memorials; the earliest are three gorgeous altar-tombs of Lady Anne, 1558, and of her husband, 1554; of Francis, second Earl (d. 1585), and his wife Margaret; and of Anne, wife of the Earl of Warwick and daughter of the preceding. Ten almshouses were founded and endowed in 1603, but they were sold in 1886, and the interest therefrom is divided among five pensioners in the pa. The old Manor House, now converted into a farmhouse, was almost rebuilt by the first Lord Russell, *temp.* Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here in 1570.

Chenson, ha., pa. of and 2 s. from Chawleigh (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chepenhall Green, ha., pa. of Fressingfield (q.v.), E. Suff., 6 S.E. of Harleston railway station.

Chepstow, pa., river-port, and mkt. to. (W. & S.), S.E. Mon., 17 N.E. of Newport; ac. 1,283, including 187 tidal water and foreshore. It is situated between two bold cliffs, on a gentle slope rising from the right bank of the Wye. The town walls or "port walls," which are believed to have been erected soon after the Norman Conquest, remain almost completely intact; the ten round towers placed along them at varying distances and the gatehouse which formed the approach to the to. have likewise been preserved. C. is a sub-port to Gloucester, being attached to the creek of Lydney in that to. The Wye is here crossed by two bridges, connecting the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; one is of cast-iron, and dates from 1816; the tubular suspension railway bridge was designed by Sir I. K. Brunel in 1852. The Norm. church of St. Mary (restored 1894) belonged to a Benedictine priory established here early in the 12th cent. in connection with the abbey of Cormeilles in Normandy; the present tower was built 1706, and other changes, including the addition of a chancel and transepts, were made in 1841; the monuments include a slab to the regicide Henry Martin (d. 1680) with an anagram, which he is said to have devised himself. The to. contained several ancient chapels, some of which now form portions of private houses. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Weslevan, Baptist, and other places of worship. The market hall, in Nelson Street, was erected by the Duke of Beaufort. The stately ruin of C. Castle, known in ancient days as the Castle of Striguil, stands on a limestone crag overhanging the river on the north side of the to. It was originally built in the reign of William I. by William FitzOsborn, Earl of Hereford; in 1468 it was acquired by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, from whom it has descended to its present owner, the Duke of Beaufort. It consists of three courts, the principal entrance being at the east end, close to the river, through a gateway flanked by round towers; in the second court is the magnificent keep, which is mainly Norm., with E. Eng. and Dec.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chelveston-cum-C.	Higham Ferrers (3)	82	401
Chelvey	Nailsea (1)	126	45
Chelwood	Pensford (2)	124	131

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chenies	Rickmansworth (4)	22	378
Chepstow	Chepstow	141	3378

additions; the second and third courts, the latter of which terminates in a barbican, were probably originally Norm., but they have been much altered; the outer court is supposed to have been added in

CHEPSTOW CASTLE, FROM POOL.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

the latter part of the 12th cent.; at the south-east angle of this court there is a round tower named after Henry Martin, who was imprisoned in it for more than 20 years. Jeremy Taylor was also confined in the castle in 1656. Near the seat of *Hardwick House*, which is picturesquely situated beside the Wye, there are remains of a Roman camp, supposed to have been a British camp at a still earlier period. Shipbuilding is carried on at C., and there is a considerable trade in timber, bark, stone, coal, and iron. The cattle market is near the railway station. The to. is noted for its remarkable tides, a rise of 47 ft. having been recorded. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, especially along the banks of the Wye.

Chequers Court. [ELLESBOROUGH.]

Cherbridge. [CHERRYBRIDGE.]

Cherbury Camp. [PUSEY.]

Cherhill, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts.; ac. 1,817; soil chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. James, restored 1863, is E. Eng. One of the "white horses" so common in Wilts is to be seen in this pa. The figure of the horse, which was cut out of the turf on the side of the chalk hill in 1780, is 157 ft. in length, and can be seen at a distance of over twenty miles. On the same hill (which is the highest ground between London and Bath) the late Marquess of Lansdowne erected a column 125 ft. high, to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Wales. Oldborough (1 s.) was a British fortification, which the Saxons afterwards appropriated and enlarged.

Cheriton (1), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6½ S.E. of Winchester; ac. 3,063; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, restored 1879, is Gothic. A battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians was fought here, when the Royalists were defeated.

Cheriton (2), coast pa., E. Kent, 2½ N.W. of Folkestone; ac. 1,754, foreshore 45. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., and has a Dec. window with some old glass, Dec. sedilia, Perp. pulpit, and six E. Eng. niches or stalls; there are three recumbent figures of the 14th cent. and some brasses, one with figure of a former rector (1474), and another to a granddaughter of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Cheriton (3), pa. on Burry inlet, W. Glamorgs., 12 W. of Swansea; ac. 1,400, tidal waters 342, foreshores 884; soil moderately fertile, overlying Coal Measure rocks. The church of St. Catwg is an ancient building.

Cheriton (4), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Feniton (q.v.), E. Dev.

Cheriton (5), ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Brendon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Cheriton (6), ha., pa. of Stackpole Elidor (q.v.), S. Pembs., 3½ S. of Pembroke.

Cheriton Bishop, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated in a dale, E. Dev., 9 W. of Exeter; ac. 4,875; soil clayey, overlying yellow clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., with Norm. font. *Venbridge House* is a seat.

Cheriton Cross, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Cheriton Bishop (q.v.), E. Dev.

Cheriton Fitzpaine, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5½ N.E. of Crediton; ac. 5,382; soil clayey and clay-slate, overlying red sandstone, rock, and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1885, is Gothic. There are some charities, and six endowed almshouses for poor widows.

Cheriton, North, pa., E. Somerset; ac. 1,088; soil clayey and sandy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored and enlarged 1882–83, is Dec.

Cheriton, South, ha., pa. of Horsington (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 3½ S.W. of Wincanton.

Cherrington (1), pa. and vil. on the Stour, S.W. Warws.; ac. 890; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is an E. Eng. edifice, and contains a rich high tomb beneath a canopied arch with a recumbent figure, supposed to be that of a squire or franklin in the costume of the 14th cent.; on the north side and part of the tomb itself is a piscina; the whole forms one of the most interesting sepulchral monuments in the county. *C. House* is a seat.

Cherrington (2), pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 5½ S.E. of Stroud; ac. 1,880; soil light loam in most places, overlying oolite. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and later periods. *C. Park* is a seat.

Cherrington (3), tp., pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), N.E. Salop; ac. 1,078.

Cherrybank, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Perth (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. There is a public school here.

Cherrybridge, vil., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Lynton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Cherryburn, ha., pa. of Mickley (q.v.), S. Northumb. Here Thomas Bewick (1753–1828), the wood engraver, was born.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cherhill	Calne (2½)	99	277
Cheriton (1)	Alresford (3)	57	596
Cheriton (2)	Folkestone (3)	70	5957
Cheriton (3)	Gowerton (7)	208	155
Cheriton Bishop	Yeoford (4)	183	560
Cheriton Fitzpaine	Crediton (5)	179	699
Cheriton, North	Templecombe (2)	113	184
Cherrington (1)	Moreton-in-M'rsh(4)	91	255
Cherrington (2)	Brimscomb (3)	99	199
Cherrington (3)	Newport (5)	145	161

Cherry Burton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Beverley; ac. 3,466; soil rich and fertile clay, resting on chalk. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1852–53, is in E. Dec. style. *C. B. Hall* and *C. B. House* are seats.

Cherry Cobsands, ha., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Paull (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Cherry Green, pl., pa. of, and 1 S.W. from Westmill (q.v.), N.E. Herts.

Cherry Hinton, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 2½ S.E. of Cambridge; ac. 2,043; soil light, overlying chalky. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1886, is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains some monuments, sedilia, and double piscina; the chancel is a beautiful example of E. Eng. work, lighted on each side by eight lancet windows arranged in couplets; a Perp. screen of carved oak divides the chancel from the nave, in which there are E. Eng. arcades. In 1855 the reservoir of the Cambridge Waterworks was erected at the south end of the vil. The village-feast is held during the first week in October. *Nether Hall* is a seat.

Cherry Tree Hill, ha., pa. of and within the bor. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cherry Willingham. [WILLINGHAM, CHERRY.]

Chertsey, pa. and mkt. to. (W.) on the Thames, W. Surrey, 22 S.W. of London; ac. 10,777, water 184. A stone bridge of seven arches connects the town with the Middlesex bank, and there is a lock here. The church of St. Peter is Late Eng., and has a bell which belonged to the abbey. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels, and a cemetery of one acre with mortuary chapel. Of the abbey, which was founded 666 and rebuilt 1010, nothing of the upper part remains, but excavations made several years ago by the Surrey Archæological Society brought to light some of the foundations, stone coffins, carved stones, and some ornamental tiles, illustrating part of the Arthurian legends. In the chapter-house were found a piece of flooring of encaustic tiles and part of a stone chair or throne. Henry VI. was buried in this abbey, and the poet Cowley died in the pa. Upon the slope of St. Anne's Hill was the residence of Fox the statesman, and a wall at the top of the hill marks the ancient chapel of St. Anne. There are several almshouses and charities, a town hall, Conservative and Liberal Clubs, and an endowed school for boys and girls. A good trade in agricultural produce is carried on, and there are important sheep and cattle fairs, and two breweries. *Botley's Park* and *Silverlands* are seats.

Chertsey Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Surrey; it is in the north-east part of the county, and returns one member.

Cherwell, affl. of the Thames, about 30 miles long. It rises in a cellar in *C. House*, about a mile distant from the vil. of Cherwelton or Charwelton, on the west border of Northants. Thence it flows southwards past the vil. of Edgcote, and enters Oxon at its north extremity, near Claydon. Continuing its southerly course through Banbury, it passes Deddington (where it receives the Swere), Shipton, and Islip (where it is joined by the Ray), and finally enters the Thames a little below Oxford. For a long distance its course is parallel to that of the Oxford Canal.

Chesel, ha., pa. of Winterslow (q.v.), S.E. Wilts., 8 E. by N. from Salisbury. About a mile from the vil. is an oval earthwork, said to have been a Roman amphitheatre, and having a rampart on the north side.

Chesham (in Domesday "Cestreham"), pa., mkt. to. (W.), on the Chess, head of a petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., Mid Bucks., 5 S.W. of Berkhampstead; ac. 12,657; soil chalk, clay, and flint. There were formerly two churches, the church of C. Woburn—the foundations of which have been discovered—and the present church of St. Mary (restored 1869), a cruciform structure, mostly Perp., with a central tower bearing a rectangular spire with sanctus bell; the earliest part remaining is the chancel, in which there is a good Dec. piscina and several monuments; also some slabs in the pavement inscribed to the Lowndes family; in the south transept, formerly the burial-place of the Cavendishes of Latimer, are two tombs; during the restoration many interesting fragments of old stone-work of a Norm. character and several ancient frescoes were discovered, one on the south wall being a colossal figure of St. Christopher. The Baptists and Congregationalists have places of worship. The town-hall (a brick building) is used in the lower part as a market, and for magistrates' meetings in the upper. There is a mechanics' institute and temperance hall. The chief employment is the manufacture of wooden ware, such as hoops, bowls, and small dairy utensils, the material of which is supplied by the extensive growth of the beech-tree in the neighbourhood; shoemaking is also an industry. Weedon's Almshouses, endowed by Thomas Weedon (d. 1624), are for four persons, who receive seven shillings a week each; and there are besides a number of small charities. *Germans* and *The Bury* are seats; the latter was built in the 17th cent. During the excavations in 1853 for the foundations of a west wing several skulls and other human remains were found about four feet from the surface.

Chesham Bois, pa. on the Chess, Mid Bucks., 7 S.W. of Berkhampstead; ac. 905; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1881, is E. Eng.; there are some small windows in the style of the 14th cent. filled with stained glass, consisting of tracery of foliage and coats-of-arms; in the chancel are three brasses, two of the Cheyne family, and a curious one to Benedict Lee, son of Roger Lee (*c.* 1520). (C. B. is so named from a family of De Bois settled there in the 13th cent.)

Cheshire, or **Chester,** a north-western co. of England, in part maritime, bounded on the north by the Mersey and its estuary (separating the co. from Lancs.) and by Yorks., on the north-west for 8 miles by the Irish Sea, on the west by the Dee and its estuary (separating the co. from Flints. and Denbighs.), on the south by Salop and Staffs., and on the east by Derbys. Its greatest length is 49 miles, greatest breadth 32 miles; total area 705,493 ac., of which about 541,300 ac., or 77 per cent., is under cultivation. The greater portion of the co. forms an undulating plain, broken near the centre

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cherry Burton	Cherry Burton	199	429
Cherry Hinton	Cambridge (3)	56	1537
Chertsey	Chertsey	22	11298
Chertsey Division	.....	.....	61970

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chesham	Chesham	25½	8018
Chesham Bois	Chesham (1½)	25½	552
Cheshire	.....	.....	730058

by a hilly ridge running north and south, which rises in places to nearly 1,000 ft., and to the east of this by other ridges of lower elevation. Fringing this plain, along the eastern margin of the co., a region of different geological structure makes a rugged broken tract, the highest elevations of which range between 1,000 ft. and 1,600 ft. Except in this hilly dis., the soil of the co. is very fertile. It consists over wide areas of deep red loamy clay, but with numerous sandy and gravelly patches and other local modifications. This land is famous for its excellent grass; and the branch of agriculture chiefly pursued in the co. is dairy-farming and stock-raising, only about one-fifth of the cultivated land being under corn crops. Cheese of excellent quality is very largely produced. Numerous small meres or lakelets are found scattered over the surface of the co., these being especially abundant in the salt district (there known as "flashes"), where they owe their origin to the subsidence of the surface, consequent upon the removal by natural or artificial means of the underlying rock-salt. Besides the two important rivers already named, the Weaver, flowing from south to north into the estuary of the Mersey, drains the centre of the co. All these rivers are navigable to a greater or less degree, and the canals of the co. are numerous and important. The great Manchester Ship Canal, starting from the Mersey at Runcorn, cuts across the northern edge of the co., while among the many others may be mentioned the Grand Trunk, the Chester and Nantwich, the Shropshire Union, the Macclesfield, etc. The co. possesses excellent railway facilities. The L. & N. W. Company's system, whose main line from London splits at Crewe into three great divisions—leading respectively to Holyhead, Carlisle, and Manchester—reaches every portion of the co.; while other important lines are those of the Cheshire Lines Committee, the M., S. & L., and the G. W. The geology of the co. is in its main outlines very simple, though somewhat confused and complicated in detail. The rugged area on the east side is made up of rocks of Carboniferous age, including representatives of the Middle and Lower Coal Measures, the Millstone Grit, the Yoredale series, and, in one spot only, east of Congleton, the Mountain Limestone. These yield the usual Carboniferous fossils. From the Middle, and also to a less extent from the Lower, Measures large quantities of coal are raised, the output averaging about 676,000 tons per annum. Carboniferous rocks reappear in one place at the western edge of the co., coal having been obtained from them near Neston on the estuary of the Dee. The strike of these Carboniferous rocks is nearly north and south. Except for the presence of a small outlier of Lower Lias, whose edge lies just within the southern border, the solid rocks of the remainder of the co. consist of a great series of Permian and Triassic marls, sandstones, and conglomerates, the total thickness of which may exceed 3,000 ft. These rocks strike about north-north-west across the co., and it is to the outcropping of their harder portion that the hilly ridges above mentioned are due. Their dip is irregular, but on the whole is towards the east. They are separated from the Carboniferous tract to the east of them by a great fault, or series of faults, known as the Red Rock Fault, whose downthrow to the west is so great as to carry down the Carboniferous rocks to a depth of several thousand feet. Many of the Triassic Sandstones make excellent building material; they also carry copious supplies of pure water; while the red marls of the series contain massive beds of rock-salt, the working of which by means of mines and brine-wells forms one of the most important industries of the co., the annual output exceeding 1,500,000 tons. Some of the beds of the series have also yielded in one or two localities copper and some lead, but these mines are not now worked. Fossils are rare in these rocks, the most noteworthy being the footprints of huge Labyrinthodont reptiles. Throughout the co. the low ground is generally thickly overspread with superficial deposits, mostly of Glacial age, consisting of Boulder clays and gravels, with numerous far-travelled blocks, brought by ice from the Lake District, Scotland, etc. The gravels frequently contain shell-fragments, even (as near Macclesfield) up to elevations of 1,200 ft.; but these are now believed to have been brought up by ice and not to mark a submergence to this extent. Along the shores of the Dee and Mersey wide stretches of modern alluvial and peat deposits occur, and in places the coast is fringed with hillocks of blown sand. Chester is the co. to., but Birkenhead, Stockport, and Macclesfield are of greater commercial importance; and other towns are Hyde, Crewe, Northwich, Stalybridge (partly in Lancs.), Runcorn, and Congleton. Besides salt- and coal-mining and agriculture, the chief industries are the manufacture of cotton, silk, woollen goods, lace, etc., the working of iron and steel, and the building of railway rolling stock, and shipping, these being carried on to the greatest extent in the north-eastern portion. The co. is divided into eight parl. divs., each returning one member. C. is not particularly rich in antiquities; numerous interesting remains of Roman, later British, Saxon, and Mediæval times have been found in the silt and peat beds of the Wirral peninsula. A few stone implements of older date have been discovered in other parts, and tumuli occur. Two Roman roads cross the co., and camps and other evidences of the Roman occupation have been noticed.

Cheshunt, pa. and vil. on the Lea and the New River, E. Herts., 4 s. of Hoddesdon; ac. 8,480. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., and has some good 14th- and 15th-cent. brasses. C. Theological College (associated with the Countess of Huntingdon Connexion, but open to members of other denominations) was founded 1768, and established at C. 1792; and there are several almshouses, an endowed school for boys, a recreation ground of 8 ac., and a cottage hospital. C. has large nurseries, market gardens, and brickfields. The custom of borough-english prevails in part of the pa. A Roman urn found here has been built into the wall of an inn, to which it gives its name, and Roman coins have been found. *C. Great House* (once belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, and still partly moated), *C. Park, Pengelly House* (in the grounds of which stood the house of the Protector Richard), and *Wood Green Park* are seats.

Chesil, vil. in the island of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., about 4 s. of Weymouth.

Chesil Bank, Chesil Beach, a ridge of pebbles connecting the western side of Portland with the mainland, and stretching in a north-westerly direction as far as Abbotsbury. At the southern extremity the stones are often ten or twelve inches in diameter, and are piled up in a natural sea-wall,

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cheshunt	Cheshunt	14	9620

some 40 ft. high. As the distance from Portland increases, the beach diminishes in height and the pebbles are smaller, till the bank becomes an ordinary shingle beach.

Chesilborne, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 8 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 3,031; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Martin, restored 1875, is Gothic.

Cheslyn Hay, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 4¼ S.E. of Penkridge; ac. 827; soil light, overlying gravel and sand. The pa. has collieries, and brick and tile-works.

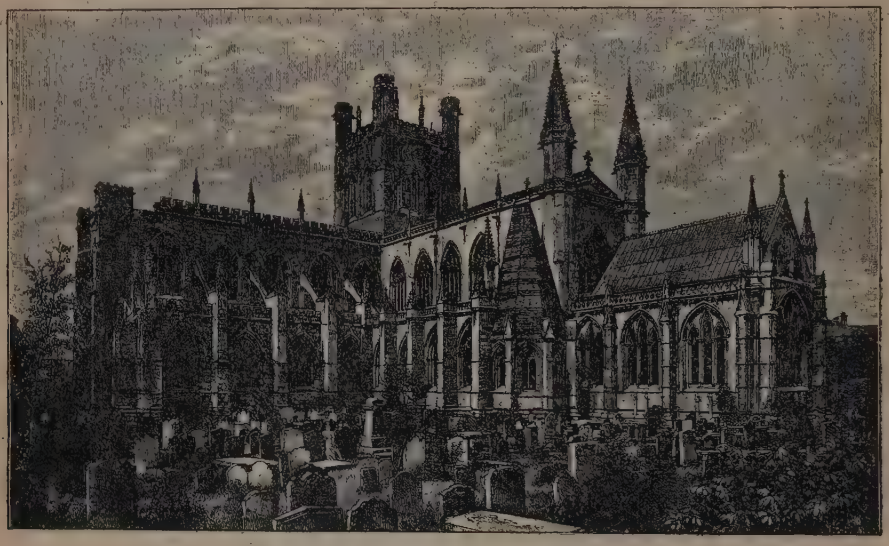
Chesnut Street, pl., pas. of Bobbing and Borden (q.v.), E. Kent, 1½ S.W. of Sittingbourne.

Chess, affl. of the Colne, Bucks., and Herts., 8 miles long. It rises a little above Chesham, to which it gives its name, being formed by the union of the waters from two springs, one in the grounds of *The Bury*, the other at Higham Mead. It flows through the to. and down a fine valley between wooded hills, turning several mills in its course, and joins the Colne near Rickmansworth.

Chessel Down, eminence, I. of W., 6 S.W. of Newport. It is situated about 1 W. of Calbourne, on the north-east side of the vil. of Brook. Several Saxon tumuli have been discovered in a burial-ground here, which is supposed to date from the period of the Pictish occupation.

Chessington, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 3½ S. of Kingston; ac. 1,250; soil marl, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has an ancient oak bench, and a roof of chestnut. Good views of Sutton, Ewell, and Epsom are to be obtained from the churchyard. *C. Hall* and *Strawberry Hill* are seats.

Chester, parl., mun. and co. bor., seaport, city, and co. in itself, locally in W. Chesh., head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., on the right bank of the Dee, about 20 miles from the mouth of its estuary, and 16 S.E. of Liverpool; ac. of parl. bor. (extending into Flints.) 3,289, of mun. bor. 2,857. In 1242 C. received a royal charter, placing the government in the hands of a mayor. It was made a co. in itself by Henry VII. in 1506. The corporation now comprises a mayor, sheriff, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors. The city still preserves in some degree the form of a Roman camp, with two main streets intersecting one another at right angles, which were cut out of the rock to a depth of from 4 ft. to 10 ft. By the Romans it was called *Castra Devana* or *Colonia Devana*. Votive altars with inscriptions, a statue of Pallas, and other Roman antiquities have been found. A legion seems to have been always stationed here, a circumstance which explains the British name Caer Leon Vawr = "the city of the great legion." It afterwards became the capital of Gwynedd, the British kingdom of North Wales, but in 828 it was captured by Egbert. After forming one of the seven Danish burghs in the reign of Alfred, it was retaken in 904 by Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians, who rebuilt the walls. From the Conquest to the reign of Henry III., during which period Cheshire was a co. palatine, C. was the residence of the earls and the place in which they held their courts and parliaments. Since the 13th cent. the title has always been held by the Prince of Wales. The most noteworthy event in the modern annals of the city is the abortive attempt to seize the castle, made by a body of Fenians in 1867. C. is the only English town which retains its town walls intact. They are nearly two miles in circuit, and from 12 ft. to 40 ft. high, with a promenade at the top sufficiently broad for two persons to walk abreast. The four gateways were rebuilt in the 18th cent., but



CHESTER CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.
(*From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Chesilborne	Moreton (10)	129	256
Cheslyn Hay	Cannock (1½)	28	2066
Chessington	Claygate (2)	15	432

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Chester, parl. bor.	Chester	179	42297
Chester, mun. bor.	Chester	179	37105

parts of the old towers which flanked the walls remain. The cathedral was originally the church of the Benedictine abbey of St. Werburgh, established 1053 by Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester. On the formation of the See of C. in 1541 it was rededicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin. It is built of red sandstone, and exhibits work in every style from Norm. to Late Perp., the most noteworthy portions being the E. Eng. chapter-house and the choir, which is partly E. Eng. and partly Early Dec. There is also a fine Perp. window at the west end, and the stalls, misereres, and sedilia claim attention. The shrine of St. Werburgh, which stands between the choir and the Lady Chapel, was restored 1846. The general restoration of the cathedral, begun in 1868, was carried out under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott. C. comprises twelve pas., including the ancient pas. of Holy Trinity, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, and St. Oswald. Holy Trinity Church, rebuilt 1869, is in Dec. style. The Norm. and E. Eng. church of St. John the Baptist, now partly in ruins, stands outside the walls, beside the Dee; it is said to have been founded by Ethelred in 689, and was a cathedral church during the years 1075–1102, when the See of Lichfield was transferred to C.; the present tower was built 1886. The church of St. Mary's-without-the-Walls (1887), in Perp. style, is now the pa. church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, the boundaries of which pa. were changed in 1887; the result of this change was that the old pa. church (Perp.) now lay in the united pas. of St. Bridget and St. Martin, of which it has formed the pa. church since 1891. St. Thomas's Church (1871), in E. Eng. style, is now the pa. church of the pa. of St. Oswald; until 1881 services were held for the pa. in the south transept of the cathedral. The ancient pa. church of St. Peter is Perp. The whole of the castle, except Cæsar's Tower, was demolished about 1790, and on its site now stand the county hall (an imposing building in Classic style), the barracks, and the county gaol. C. owes much of its picturesque appearance to the peculiar arrangement of the houses in the main streets, called "The Rows"; the second stories recede about 16 ft. behind the line of the first, and the space thus left forms a covered promenade, which is approached from the street by flights of steps. Here, and in other parts of the city, there are some fine timber-built houses, the most remarkable being "God's Providence House" in Watergate Street (1652). The modern buildings include, besides the county hall already mentioned, the town hall (a Gothic building of red sandstone) (1869), the Grosvenor Hotel (1866), the General Post Office (1876), the free library (opened 1877), and the music hall. The chief places of education are the King's School (1877), founded by Henry VIII. in 1541, in connection with the cathedral; the Diocesan Training College for schoolmasters; and the Queen's School for girls (1878). In the Hospital of St. John, which owes its origin to the Earl of Chester (1181–1232), thirteen poor persons are maintained, and there is a Blue Coat Hospital on the same foundation. C. is an important railway centre, and has a large station belonging to the G.W. and L. & N.W. companies, and another for the Cheshire Lines in connection with the M.S. & L. system. The old bridge over the Dee, with its seven irregular arches, is highly picturesque. The Grosvenor Bridge, opened by Queen (then Princess) Victoria in 1832, has a single span of 200 ft. Grosvenor Park, a recreation ground covering 20 ac., was the gift of the Marquis of Westminster (1867). Roodee, Common, on which the races are held, extends over 69 ac. The chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are also manufactures of lead, paint, furniture, upholstery, snuff, and tobacco; shot and lead-smelting works, iron foundries, and a boat-repairing yard. The silting-up of the river has interfered with the shipping trade, but this has to some extent been remedied by modern improvements.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chester Castle	Chester	179	249
Chesterfield, pa.	Chesterfield	146	32460

Chesterblade, chap. and ha., pa. of Evercreech (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Shepton Mallet. The chapel of St. Mary is an ancient stone building. Traces of earthworks are on a hill near the ha. An entrenchment, called Smalldown Camp, has vestiges of outworks; and Roman coins, as well as fragments of pottery, have been found in its neighbourhood.

Chester Camp, Roman camp on the Nen., pa. of Irchester (q.v.), N. Northants, 2 S.E. of Wellingborough. The encampment, which extends over 18 ac., is near *Chester House.* In 1874 a Roman burial-ground was discovered, containing about 400 skeletons (the faces towards the east) and various antiquities, comprising several stone coffins, a lead coffin, a large bronze vessel containing smaller ones (two of which are decorated with pierced work), and Roman coins and pottery. Coins and other antiquities continue to be found from time to time.

Chester Castle, pa., co. bor. of Chester (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Chesterfield (1), pa., tp., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (S.), at the junction of the Hipper with the Rother, and on the Trent Canal, N. Derbys., 12 S. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 11,541, of tp. 328. It is the metropolis of the Derbyshire coal and ironstone district. The corporation, which dates from 1594, is administered by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec., and has two well-carved Perp. screens, besides a carved and canopied reredos which was formerly the screen of one of the chapels. During some restorations wall-paintings and piscinæ were discovered; and the eastern chapel of the Holy Cross, founded as a chantry in 1218, contains a piscina and a squint. An iron-bound chest with six locks is among the possessions of the church. There are many tombs, brasses, and other memorials to the Foljambe family, one of which is the kneeling figure of a knight in armour; there is also the figure of an unknown priest in a canopied stone recess, and the remains of a canopied brass to John Verdun, priest. One of the most noted features of this church is the crooked spire, it being 6 ft. out of the perpendicular in one direction and 4 ft. in another, owing to the "creeping" of the lead which covers it; or, more probably, from green wood, which afterwards warped in the sun, having been used in its construction. In the church is preserved a large bone, asserted by tradition to have belonged to the Dun Cow slain by Guy of Warwick. Holy Trinity Church is modern, and contains the body of George Stephenson. Christ Church is a chapel-of-ease to Trinity Church. At different fixed times in the day bells are rung from the pa. church, and on

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chesterfield, tp.	Chesterfield	146	19242
Chesterfield, m. bor.	Chesterfield	146	22009

Shrove Tuesday is rung what is called the "pancake bell"—formerly intended to summon the people to confession. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Unitarian places of worship; and a cemetery of 8 ac. with two mortuary chapels. The grammar school, founded 1594, has £700 a year endowment, and there are 20 free scholarships. Among the public buildings are the Stephenson Memorial Hall (which contains a public hall seating 1,000 people), the C. Institute (a free library, engineers' museum, lecture rooms, etc.), the C. and Midland Institute of Engineers, a hospital, and a workmen's home. The industries of the to. are tanning, iron and brass founding, the manufacture of engines and agricultural implements, boxes, lint, nets, and jam, and some gingham and lace making; while many people are employed in the coal and ironstone pits, the slate and sandstone quarries, and in the making of brown earthenware and edged tools.

Chesterfield (2), ha., pa. of Shenstone (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., 2 s. of Lichfield.

Chesterfield Canal, extends from Chesterfield, N.E. Derbys., to the Trent at Stockwith, on the borders of Lincs. and Notts., a distance of 46 miles. Starting on the north-west side of Chesterfield, it follows the line of the Rother as far as Killamarsh on the Yorks. border. Thence it strikes east, and passing through Yorks. enters Notts. at Shireoaks. Its course is then past Worksop and East Retford to Stockworth, at the north-east angle of the co. The canal was designed by Brindley, who began its construction in 1771; it was completed by his brother-in-law Henshall in 1776. It has a rise of 45 ft. to the summit level, after which there is a fall of 335 ft. There are 65 locks on the canal, and it passes through two tunnels, one of which is 2,850 yards long.

Chesterfield Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Derbyshire. It returns one member.

Chesterford, Great, pa. and vil. on the Granta, N. Essex, 4 N.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 2,917; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has some 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses, and some coats-of-arms in the east window. There was a Roman station here, forming one of a chain of forts from Essex to the Fens, and many coins and other relics have been from time to time discovered. The pa. had privileges, recorded in Domesday Book and recognised by a charter of Charles I., and the custom of borough-english still prevails.

Chesterford, Little, pa., N. Essex, 1 s. of Great Chesterford; ac. 1,207; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is of various periods, and has some 15th-cent. brasses, and an old marble tomb with recumbent figure. *C. Park*, of 350 ac., stocked with deer, and having a mansion upon a height in the park, is a seat.

Chesterhill, vil., pa. of Cranston (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Dalkeith.

Chester Holy Trinity, pa. [CHESTER.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chesterfield Division	.....	.....	61294
Chesterford, Great	GreatChesterford(1)	46	859
Chesterford, Little	Great Chesterford	46	205
Chester-le-Street, pa.	Chester-le-Street	260	48372
Chester-le-Street, tp.	Chester-le-Street	260	8623
Chester-le-Str't. Div.	.....	.....	70202

Chester-le-Street, pa., tp., and to., N. Dur., 5 N. of Durham; ac. of pa. 32,094 (water 188), of tp. 2,913 (water 52); soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Mary and Cuthbert, founded in the 13th cent., is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains 14 life-size recumbent effigies of the Barons of Lumley (1100–1550), gathered from various churches. There is a Co-operative Hall and a Mechanics' Institute. Coal is largely mined, and there are extensive ironworks. Two Roman altars have been found here. *The Hermitage* is a seat.

Chester-le-Street Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Durham. It returns one member.

Chester, Little, tp., pa. of St. Alkmund, Derby (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 328. It occupies the site of the Roman *Derventio*, and in the early part of the 18th cent. remains of the wall surrounding this could still be traced, and the cellar of a farmhouse shows Roman foundations. Roman coins and pottery have been found. There are chemical works.

Chesters (1). [WALWICK.]

Chesters (2), estate on the Teviot, pa. of Ancrum (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Jedburgh. *C. House* is a seat.

Chester St. John the Baptist, pa. [CHESTER.]

Chester St. Mary-on-the-Hill, pa. [CHESTER.]

Chester St. Oswald, pa. [CHESTER.]

Chesterton (1), pa. and vil. on the north bank of the Cam, forming a sub. of Cambridge, S. Cambs.; ac. 2,729; soil light, overlying gravel and blue clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Perp.; when the chancel was restored, about 1844, a piscina and three sedilia of Late Perp. work were discovered; the chancel also contains some richly-carved chestnut benches, and there are remains of a screen and a 15th-cent. roof. On some of the corbels of the nave are shields of arms, whilst between the arches and in other parts of the edifice are the remains of frescoes of the 13th cent. There is a plain sepulchral recess in the north aisle, and in the churchyard are several stone coffin slabs with carved floriated crosses. The workhouse, which is situated in the centre of the vil., will accommodate 350 inmates. The Shire Hall at Castle Hill and Her Majesty's Prison are both in this pa. In 1841 the Victoria Friendly Society's Asylum for the aged was opened here. There is an excellent recreation ground near St. Andrew's Church, and on the river-bank are a number of boathouses for the use of the men of Cambridge University. Boat-building, brewing, and the manufacture of bricks and tiles are the chief industries of the pa. An industrial school was founded here in 1850 to instruct and find employment for boys over 13 years of age. There are the remains of an ancient fortified house, said to have been built by the Abbot of Vercellis.

Chesterton (2), pa. and vil. on the Nen, N. Hunts; ac. 1,330; soil fertile, overlying gravel, stone, and strong clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; the chancel has a semi-classical screen, and there is a piscina in the south aisle; on the east wall of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chester, Little	Derby (½)	128	966
C.St. J.the B.,ec. pa.	Chester	179	8235
C.St.M.-on-the-Hill	Chester	179	6075
Chester St. O. ec. pa.	Chester	179	5852
Chesterton (1)	Cambridge (1)	56	7526
Chesterton (2)	Overton (2)	107	124

this aisle is a large marble tablet dated 1707, and inscribed in Latin to the memory of John Driden, a cousin of the poet. There is a stone slab under a sepulchral arch in the north aisle, dated 1483, and a monument in two stages with kneeling effigies of members of the Beevill family. There are remains of a Roman encampment in some fields called "the battles," about a mile and a half from the vil., where an immense stone coffin, weighing nearly two tons, was dug up in 1849. It held the skeleton of a tall man whose head had been severed from the trunk. Old coins and other Roman relics have been found here at various times.

Chesterton (3), (in Domesday "Cestretone" and "Cestedone"), pa. and ha., S.W. Warws., 4½ S.W. of Southam; ac. 3,559; soil principally clay, overlying limestone and marl. The church of St. Giles (restored 1862) is Perp. Founded originally by Richard the Forester, it was given by William Croc to the canons of Kenilworth in the reign of Henry II. Among a number of monuments to the Peto family is a fine one with the recumbent effigies of Sir Humphrey Peyto (d. 1585) and his lady—the knight in armour, the lady in the fashion of the time—and others with marble busts to Edward Peyto (d. 1643) and William Peyto (1636). C. received its name from the Roman camp near it.

Chesterton (4), pa. and vil. on the Ray, Mid Oxon, 2 S.W. of Bicester; ac. 2,527; soil stony, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is Trans. and Dec., and has sedilia, two piscinæ, a rood-screen, and some 17th-cent. brasses with figures.

Chesterton (5), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Audley and Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Burslem. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style, and there are mission churches and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. Large collieries and ironworks are in the pa., and a canal (now disused) formerly served to give them communication with Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Chesterton (6), ti., pa. of and ½ S. from Cirencester (q.v.), Mid Gloucs.

Chesterton (7), tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Worfield (q.v.), E. Salop.

Chesterton Division, one of the three parl. divs. of Cambridgeshire. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Chesterton, Little, ha., pa. of and a little S. from Chesterton (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Chesterwood-with-Lipwood, ha., pa. of and 1 to 2 W. from Haydon Bridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Cheswardine, pa. on the Staffs. border, and the Shropshire Union Canal, N. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Market Drayton; ac. 5,740, water 54; soil red loam, overlying sand, gravel, clay, and, in places, peat. The church of St. Swithin is Norm. and E. Eng., but has been almost entirely rebuilt. The tower has two niches, is ornamented with the Stafford knot and the Talbot dog, and has on the buttresses a lion passant and a griffin couchant. During the restoration two sepulchral slabs were discovered, one having a foliated cross and an Agnus Dei, and the other a plain cross with a shield and the name "Ralph Tilston," and there are several brasses on the floor of the nave. *C. Hall* (in a park of 300 acres) is in Elizabethan style.

Cheswick, small vil. pa. of Ancroft (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4½ S.E. of Berwick. *Ladythorn House*, a very old structure, is now used as a shooting-box, and commands extensive views.

Chesworth. [HORSHAM.]

Chetlop, otherwise Chattlehope, Burn, a tributary of the Rede, N. Northumb., rises in the wild upland moors in the neighbourhood of Carter and Girdle Fells, and falls into the Rede near Chattlehope. The most peculiar feature of the course is "Chattlehope Spout," where the stream suddenly bursts forth from the hillside and flows over a succession of red sandstone rocks with a total fall of 75 feet.

Chetnole, tp. and chap. on the Deansbrook, pa. of Yetminster (q.v.), N.W. Dors., 6½ S.W. of Sherborne; ac. 877; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter (enlarged 1860) is Dec. *C. House* is a seat.

Chettiscombe, vil. pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Tiverton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chettisham, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Ely St. Mary (q.v.), Mid Cambs., 3½ N. of Ely. The church of St. Michael is a small rubble structure of the E. Eng. period.

Chettle, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 1½ S.W. of Farnham; ac. 1,113; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1850) is in the Perp. style. There are two barrows in the pa. *C. House* is a seat.

Chetton, pa. and tp., S. Salop, 4 S.W. of Bridgenorth; ac. of pa. 4,936, of tp. 3,921; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng., and has a modern brass. The pa. possesses several charities. *Faintree Hall* is a seat.

Chetwode, pa., N. Bucks., 4 S.W. of Buckingham; ac. 1,200; soil heavy clay. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas is E. Eng. The chancel (which was a portion of the conventual church, and was made parochial in 1480) is a good E. Eng. example; there is a very good triplet on each side, and a fine five-light window at the east end filled with painted glass not particularly good, the remains of ancient glass in this window being placed in the triplet on the south side; the font is modern. During repairs about 1868 some of the original tiled paving and a slab with a beautifully-executed floriated cross, having an inscription in Norm. French, were discovered. A priory of Augustinian canons was founded here *c.* 1240, but was dissolved in 1460 owing to poverty, and twenty years later the church was opened for public worship, owing to the ruinous state of the parish church. A singular custom, called the Rhyne-toll, is exercised by the Chetwode family of levying a tax between the 29th of October and 7th of November on all cattle passing through certain townships.

Chetwynd, pa. on the Mees and the border of Staffs., N. Salop, 1 S. of Newport; ac. 4,730; soil light, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chesterton (3)	Southam Road (3)	100	184
Chesterton (4)	Bicester (2½)	66	384
Chesterton (5)	Chesterton	152	8266
Chesterton Division	.....	.....	46108
Cheswardine	Market Drayton (3)	162	902
Chetnole	Yetminster (2)	137	272
Chettisham	Ely (3½)	70	147
Chettle	Wimborne (9)	109	121
Chetton, pa.	Bridgenorth (5)	149	534
Chetton, tp.	Bridgenorth (5)	149	456
Chetwode	Buckingham (4)	60	170
Chetwynd	Newport (2)	145	974

St. Michael is in Gothic style. *C. Park* (with a lake of 23 ac. and abundance of deer) is a seat.

Chetwynd Aston, tp., pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), E. Salop, a little south from Newport station; ac. 1,248.

Cheveley, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 3 S.E. of Newmarket; ac. 2,515; soil chalk and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is E. Eng., and has a splendidly-carved reredos of marble, and also some 18th-cent. memorial tablets. There was formerly a Free Grammar School in the vil., endowed in 1552 and in 1709; but the school is now closed, and a portion of the endowment goes towards the support of the public elementary school. *Banstead Manor* and *C. Park* are seats.

Chevening, pa., W. Kent, 3½ N.W. of Sevenoaks; ac. 3,893; soil chalky loam, overlying gault, clay, and Lower Greensand. The church of St. Botolph, E. Eng. and later periods, was one of the Pilgrimage churches, and has piscina, three sepulchral arches, and a square locker. *C. Place* (designed by Inigo Jones, with a picturesque park, through which ran the Pilgrims' Road) is a seat.

Cheverell, Great, pa., N. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Devizes; ac. 1,792; soil variable, overlying green sand. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is E. Eng.

Cheverell, Little, pa., N.E. Wilts., 6 S.W. of Devizes; ac. 1,020; soil brown sand, overlying green sand. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1850) is in the E. Eng. style.

Cheverells Green, pl., pa. of Flamstead (q.v.), N.W. Herts., 8 N.W. of St. Albans.

Chevet, tp., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Wakefield; ac. 157. *C. Hall*, a Tudor mansion, stands in fine grounds.

Chevington (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Suff., 5 S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,434; soil chiefly clay, overlying blue clay. The church of All Saints is Norm. A number of the inhabitants are employed in a large factory for clothing. *Ruffins*, belonging to the Marquis of Bristol, is a seat.

Chevington (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 N.E. of Morpeth. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style.

Chevington, East, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,240. Broomhill Colliery is situated in this tp., and produces a large quantity of coal.

Chevington, West, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,858. There is a colliery in the township.

Chevin, The, hill range (925 ft.) near Otley, W.R. Yorks. Before the time of good roads this height was regarded as dangerous from its rugged and precipitous character. It is now almost all under woods or cultivation, and is a favourite pleasure resort. Excellent building-stone is quarried.

Cheviots, range of hills on the borders, partly in Scotland, but mostly in Northumb. The highest point, Cheviot Hill (2,676 ft.), is 7 S.W. of Wooler. The hills are mostly rounded or cone-shaped, and rise in groups, often very close together. The soil over the largest portion of the area affords excellent pasturage for sheep, large flocks of which are fed upon the slopes. The original stock of the famous Cheviot breed of sheep, noted for the excellent quality of their wool, came from this dis. The higher ground is often covered with heath, and bogs are found on some of the slopes and in the hollows. The prevailing rock is porphyritic trap. Carter Bar is the principal pass. The drainage-shed closely follows the line of the border. Grouse are still abundant, but deer and the golden eagle, which formerly abounded here, are no longer seen. A few old border peels are scattered about.

Chevithorn, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Tiverton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chew Green Camp, the old Roman station of *Ad Fines*, lies beneath the Cheviots, near the border, in the neighbourhood of Coquet Head, N. Northumb., and on the Watling Street, which connects it with the neighbouring town of Rochester. A series of camps appears to have been formed here and in the immediate neighbourhood. (Another name for C. G. Camp is Makendon Camp.)

Chew Magna, pa. and vil. on the Chew, E. Somerset, 7 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 5,014; soil loamy sand, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1860) is Perp., and contains several monuments, tablets, and brasses; there is a piscina in the chancel, and the latter is divided from the nave by a richly-illuminated carved screen; the font is Norm. In the churchyard a shaft, approached by six steps, and standing altogether about 18 ft. in height, is all that remains of an ancient cross. The North-East Somerset Farmers' Club has its headquarters here, and holds an annual prize exhibition of live-stock and dairy-produce. Near the south entrance to the churchyard is a curious old building called the Church House. It is now used as a school, but was at one time the pa. poor-house. *Chew Court*, *Highfield*, *The Manor House*, and *Sutton Court* are seats. The Manor House was built on the foundations of an earlier house about 1656, and contains some mantelpieces and panelled ceilings in carved oak of that date. The gateway, with a chamber over, is of the Tudor period.

Chew Stoke, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,092; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1862) is Dec.

Chewton, ti., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Milton (q.v.), S. Hants. (Sometimes written "Chuton.")

Chewton Keynsham, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Keynsham (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Chewton Mendip, pa., tp., and vil., among the Mendip Hills, Mid Somerset, 5½ N.E. of Wells; ac. of pa. 6,514, of tp. 5,809; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is principally E. Eng., with some Norm. portions. There is a fine Norm. arch to the north doorway,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chetwynd Aston	Newport (1)	145	342
Cheveley	Newmarket (3)	70	610
Chevening	Dunton Green (1½)	19	1050
Cheverell, Great	Devizes (3½)	86	370
Cheverell, Little	Devizes (4½)	86	195
Chevet	Notton (2)	174	86
Chevington (1)	Saxham (4)	81	545
Chevington (2)	Chevington	297	2517
Chevington, East	Chevington (2)	297	1550
Chevington, West	Chevington (1)	297	587
Chew Magna	Pensford (2½)	124	1481
Chew Stoke	Pensford (4)	124	653
Chewton Mendip, pa.	Hallatrow (3)	119	748
Chewton Mendip, tp.	Hallatrow (3)	119	687

and the west front has canopied niches, some of which contain statues. In the chancel are two piscinæ and sedilia. The south chapel contains a 15-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent figures. The springs in this pa. (whence the river Chew rises) supply the Bristol Water Works. There are stone-quarries and lime-works here. The lead-mines, from which there formerly was a good yield, are not worked now. *Chewton House* and *Chewton Priory* are seats.

Chicheley, pa., N. Bucks., 2½ N.E. of Newport Pagnell; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. The aisles date from the time of Henry III.; the chancel is of the 18th cent. There is a monument to Anthony Cave, a merchant of the staple of Calais (1558), and a brass representing the figure of a skeleton in an open shroud, with a shield of arms and inscription (*c.* 1560); also a monument to the Cranmer family. *C. Hall* is a handsome seat in the Italian style, and was built in 1715. It contains a number of interesting objects and several books in the library of great interest to students.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

Chichester, city, mun. bor., and mkt. to. (w. & s.) on a branch of the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, having the port of Chichester 1½ miles away, W. Sussex, 18 E. of Portsmouth; ac. 1212. The city is very ancient, having existed during the Roman occupation, and having been captured by Ella, whose son Cissa rebuilt it and gave it his name. It is surrounded by a wall, the towers and gates of which have disappeared, but which is lined inside by tall elms, the only object perceived above them being the cathedral, which forms both a sea-mark and a landmark. The streets diverge from a central Gothic market-cross, erected by Bishop Storey at the beginning of the 16th cent. The see was originally at Selsey, and the cathedral was built upon the site of a monastery of St. Peter. Begun in 1091, it suffered more than once from fire, and its different parts show many periods—Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The last disaster which befell it was the collapse of the central tower and spire, which had simply crushed the supporting Norm. piers, and telescoped during a storm in February, 1861. A new tower and spire resembling the old ones were at once begun and soon finished. The nave of the cathedral, which has five aisles, is the broadest in England, with the exception of that of York Minster. There were portraits of the Kings of England and of the bishops of the see, executed in the 16th cent. by an Italian named Bernardi; but the former were destroyed by the fall of the tower, and the latter are preserved in the north transept. The chapter library contains many interesting curiosities and relics. The Lady Chapel (the crypt of which was long used as a mausoleum) has been restored and opened up to the rest of the building. There is a picture by Bernardi of the original founding of the see of Selsey by St. Wilfred. The cathedral possesses the unique feature, for an English cathedral, of a campanile, which is 120 ft. high. The monuments and ornaments suffered much in the Civil War at the hands of the Parliamentary troops who were quartered in the cathedral, and most of the brasses were destroyed. But there are many tombs of bishops and others, and there are monuments by Flaxman, including one of the poet William Collins. There is an old Saxon oak chest and two Saxon sculptures representing Christ raising Lazarus and Christ meeting Martha and Mary. These were discovered early in the 19th cent. behind the choir-stalls. The cloisters are good, and out of these opens the Bishop's Palace, which is very ancient. There are 10 pa. churches, among which are that of St. Olave (Roman, Saxon, and E. Eng.), the oldest church in the city, and said to have been founded in 680, and that of St. Andrew, in which the poet Collins

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chicheley	Newport Pagnell (2½)	56	180

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chichester	Chichester	69	10348

was buried. There is a Roman Catholic church of St. Richard, and Wesleyan, Congregational, Methodist, Calvinist, Bible Christian, and Unitarian chapels. The charities are considerable, among them being St. Mary's Hospital for a custos and eight poor persons, which has a very interesting 13th-cent. chapel. Priory Park—now a recreation ground—was an establishment of Grey Friars, and the choir (82 ft. long) still retains its subsellia and a tall east window of five lights. Among the chief buildings are the Council House (with some good paintings), the barracks, a market-hall, and Corn Exchange. There is a Literary Society with library and museum, which contains Roman antiquities and good geological and natural history collections, a Library Society with a good library, a Working Men's Institute, and a hospital with 60 beds. The chief objects of trade are corn, flour, malt, timber, and coal; and there is some brewing, tanning, and wool-stapling.

Chichester Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Sussex. It lies in the south-west part of the co., and returns one member.

Chichester Harbour, an inlet of the sea on the south coast of Sussex and the border of Hants. The entrance is obstructed by a bar, and the only practically navigable part of it is the eastern arm, which leads towards Chichester—the city being at a distance of 2 or 3 miles from the head of the harbour and connected by a canal—and is joined with the Arun by the Chichester and Arundel Canal, which falls into the Arun a few miles north of Littlehampton.

Chicken Head, promontory forming the south point of the Eye peninsula, pa. of Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is 211 ft. high, and shelters the harbour of Branahuie from east winds.

Chickenley, pl., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., adjoining Earls Heaton. The inhabitants are employed in fulling-mills and collieries and in the manufacture of rugs and blankets.

Chicken Rock, off the south-west coast of the I. of M., 1 S.W. of the Calf, and directly in the track of vessels sailing to and from Liverpool. It is a sunken reef, just visible at high water, and is named from its being the resort of the stormy petrel or "Mother Carey's chickens." Upon it a lighthouse, 140 ft. high, and showing a light seen 18 miles, was erected 1874.

Chickerell, East, ha., pa. of and ¾ E. from West Chickerell (q.v.), S. Dorset.

Chickerell, West, pa. and vil. on the English Channel, S. Dors., 3 N.W. of Weymouth; ac. 1,576; soil strong clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is of the Perp. period, and contains a quaint Norm. font and an old pulpit dated 1630. At one time the church belonged to the Abbey of Bindon. Mackerel-fishing and the manufacture of stoneware, bricks, and drain-tiles are the chief industries.

Chicklade, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Heytesbury; ac. 1,041; soil chalky, overlying chalk and flint. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1832.

Chickney, pa. on a tributary of the Chelmer, W. Essex, 6 N.W. of Dunmow; ac. 713; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng., and has an incised altar-stone (still used) and an ancient font.

Chicksands Priory, pa. on the Ivel, Mid Beds., 5 N.E. of Ampthill; ac. 1,353; soil sand, overlying gravel. The chief place of interest in this pa. is a private residence called *The Priory*, which retains a considerable portion of the ancient Gilbertine priory founded 1150. Among the parts of the original structure that are almost entire are the dual cloisters on the south and west sides of the old quadrangle. Through these, unseen by each other, the canons and canonesses were wont to proceed to church, where a longitudinal wall kept them from each other's view. There is an enriched coffin-slab in the cloisters, ornamented with the effigy of a vested ecclesiastic with pastoral staff and book. Towards the end of the 18th cent. the south and east fronts of the building were rebuilt by Wyatt. Subsequently the windows were filled with old stained glass by the late Sir George Osborn, who also made a valuable collection of antiquities in the place. In the state bedchamber (built at the end of the north gallery) is a state-bed which once belonged to James I. Amongst a valuable collection of portraits, chiefly relating to the Osborn family, are Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Oliver Cromwell, and a full-length portrait of Edward VI. by Holbein. *The Priory* stands in a well-timbered park.

Chicksgrove, ti., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Tisbury (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Chickward, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Kington (q.v.), W. Herefords. With **Lilwall** and **Pember's Oak,** at each of which places there is only a farm, it forms a tp. [LILWALL.]

Chidden, ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Hambledon (q.v.), N. Hants.

Chiddingfold, pa. and vil. on the border of Sussex, W. Surrey, 4¼ N.E. of Haslemere; ac. 7,026; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has a modern brass and several memorial tablets. *Cherfold*, *Langhurst*, *Pickhurst*, and *Sydenhurst* are seats.

Chiddingly, pa. and vil. by the Cuckmere stream, E. Sussex, 10 E. of Lewes; ac. 4,481; soil Hastings sand and Wealden clay, overlying dark gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a piscina; there is a monument (1578) to Sir John Jefferay, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Once a year a sheep, lamb, and horse fair is held. *C. Place*, an old Tudor house, is a seat.

Chiddingstone, pa. and vil. on the Eden, W. Kent, 6 S.W. of Tonbridge; ac. 5,981, water 48; soil stiff clay, overlying clay or rock. The church of St. Mary is of E. Eng. and later periods, and the doorway and staircase of the rood-loft still remain. *C.* is a seat, and in its park is a stone (possibly Druidical) called the Chiding Stone, and said to give the pa. its name.

Chiddingstone, Little, ha., pa. of and near Chiddingstone (q.v.), W. Kent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chichester Division	.....	.....	54360
Chickerell, West	Weymouth (4)	142	814
Chicklade	Tisbury (6)	96	59
Chickney	Elsenham (4)	36	35

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chicksands Priory	Shefford (1)	59	64
Chiddingfold	Witley & C'fold (2½)	38	1515
Chiddingly	Hailsham (5)	54	882
Chiddingstone	Penshurst (2)	32	1236

Chideock, pa. and vil. on the English Channel, W. Dors., 2½ w. of Bridport; ac. 2,052; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles, restored 1880, is mainly Perp., with traces of some earlier periods, and a rude fresco was discovered on the north wall during the restoration. There is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble at the east end of the south aisle, supporting the figure of a knight in plate-armour; the tomb was despoiled of its brasses at the Revolution. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels; and the cemetery of the former is separated from the pa. churchyard by a wall. It lies to the north of the church, and has the private mortuary chapel of the Weld family in the centre. This is ornamented internally with mural oil paintings, whilst the external west wall bears a representation of the Passion. Attached to *Manor House*, a seat, is another Roman Catholic chapel, containing numerous oil paintings. There are remains of the moat of C. Castle, built 1379. Flax is grown in the pa.

Chidgley, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet.

Chidham, pa. and vil. between Bosham Creek and Thorney Channel, W. Sussex, 5½ w. of Chichester; ac. 1,524, tidal water 220, foreshore 909; soil rich loam, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. "C. wheat" takes its rise from an agriculturist of this pa. in the 18th cent. (Mr. Woods), who found it growing on his estate and cultivated it.

Chidlow, tp., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 157.

Chidswell, ha., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4¼ N.W. of Wakefield.

Chieveley, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Berks., 4½ N.E. of Newbury; ac. of pa. 9,217, of tp. 5,328; soil sandy loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng. with some fragments of Norm.; in the chancel is part of a brass with a coat-of-arms. The churchyard is well wooded with elms, and commands a good view of the downs. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Prior's Court House* is a seat.

Chignal, pa., Mid Essex, 3 N.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,027; soil heavy, overlying clay and loam.

Chignal Smealy, eccl. pa., pa. of Chignal (q.v.), Mid Essex, 5 N.W. of Chelmsford. The church of St. Nicholas is in E. Eng. style, and is built of brick, the font also being of brick. In the 18th cent. Philip Morant, the Essex historian, was rector of the pa.

Chignal-with-Mashbury, eccl. pa., pa. of Chignal (q.v.), Mid Essex. The church of SS. James and Mary is in E. Eng. style.

Chigwell, pa. and vil. on the Roding, W. Essex, 2 N.E. of Woodford; ac. 5,009, water 25; soil clay, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Perp., and in the chancel there is a brass (1631) of Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, with effigy in cope, alb, dalmatic, and stole, and a 16th-cent. monument to Thomas Caleshill. There is an endowed grammar school, founded by the archbishop above mentioned, and administered under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. William Penn is said to have been educated here. The pa. is ancient, being mentioned in Domesday, and is much frequented both on account of its scenery and its nearness to Epping and Hainault forests, and also for its association with Dickens, whose "Maypole Inn" was in this pa. The original of the "Maypole" is "The King's Head," an old gabled building of the Stuart Period. There is a mineral spring in the pa. which was once highly reputed.

Chigwell Row, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Chigwell (q.v.), W. Essex. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles.

Chilbolton, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants, 4 S.E. of Andover; ac. 3,100; soil chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1869–78, is E. Dec., and has some old stained glass in the east window of the chancel; the pulpit-screen and lectern are fine examples of Perp. wood-carving. Sir William Jones, the Orientalist, resided at the rectory here for some time.

Chilcombe (1), pa., N.W. Dors., 4 S.E. of Bridport; ac. 465; soil sand and clay, overlying rock. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and contains a piscina with a trefoil head, and mural tablets dated 1616 and 1692; in the floor is a stone dated 1692; the font is a quaint example of E. Norm. work. The old Manor House, now used as a farm-house, bears the date 1578. On the crest of a hill a little to the north of this house are the remains of a fortification, having one low rampart and a shallow ditch.

Chilcombe (2), pa. and vil., W. Hants, 2 S.E. of Winchester; ac. 2,299; soil calcareous loam, overlying chalk. The small church of St. Andrew is Norm. Lime-burning is carried on here.

Chilcompton, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 7½ N.E. of Wells; ac. 1,233; soil red loam, overlying conglomerate. The church of St. John, rebuilt 1839, is in E. Eng. style, and contains several marble tablets, and a monument dated 1649. The Wesleyans and the Plymouth Brethren have chapels here. On Blacker's Hill, in this pa., there are traces of a Roman encampment. *Norton Hall* is a seat.

Chilcote, tp. on the Mease, pa. of Clifton Campville, S. Derbys., 6½ S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,325. The brick chapel of St. Matthew retains part of a 14th-cent. font.

Chilcott, ti., pa. of Wells St. Cuthbert (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 E. of Wells.

Childerditch, pa., Mid Essex, 3 S. of Brentwood; ac. 1,635; soil clayey, overlying loam. The church of All Saints and St. Faith is in E. Eng. style.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chideock	Bridport (2)	154	633
Chidham	Bosham (1½)	72	241
Chidlow	Whitchurch (3)	171	14
Chieveley, pa.	Hermitage (2)	57	1592
Chieveley, tp.	Hermitage (2)	57	1020
Chignal	Chelmsford (4)	30	426
Chignal Smealy	Chelmsford (4)	30	123
Chignal-w-Mashbury	Chelmsford (4)	30	357
Chigwell	Chigwell Lane (1)	13	6324
Chigwell Row	Chigwell Lane (2½)	13	803
Chilbolton	Wherwell (1)	67	358
Chilcombe (1)	Bridport (4)	154	24
Chilcombe (2)	Winchester (2)	65	1052
Chilcompton	Chilcompton	135	648
Chilcote	Measham (3)	112	105
Childerditch	East Horndon (½)	19	198

Childerley, pa., S.W. Cambs., 3 N.E. of Caxton; ac. 1,052; soil strong clay, overlying yellow clay. The two churches which originally existed here were destroyed about the middle of the 17th cent. *C. Hall* is a fine mansion in Elizabethan style, and stands upon the site formerly occupied by the old manor-house of the Cutts family. Charles I., after he was seized at Holdenby Hall, Northants, was brought here by the messengers of Cromwell. The wainscoted and painted room which he occupied is carefully preserved, and still called by his name, and the paintings have been restored to their original colours. Among the farm-buildings attached to this historical house is an immense barn measuring 333 ft. in length.

Childer Thornton, tp. and vil., pa. of Eastham (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N.W. of Chester; ac. 746.

Childhay, ti., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Broadwinsor (q.v.), W. Dors.

Child Okeford, pa. on the Stour, N. Dors., 3½ S.E. of Sturminster; ac. 1,752; soil chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1879, is Perp., and has a Norm. tower, a good east window, and highly-decorated east end. In the neighbourhood are remains of a British camp.

Childrey, pa. on the Berks. and Wilts. Canal, W. Berks., 2½ W. of Wantage; ac. 2,861; soil mostly clay, overlying chalk. The cruciform church of St. Mary is of various periods, and in the chancel are Dec. sedilia, a double piscina, and an Easter sepulchre with canopy; there is part of the rood-loft, and each transept has a squint; the north transept had a 14th-cent. chantry, and has a piscina, a door leading to the rood-loft, and a stone bracket opposite a priest's door; the south transept had also a chantry, and retains piscina, some curious corbels, a priest's door, and traces of a door leading to a stone pulpit in the wall; the font is ornamented with twelve figures of bishops with mitres and crosiers; there is a good deal of old stained glass; among the monuments are a canopied brass (1444) with heraldic dressed figures, a brass to a priest (1480), one of the same date with effigies, a brass of a priest with chalice (1490); a marble canopy in the south transept has brass figures of a man and his wife rising from their graves; a tomb with cross-legged effigy of a knight is thought to be that of Sir Edmund de Chelrey (1372). The curfew bell is rung in winter. The old Manor House has portions of 15th-cent. work, and Charles I. slept there in 1644.

Childs Ercall, pa. and vil. near the Tern, N. Salop, 6½ S. of Market Drayton; ac. 3,749; soil sandy loam, overlying red sandstone in most places. The church of St. Michael is Gothic.

Child's Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Hendon (q.v.), E. Middx. The church of All Saints, built 1855, is in the 14th-cent. Gothic style.

Childs Wickham, pa. and vil. bordering on Worcs., E. Glouc., 4 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 2,040; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is of the 12th and 14th cents., and had once a south transept, which has gone.

Childwall, pa. and tp., S.W. Lancs., 4½ E. of Liverpool; ac. of pa. 16,041, of tp. 1,729 (water 900); soil loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of All Saints, repaired 1853, is Gothic, and contains a modern memorial chapel, several brasses, and ancient monuments. There is a convalescent home. *C. Hall* belongs to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Chilfrome, pa. and vil. near the Frome, W. Dors., 6 S.E. of Beaminster; ac. 940; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1864, is a flint and stone structure.

Chilgrove, ti., pa. of West Dean (q.v.), W. Sussex, 6½ N. of Chichester.

Chilham, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent, 5½ S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 4,398, water 23; soil loam and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and the door of the rood-loft still remains. The Romans had a standing camp here, and the early Saxon kings a castle. *C. Castle*, 8 ac. in extent, and in a park of 400 ac., is of Norm. origin.

Chilhampton, ti., pa. of South Newton (q.v.), S. Wilts. It adjoins South Newton vil., and is 1 N. from Wilton.

Chilland, ti., pa. of and ½ E. from Martyr Worthy (q.v.), N. Hants.

Chillaton, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.N.E. from Milton Abbot (q.v.), S. Dev.

Chillenden, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6½ W. of Deal; ac. 202; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Norm. and Perp., and has a piscina, some old stained glass, and a screen of carved oak.

Chillerton, ha., pa. of Carisbrooke and Wootton (q.v.), I. of W., about 4 S. of Newport. It consists of scattered farms and cottages.

Chillesford, pa. and vil. on the Butley, S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Orford; ac. 1,853; soil mixed, overlying crag. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and contains a piscina and a Norm. font. There is a decoy for wild fowl.

Chilley Down. [TILLY DOWN.]

Chillingham, pa., tp., and vil., at the foot of a hill, on the Till, N. Northumb., 8 S.W. of Belford; ac. of pa. 5,003, of tp. 1,765; soil clayey, overlying rock and limestone. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and E. Dec., and has a fine altar-tomb (1497); the panelled sides of the tomb are ornamented with shields and devices, and show traces of colour and gilt, and there are recumbent figures. *C. Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, stands in a park of 1,500 ac., which is beautifully wooded, being, indeed, the remains of an ancient forest which extended from Alnwick to Dunkeld. The castle, which was originally built *temp.* Edward III., is on a hill commanding a wide view, and is of many periods of architecture, the modern part of it, in Renaissance style, having been designed by Inigo Jones. The building surrounds a quadrangular

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Childerley	Cambridge (5)	56	15
Childer Thornton	Hooton (1)	187	743
Child Okeford	Shillingstone (1½)	123	789
Childrey	Challow (2½)	64	462
Childs Ercall	Hodnet (3)	172	422
Child's Hill	Child's Hill	5	5525
Childs Wickham	Hinton (3)	166	400
Childwall, pa.	Childwall (1¾)	200	37280
Childwall, tp.	Childwall (1¾)	200	199
Chilfrome	Maiden Newton (1)	145	88
Chilham	Chilham	64	1377
Chillenden	Adisham (3)	68	133
Chillesford	Wickham Market (4)	85	241
Chillingham, pa.	Ilderton (3)	327	294
Chillingham, tp.	Ilderton (3)	327	144

court, having upon one side a portico with balustrades and stone figures. The front has a central entrance with wings terminating in square embattled towers. The entrance-hall, now the dining-room, contains many portraits; and the chimney-piece, now removed to another room, has carved

Chillingham Castle.
(*From a Photograph by W. Green, Berwick-on-Tweed.*)

upon it the story of Susanna and the Elders. A Latin inscription speaks of a live toad having been found in the middle of a stone of the chimney-piece. The castle possesses its ghost in the shape of a "radiant boy." But the best-known feature of the park is its herd of wild cattle, which are supposed to be descendants of the *Bos primigenius*. These cattle have distinct peculiarities of marking and habits which seem clearly to distinguish them from the domestic breed, with which, however, they have been successfully crossed. A similar herd exists at Cadzow in Lanarkshire, and a herd differing in some points is to be found on Lord Ferrer's estate of Chartley Park.

Chillington (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Somerset, 8 S.E. of Ilminster; ac. 865; soil stony, subsoil various. The church of St. James, restored 1842, is Perp., and contains an early font.

Chillington (2), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Stokenham (q.v.), S. Dev.

Chillington (3), lib., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Brewood (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Chilmark, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 4 E. of Hindon; ac. 3,145; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk, flint, and stone. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1856, is E. Eng.; in the south wall of the chancel is a piscina beneath a pointed arch, and another in the south transept; a Norm. doorway, which had remained for centuries blocked up in the south wall, now forms the entrance to a new aisle. This pa. has large quarries of siliceous limestone, which have been worked for centuries, and largely used for cathedrals and churches.

Chilmington Green, ha., pa. of Great Chart (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 S.W. of Ashford.

Chilson (1), ha., pa. of and ¾ W.S.W. from Shorthampton (q.v.), N.W. Oxon.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chillington (1)	Crewkerne (5)	132	195
Chilmark	Tisbury (2½)	96	487
Chilthorne Domer	Yeovil (3)	123	208
Chiltington, East	Lewes (4)	50	436

Chilson (2), ha., pa. of Tatworth (q.v.), S. Somerset, near Chard.

Chilswell, ti., pa. of Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks., 3¼ S.W. of Oxford.

Chilsworthy (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Holsworthy (q.v.), W. Dev.

Chilsworthy (2), ha., pa. of Calstock (q.v.), E. Cornw., 5 N.E. of Callington.

Chiltern Green, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds.

Chiltern Hills, the southern portion of a range of low chalk downs which runs in a north-easterly direction from the neighbourhood of Goring on the Thames, through S.E. Oxon, Mid Bucks., and S.W. Beds., to Tring in Herts. The average breadth is from 15 to 20 miles, and the total length about 70 miles. The highest points are a hill near Wendover (905 ft.), Ivinghoe Beacon (904 ft.), and Mazzle Hill near Brill (744 ft.), all in Bucks. The **Chiltern Hundreds** comprise the three hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Bucks. It was formerly the duty of the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds to protect the inhabitants against the robbers who infested the woods by which it was then covered. The office is now a purely honorary one, which since 1750, or thereabouts, has served a peculiar parliamentary purpose. The only way in which a member of Parliament can vacate his seat is by accepting an office under the Crown, and the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is that which is usually offered to a member who wishes to retire.

Chiltern Langley. [Abbots Langley.]

Chilthorne Domer, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 N.W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,392; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Mary, restored 1883, is Dec.; the chancel contains a piscina and the recumbent effigy of a knight.

Chiltington, East, chap., tp., and ha., pa. of Westmeston (q.v.), Mid Sussex, 5 N.W. of Lewes; ac. 1,671; soil loam, sand, and clay. The chapel, restored 1889, is E. Eng. There is an ancient yew in the churchyard. The workhouse of Chailey Union, with accommodation for 250 people, is in this tp.

Chiltington, West, pa., W. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Steyning; ac. 4,007; soil hazel mould and clay, subsoil various. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. and E. Eng., with some supposed Saxon work, and has some wall-paintings, thought to be Norm.

Chilton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 4 N. of Thame; ac. 2,080; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in various periods, and contains monuments and brasses of the Crokes, Sir John Croke (d. 1608) and his wife having an effigy in plate-armour, their children kneeling in front; in the chancel, which has been restored, are some stalls with rich panelling and poppy-heads; the font is Dec., with good mouldings. *C. House* is a fine seat, with an embattled porch.

Chilton (2), pa. and vil. on the slope of the Downs, Mid Berks., 4 N. of Thame; ac. 1,448; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk in most places.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chiltington, West	Pulborough (2½)	50	620
Chilton (1)	Wotton (2)	59	287
Chilton (2)	Upton (1½)	56	268

The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and later, and has a sanctus bell, and many 18th-cent. and later monuments; in the north wall of the nave there is a trefoiled niche. *Satton's Place*, formerly a 16th-cent. manor-house of the Satton family, is now a farmhouse; its antique features have been destroyed, and its relics dispersed. There is a training stable for racehorses in the pa.

Chilton (3), pa. and vil., S.W. Suff., 1½ N.E. of Sudbury; ac. 979; soil loam, overlying brick-earth and chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains two altar-tombs dated 1624. Brickmaking is carried on in the pa. *C. Hall*, an ancient stuccoed building, approached by a bridge over a moat which surrounds the grounds, is now used as a farmhouse, and there is a barrow near it.

Chilton (4), tp., pa. of Merrington (q.v.), S. Dur., 6½ E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 2,422. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Chilton (5), ha., pa. of St. Lawrence (q.v.), E. Kent, near Ramsgate.

Chilton (6), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Clare (q.v.), W. Suff.

Chilton (7), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Stowmarket (q.v.), W. Suff.

Chilton (8), ha., partly in the pa. of Brixton (q.v.)—from which it is 1 S.W.—and partly in the pa. of Mottistone (q.v.), I. of W. C. Chine is a little to the south-west.

Chilton (9), tp., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Atcham (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Chilton Candover, pa. and vil. on the Itchen, E. Hants, 5 N. of New Alresford; ac. 1,451; soil chalky loam and gravel, overlying chalk and gravel. The old church of St. Nicholas was demolished in 1876. In the vil. is an avenue of very ancient yew-trees, nearly a mile long, close to the rectory.

Chilton Cantelo, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, Mid Somerset; ac. 634; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1865, is in Dec. style; a carved-oak screen divides the chancel from the nave, and there are fourteen stained-glass windows. *C. C. House* is a seat.

Chilton Common, pa., W. Somerset; ac. 32. It has no houses or population.

Chilton Foliatt, pa., situated in the vale of the Kennet, S. Wilts., and extending into Berks., 2 N.W. of Hungerford; ac. 3,472; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; in the chancel are several monuments to members of the Popham family, and to the south of the communion table is a recumbent figure in ancient armour; the windows have figures in stained glass; the floor of the chancel consists of squares of rare glazed pottery. The national school has an endowment of £21 per annum. *Chilton House* is a seat.

Chilton Trinity, pa. on the Parret, W. Somerset, 1½ N. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,543; soil marl and loam, subsoil various. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chilton (3)	Sudbury (1½)	59	204
Chilton (4)	Bradbury (1)	242	1536
Chilton Candover	Alresford (4¾)	57	116
Chilton Cantelo	Yeovil (3)	123	116
Chilton Foliatt	Hungerford (2½)	61	525
Chilton Trinity	Bridgwater (1½)	152	141
Chilton-upon-Polden	Edington (2½)	138	363

Chilton-upon-Polden, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Moorlinch (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,856. The church of St. Edward is in Perp. style. There are remains of a small Benedictine priory which formerly existed here as a cell to Glastonbury Abbey. In the existing portion are preserved some armour from Sedgemoor and other curiosities. Ancient British relics have been found on the moor, where there are also some rare ferns.

Chilvers Coton (in Domesday "Celverdestoche"), pa. and vil., N.E. Warws., 1 S. of Nuneaton; ac. 3,730; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has a leper window, now blocked up. When the monastery of Erdbury was dissolved, this manor came to the Crown, by whom it was sold; it finally came into the possession of the Newdegate family in 1586. *Temple House*, now a farmhouse, is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars. There are a number of large coal mines, brick and tile works, and an iron foundry. A small trade is carried on in weaving ribbons. There are convenient wharves on the Coventry Canal, which passes through the pa.

Chilwell, tp., pa. of Attenborough (q.v.), S. Notts., 4½ S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,390. In the vil., between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Nottingham, is *Chilwell Hall*, part of which dates from the 14th cent.

Chilworth (1), pa., S. Hants, 4 S.E. of Romsey; ac. 1,540; soil loam and sand, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is a small stuccoed structure. There are some charities. *Manor House* is a seat.

Chilworth (2), tp. and ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Great Milton (q.v.), S.E. Oxon; ac. 1,082.

Chilworth (3), ha. on the Wey, pa. of St. Martha-on-the-Hill (q.v.), W. Surrey, 5 S.E. of Guildford. Here are printing works and a gunpowder mill.

Chimney, tp., pa. of Bampton (q.v.), W. Oxon, 6½ S. of Witney; ac. 668, water 25. The Isis separates this place, which contains only two farms and some cottages, from Berks.

Chimney Mills, pa., W. Suff., 5½ N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 23. There is only one dwelling-house and a mill in the pa.

Chineham, ti., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Monk Sherborne (q.v.), N. Hants.

Chine Hill, ha., pa. of Puddletown (q.v.), Mid Dors., 5½ N.E. of Dorchester.

Chingford, pa. and vil. between Epping Forest and the Lea, W. Essex, 10 N.E. of London; ac. 2,791, water 40; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Perp., and has a brass (1585), of which the figures are missing, as well as some monuments of the early 17th cent. This ivy-covered church is in part dismantled, the nave being entirely disused, and the chancel used only in the summer. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, on the village green, is in Dec. style, and stands between two fine elms. There is a cemetery in the pa. of 78 ac., with two lodges and a chapel. Near

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chilvers Coton	Chilvers Coton	98	3717
Chilwell	Beeston (1½)	123	1013
Chilworth (1)	Swathling (2)	74	258
Chilworth (2)	Tiddington (½)	52	86
Chimney	Witney (5)	75	26
Chimney Mills	Bury St. Edmunds (5)	77	8
Chingford	Chingford	10	2737

the new church is an Ordnance Survey obelisk, situated on the first meridian, and used for astronomical purposes by Greenwich Observatory. C. is frequented by tourists both for its nearness to Epping Forest, and for an old house called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, which is in the care of the Corporation of London, under the provisions of the Epping Forest Preservation Act. Connaught Water, Bury Wood, and Hawk Wood are in the pa.

Chingford Hatch, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Chingford (q.v.), W. Essex.

Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside, tp., pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 N. of Chapel-en-le-Frith; ac. 3,831, water 14. The Goyt, crossed by a stone bridge, separates Bugsworth from Cheshire, and the Peak Forest Canal here connects with the Peak Forest Tramway. Paper, sheet-wadding, and cotton-wool are manufactured, lime and gritstone are quarried, and there is a colliery.

Chinley Churn, hill (1,493 ft.) on the north-west border of Derbys., about 2 N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Chinnel, tp., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop.

Chinnock, East, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,322; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp.

Chinnock, Middle, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Parret, pa. of West Chinnock (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 3½ N.E. of Crewkerne. The church of St. Margaret is mainly Norm. and E. Eng.

Chinnock, West, pa. and vil. on the Parret, Mid Somerset, 3 N.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 1161; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1889, is mostly Norm., with modern additions in E. Eng. style. There is a reading-room, supported by subscriptions, with a library of about 400 volumes. Here, towards the latter end of March in each year, is held the West Somerset (Crewkerne) Steeplechase Meeting.

Chinnor, pa. and vil. by the Chiltern Hills, S. Oxon, 5 S.E. of Thame; ac. 2,712; soil arable, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and has three piscinæ, a shelf, sedilia, a sepulchre, an oak rood-screen, and some ancient glass; on the chancel walls are paintings by Sir James Thornhill; there are many brasses with figures of the 14th and 15th cents., one of them is a floriated cross with a priest's head in the centre. In the pa. are Congregational and Methodist chapels, and a reading-room. The chief industries are chair-turning and lace-making. On the hills are two crosses, the scouring of which is a condition upon which some land is held.

Chipchase, tp., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Bellingham. *C. Castle,* possessing a large park, bounded by the North Tyne, and situated in a beautiful position, was probably built in the 13th cent. The castle has a massive peel tower with overhanging battlements, and retains traces of a portcullis. Adjoining is a later building in Jacobean style, and having the date 1621.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chinley, B., and B.	Chinley	169	1542
Chinnock, East	Yeovil (4)	123	513
Chinnock, Middle	Crewkerne (3½)	132	126
Chinnock, West	Crewkerne (3)	132	511
Chinnor	Chinnor	46	1247

Chipnall, tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Cheswardine (q.v.), E. Salop.

Chippenham (1), pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (F.), head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Wilts., 13 N.E. of Bath; ac. of pa. 7,455, of mun. bor. 359. C. lies in a valley on the south side of the Upper Avon, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of twenty-one arches. It is a junction on the Great Western Railway, and communicates by a short branch with the Wilts and Berks. Canal. The to. consists mainly of a single street of well-built houses, about half a mile in length. Its name denotes that it was a market town during the Anglo-Saxon period; it is also said that the kings of Wessex resided here, and it is known to have been the scene of the marriage of Æthelswith, daughter of Æthelwolf, to Burhred, King of Mercia, in 853. The to. received its first charter from Queen Mary in 1554. By the Municipal Corporations Act the governing body is now composed of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. C. was represented in Parliament by two members prior to 1867, and by one member from 1867 to 1885. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Dec., and Perp.; in the Hungerford chapel there are several memorials of the family of that name. The chief public buildings are the Town Hall and Cheese Market, in the High Street, and the Institute (1889) is occupied by the Literary and Scientific Institution and the Government School of Art. There are numerous charities. C. is a noted centre for the sale of corn and cheese, especially the latter. It formerly possessed important silk and woollen manufactures, but these have much declined of late years; the chief articles now manufactured are broadcloth, churns, and condensed milk. The paved causeway from C. Cliff to Wick Hill, a distance of over four miles, was originally constructed in 1474 by Maud Heath—according to local tradition, a market woman, who was well acquainted with the difficulty and discomfort of the muddy journey; it has been repaired from time to time out of the proceeds of an endowment in land and houses left for the purpose by the donor, and there is now an iron bridge over the Avon at Kellaways with a raised path on 64 arches. Lodowick Muggleton (*c.* 1607–97), founder of the Muggletonians, and Dr. John Scott (1638–94), Canon of Windsor and rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, author of "The Christian Life," were natives of C.

Chippenham (2), pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 4½ N.E. of Newmarket; ac. 4,205; soil mixed, overlying clayey. The church of St. Margaret is Gothic; near the porch is a handsome marble tomb covering the grave of the late Lord Farnborough (Sir Thomas Erskine May), Clerk of the House of Commons from 1871 to 1886. There is a school for 100 boys and girls, built by Lord Orford in 1714, and endowed with a yearly sum of £20. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Chippenham Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Wilts. It lies in the north-west part of the co., contains Calne, Chippenham, and Malmesbury, and returns one member.

Chipperfield, eccl. pa. and vil., formed from the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chippenham (1), pa.	Chippenham	94	5392
C'ham (1), mun. bor.	Chippenham	94	4618
Chippenham (2)	Isleham (2½)	72	612
Chippenh'm Division	.....	.....	44358
Chipperfield	Kings Langley (3)	21	1029

pas. of Kings Langley, Watford, and Abbots Langley (q.v.), W. Herts., 6 S. of Hemel Hempstead. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style.

Chipping (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Lond, N. Lancs., 7 S.E. of Garstang; ac. of pa. 8,855, of tp. 5,634; soil clay and calcareous earth, subsoil various. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1873, is E. Eng., and contains memorial windows and a brass tablet. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary (1828) is in Italian style. Chair-making is a small industry.

Chipping (2), ha., pa. of Buckland (q.v.), N.E. Herts, 2 N. of Buntingford.

Chipping Barnet. [BARNET, CHIPPING.]

Chipping Campden. [CAMPDEN, CHIPPING.]

Chipping Hill. [WITHAM, Essex.]

Chippinghurst, tp., pa. of Cuddesdon (q.v.), S. Oxon, 6 S.E. of Oxford; ac. 140.

Chipping Norton, pa., tp., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (W.), on the border of Warws., N.W. Oxon, 8 S.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 4,872. The to. (which is said to derive its name from being a market of the Northmen in Saxon times) dates its market from a charter of King John, and in the 13th cent. it returned two members to Parliament. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly Dec., and has a squint, two piscinæ, several niches, the door and steps of the rood-loft, and canopied sedilia; there are some ancient altar-tombs and brasses with figures; in the vestry is a stone altar. The to. has a Roman Catholic church; Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. There are two large woollen factories, and glove-making and brewing are carried on. A large monthly cattle market is held. The town hall contains a library and reading-room.

Chipping Ongar. [ONGAR, CHIPPING.]

Chipping Sodbury, pa., U. and mkt. to. (1st and 3rd TU. in the month), and head of Co. Co. dis., on the Frome, S. Gloucs., 11 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 106. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp.; during a recent restoration a stone pulpit, with carved canopy, was discovered, and is now in use. There are Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels, and a meeting-house for Friends. The Town Hall is in Tudor style. Hiring fairs are held on the Friday before Lady Day and Michaelmas Day. Charities amount to £450 a year. On a range of hills about two miles from the town are the remains of Roman and British camps.

Chipping Warden, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 6½ N. of Banbury; ac. 1,987; soil red loam, overlying mixed soil. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec., and has some well-carved heads of warriors; there is a brass of a rector (1468), and a brass with figures (1584), and other brasses commemorate priests. On the village green is part of an old cross. A Roman station was here, and Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Chipping Wycombe, High Wycombe, or **Wycombe,** pa., tp., mun. bor., and market to. (F.), on the Wye, S. Bucks., 15 N.W. of Windsor; ac. of pa. 6,395, of tp. 6,266, of bor. 400. Wycombe was governed by a mayor in the reign of Edward III., and received charters from Henry VI. and many later kings. The to. was represented in Parliament by two members from the latter part of the 13th cent. to 1867, and by one member from 1867 to 1885. All Saints' Church, said to have been originally built by the inmates of the convent of Godstowe, Oxon, in 1273, preserves its original walls, as well as a south porch and some windows of E. Dec. character, but the interior masonry and the tower are Perp.; the interior was restored 1874. The Guildhall was built in 1757 by the third Earl of Shelburne; it contains a portrait of the fourth Lord Wharton by Vandyck. The grammar school was established in 1550 by the mayor and burgesses; the poet Wallis was educated here. Amongst the numerous antiquities in the neighbourhood the most important is a Roman villa with several fine tesselated pavements, discovered in 1823 in a field at the eastern extremity of the ancient common pasture called "the Pye." The entrenchment known as Desborough Castle is supposed to have been formed by the Saxons during the Danish invasion. There are several British encampments. Chair-making and paper-making are the most important industries. *Wycombe Abbey,* the seat of Lord Carrington, stands in a park of 200 ac.. *The Priory,* a handsome 14th-cent. building, was at one time occupied by a family descended from Simon de Montfort.

Chipstable, pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Wellington; ac. 1936; soil loamy, overlying slate-stone. The church of All Saints is Perp. and Dec. *Bulland Lodge* is a seat.

Chipstead (1), pa. Mid Surrey, 5 N.E. of Reigate; ac. 2,420; soil various, overlying chalk in most places. The cruciform church of St. Margaret is of the 12th cent. *Shabden* is a seat.

Chipstead (2), pretty vil. on a branch of the Darent, p. of Chevening (q.v.), W. Kent, 2½ N.W. of Sevenoaks. *C. Place* is a seat near the vil.

Chirbury, pa. and vil. on the border of Montgoms., S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Montgomery; ac. 11,041; soil loam and clay in most places, overlying shale. The church of St. Michael is Norm., and was originally part of C. Priory, founded in the 12th cent., some traces of it still remaining. There are barrows and old camps in the pa.

Chirdon, tp., pa. of Greystead (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5½ S.W. of Bellingham; ac. 6,511, water 58.

Chirk, pa. and mkt. vil. (S.) on the Ceiriog, S.E. Denbighs., 9 S.W. of Wrexham; ac. 4,773. A railway viaduct here crosses the river, over which the Ellesmere Canal is also carried by an aqueduct. The soil is moderately fertile, and overlies limestone, which is quarried; coal occurs, and is extensively mined. The church of St. Mary contains monuments to the families of Dungannon and Myddleton. The manufacture of paper is carried on. The site

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chipping (1), pa.	Longridge (3)	216	1192
Chipping (1), tp.	Longridge (3)	216	862
Chippinghurst	Wheatley (2)	55	16
Chipping Norton, pa.	Chipping Norton	89	4564
Chipping Norton, tp.	Chipping Norton	89	4222
Chipping Sodbury	Yate (1¾)	120	1028
Chipping Warden	Cropredy (4¼)	90	357
C. Wycombe, pa.	High Wycombe	34	16409
C. Wycombe, tp.	High Wycombe	34	11442
C. Wycombe, m. bor.	High Wycombe	34	13435
Chipstable	Venn Cross (1)	172	290
Chipstead (1)	Merstham (2)	19	688
Chirbury	Montgomery (3)	188	1311
Chirdon	Tarset (1)	309	67
Chirk	Chirk	192	2272

of Castell-Crogen, a stronghold erected in the reign of Edward I., is now occupied by *C. Castle*. A battle was fought in its neighbourhood (1164) between Henry II. and Owen Gwynedd. Offa's Dyke lay partly within this pa. *Brynkinalt* is a seat.

Chirm, vil., pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Rothbury.

Chirnside, pa. and vil., Mid-Berws., Sc., 4¾ N.E. of Duns; ac. 5,553; soil fertile, the entire surface being under tillage and plantations. Sandstone and limestone are the prevailing rocks. The vil. contains the pa. church, rebuilt 1878, and Free and United Presbyterian churches; and the pa. has several public schools. Woollens and paper are manufactured, and there is a large saw-mill. Distinguished pa. ministers were Rev. Henry Erskine (1624–96) (to whose memory a monument has been erected in the churchyard) and Rev. Dr. William Anderson (d. 1800), the historian. *Maines* and *Ninewells* are seats.

Chirton (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Wilts., 3½ S.W. of Woodborough; ac. 1,858; soil and subsoil green sand. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1850, is Trans. Norm., and has a quaint and beautiful arch at the south entrance; in the chancel and south aisle are piscinæ; the font is ancient, and bears representations of the Twelve Apostles.

Chirton (2), tp., pa. and bor. of Tynemouth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 1 W. of North Shields; ac. 2,393, including 61 water, and 108 tidal water.

Chisbury, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Little Bedwyn (q.v.), S. Wilts. Here is an ancient camp, and the ruins of an old chapel.

Chiselborough, pa. and vil. on the Parret, Mid Somerset, 5 N.E. of Crewkerne; ac. 790; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng.

Chiselbury Camp, ancient camp, S. Wilts., 5½ S.W. of Wilton. It is situated beside the old trackway leading over the downs from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, and is in the form of an irregular circle with a single fosse and a rampart 27 ft. high; there are outworks and an entrance on the south-east side; the area within the rampart is 10½ ac.

Chisenbury, ti. on the Avon, pa. of Enford (q.v.), S. Wilts.; it is about 1 N. by E. of Enford vil. C. Camp is a circular earthwork of about 5 ac.

Chishall, Great, pa. and vil. on the border of Cambs., N.W. Essex, 5 N.W. of Royston; ac. 2,542; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Swithin, once possessed of the privilege of sanctuary, is Perp.

Chishall, Little, pa. and vil. adjoining Great Chishall, N.W. Essex, 5 N.W. of Royston; ac. 1,216; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. The Lord Chancellor and Lord High Treasurer John de Chishall, who was also Dean of St. Paul's and Bishop of London (13th cent.), took his name from this pa.

Chisholm (1), estate on the Borthwick, pa. of Roberton (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 7¾ W.S.W. of Hawick. *C. House* is a seat.

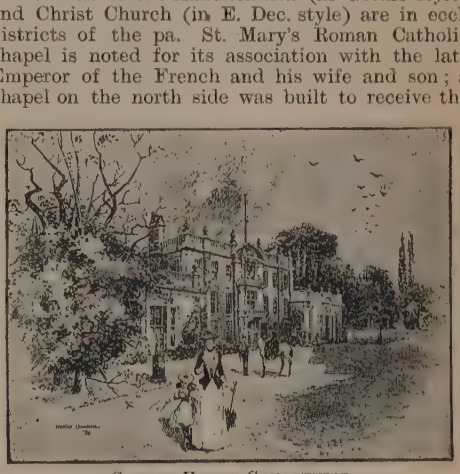
Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chirnside, pa.	Chirnside	353	1459
Chirnside, vil.	Chirnside	353	854
Chirton (1)	Woodborough (3)	79	314
Chirton (2)	North Shields (1)	279	13066
Chiselborough	Crewkerne (3½)	132	285

Chisholm (2), estate, pas. of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Beauly. This is a grandly picturesque dis., presenting landscapes of the most characteristic Highland scenery. Game is abundant. It was formerly the country of the Clan Chisholm. The Chisholm's Pass is a mountain defile giving access to Glenaffric, and commanding magnificent views. The Affric here forms a number of fine cascades. *Erchless Castle* is a seat.

Chisledon, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Swindon; ac. 4,730; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Cross is Norm., with numerous monuments and tablets; the flooring of the chancel is of encaustic tiles. *Burdcrop* is a seat.

Chislehampton, or **Chiselhampton,** pa. on the Thame, S. Oxon, 6 S.E. of Oxford; ac. 939, water 13; soil clay, overlying gravel. The 18th-cent. church of St. Katherine takes the place of an older church of St. Mary. There is an old bridge across the Thame. *C. House*, in large grounds, is a seat.

Chislehurst, pa. and vil., W. Kent, 2½ N.E. of Bromley; ac. 2,748; soil loam, gravel, and clay, overlying sand and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., and has rood-screen, doorways to the rood-loft, a stoup, and a 12th-cent. font; there is a brass with a half-figure to a rector (1452), and the church contains some old monuments. The church of the Annunciation (in Gothic style) and Christ Church (in E. Dec. style) are in eccl. districts of the pa. St. Mary's Roman Catholic chapel is noted for its association with the late Emperor of the French and his wife and son; a chapel on the north side was built to receive the



Camden House, Chislehurst.

body of Napoleon III., which was placed here temporarily after his death at Camden Place, as was the body of the Prince Imperial, who was slain by Zulus in 1879. Both bodies are now at Farnborough, but on the spot where the prince rested a canopied wall-tomb has been placed, having on it a figure of the prince in Artillery uniform. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a village hall, and St. Mary's Hall; and the pa. has almshouses and considerable charities, an orphanage of St. Michael, and an

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chishall, Great	Audley End (6)	42	387
Chishall, Little	Audley End (6)	42	140
Chisledon	Chiseldon	84	1204
Chislehampton	Littlemore (4)	60	114
Chislehurst	Chislehurst	10	6557

asylum for aged governesses. On the common, of 150 ac., is a Runic cross of granite to the memory of the Prince Imperial. C. was the birthplace of Sir Nicholas Bacon and of Sir Francis Walsingham. *Camden Place* (built by Camden the antiquary, and occupied by Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie), in grounds of 130 ac., *Frognall*, and *Scadbury Park*, of 300 ac., are seats.

Chislett, pa. and vil. on a branch of the Stour, and reaching the coast, E. Kent, 6 N.E. of Canterbury; ac. 6,807, tidal water and foreshore 146. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and has sedilia and piscina.

Chiswick, pa. on a peninsula formed by the Thames, W. Middx., 6 W. of Hyde Park Corner; ac. 1,245, with 95 tidal water and foreshore. The church of St. Nicholas, mostly rebuilt, dates from the early part of the 15th cent., and contains a monument to Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I.; Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, and two daughters of Oliver Cromwell were buried in the church; and William Hogarth's tomb is in the churchyard. There is also a chapel-of-ease of St. Mary Magdalene in C. New Town. The pa. has a Roman Catholic church, a Reformed Episcopal church, and Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. Marine engineering works are in this pa., and there are breweries, market gardens, malt-houses, and wharves. The Royal Horticultural Society has here some grounds with a good collection of fruit-trees. C. Eyot is the first of such islands met with on the way up the Thames. *C. House*, adjoining the Horticultural Gardens, has a temple and obelisk in the grounds, and ornamental water connected with and fed by the Thames; Fox and Canning both died here. Hogarth's House still exists, and here too lived Sir Stephen Fox (one of the founders of Chelsea Hospital), Alexander Pope, and Lord Heathfield (of Gibraltar renown). At Sutton Court one of Oliver Cromwell's daughters formerly lived.

Chisworth, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys. There are cotton-mills and collieries here. [LUDWORTH AND CHISWORTH.]

Chithurst, pa. on the Rother, W. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Midhurst; ac. 1,199, water 16; soil stiff marl, overlying sand and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a fine Norm. arch between chancel and nave; there is an alms dish with figures of Adam and Eve and the Serpent. *Borden Wood* (with 100 ac. of wood and park) is a seat.

Chitney, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Iwade (q.v.), N. Kent. There are oyster-grounds in the neighbourhood.

Chitterne All Saints, pa., S.W. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Heytesbury; ac. 4,500; soil light chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The church of All Saints with St. Mary, erected 1861, is in Perp. and Dec. styles.

Chitterne St. Mary, pa., S.W. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Heytesbury; ac. 1,198; soil light chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The chancel, now used as a mortuary chapel, is the only portion remaining of the old fabric of St. Mary. On the Downs in this pa. are numerous barrows.

Chittlehamholt, pa., N. Dev., 3½ S.W. of South Molton. The small church of St. John, built 1838, is in E. Eng. style.

Chittlehampton, pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 7½ S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 8,720; soil loam, overlying schistous rock. The church of St. Heriswitha is E. Eng. and Perp.; over the north chancel aisle is a fine panelled roof, and there are 15th-cent. brasses with effigies and inscriptions in the chancel, a 17th-cent. altar-tomb in the north transept, a recumbent female figure of the same period in the north aisle of the chancel, and several good monuments to the Rolle and Giffard families. Near the vil., on the South Molton road, is, on an elevated pedestal, an old stone cross. The remains of the mansion of Brightley Park, an old seat, once the property of the Giffards of Halsbury, are now a farmhouse, and the walls of the chapel belonging to it still stand.

Chittoe, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bishops Cannings (q.v.), N.E. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Devizes; ac. 1,100; soil red sand, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, resided here, at Sloperton House. *Spye Park* (where packs of foxhounds and harriers are kept) and *Westbrook House* are seats.

Chivelstone, pa. and vil. in a lovely valley, S. Dev., 7 S.E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,806; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Sylvester is mainly Perp.; the pulpit is made out of a solid piece of oak; the chancel-screen shows some beautiful carving, and is painted and gilded; there are some old monuments and the original font.

Chivenor, ha., pa. of and ¾ S. from Heanton Punchardon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chivesfield, or **Chesfield,** a decayed pa., pa. of and ¾ W. from Graveley (q.v.), N. Herts. There are ivy-covered ruins of an ancient church dismantled 1750, and on the floor is the lid of an old stone coffin.

Chlorus's Camp, ancient circular entrenchment, S. Wilts., 1 S.E. of the vil. of Winterbourne Dauntsey, and about 4 N.E. of Salisbury, extending over 15 ac. The outer rampart is 46 ft. in height.

Choaric, islet in Loch Eriboll, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 2¼ miles from the head of the loch. It is ¾ mile long by 1½ furlongs broad, rising 72 ft. above the water.

Chobham, pa. and vil. on the Bourne, W. Surrey, 4 N.W. of Woking; ac. 9,579; soil sand, overlying sand and ironstone. The church of St. Laurence is Norm. and Perp., and possesses an ancient oak chest. There is a chapel-of-ease, and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. In this pa. is the Gordon Memorial Boys' Home, established by subscription in memory of Major-General Gordon; it accommodates 240 homeless boys, who are taught trades, and educated generally for the particular calling in life which they may select. There are some barrows; and Roman roads, camps, and coins, with other remains, show that C. was of importance during the Roman occupation. Some of the scenery

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chislett	Grove Ferry (1¼)	76	1019
Chiswick	Chiswick	9	21963
Chithurst	Midhurst (3)	61	297
Chitterne All Saints	Heytesbury (4)	109	428
Chitterne St. Mary	Heytesbury (4)	109	154
Chittlehamholt	PortsmouthArms(2¼	200	266

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chittlehampton	Umberleigh (2)	205	1076
Chittoe, eccl. pa.	Devizes (5)	86	550
Chittoe, tp.	Devizes (5)	86	226
Chivelstone	Kingsbridge Rd. (12)	227	436
Chobham	Woking (4)	24	3009

about C. is fine and imposing, and the soil is good for the fir, Spanish chestnut, and American plants. There are chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. *C. Park*, *C. Place*, *Highams*, and *Westcroft* are seats in the pa. The remains of an old 16th-cent. house are in C. Park.

Chobham Ridges, range of hills, N.W. Surrey, 4 W. of Chobham, commanding extensive views over the neighbouring country. There was a large military camp here in 1800, at the time of the threatened French invasion. Another was established in 1853, but the troops were transferred to Aldershot in 1855.

Chocknell, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Worcs., 6 S.W. of Worcester.

Cholderton, or **Cholderton, West**, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 4 W. of Amesbury; ac. 1,661; soil alluvial, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, erected 1850, is in the Perp. style; the windows are all stained glass, the pavement is of glazed tiles, and the seats are carved oak. In the churchyard is the font which formerly stood in the old church.

Cholderton, East, ti., pa. of Amport (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 W. of Andover.

Chole Bank, shoal, about 6 miles long, lying about 3½ S. from Alderney (q.v.).

Cholesbury, pa., Mid Bucks., 5 N.W. of Chesham; ac. 176; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1873, is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a piscina in the chancel. The E. Eng. font is now placed at the entrance to the churchyard. C. is supposed to be derived from "Chill-woldsbury" = the "Fort of the Chill Wolds," and expresses the bleak and high tableland surrounding the Danish encampment in the pa. In 1833 the land went out of cultivation, and the pa. became bankrupt, owing to the poor rates exceeding 30s. in the pound. There is an ancient camp here, one of the most perfect in the country, which seems to have been one of a chain of Danish encampments running from east to west across the country.

Chollerford, ha. on the west side of the North Tyne, pa. of Simonburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Hexham. The North Tyne is crossed here by a lofty bridge of five arches, built, after the great flood of 1771, on the site of an older bridge. There are remains of the Roman bridge traversed by Hadrian's Wall ½ mile below the railway station.

Chollerton, pa. and tp. on the North Tyne and the Erring Burn, S. Northumb., 6 N. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 21,130 (water 152), of tp. 14,240 (water 90); soil clayey and loamy, overlying grit with whinstone. The church of St. Giles is of many periods, its ancient features being almost lost among modern alterations and additions. There is a Roman Catholic church and a Wesleyan chapel in the pa. A coal-pit gives employment to some of the inhabitants. *Chipchase Castle* (in a large park on the North Tyne, with massive tower, battlements and portcullis, and a modern Jacobean part, in which is a fine black oak chimney-piece) and *Swinburn Castle*, in a large park, are seats.

Cholmondeley, tp., pa. of Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7½ W. of Nantwich; ac. 2,657, water 63. *C. Castle* is a castellated building standing in a commanding situation in a well-wooded park. It stands near the site of the old hall, noted for its defence by the Royalists during the Civil War.

Cholmondestone, tp. on the Shropshire Union Canal, pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,749.

Cholsall, ha., pa. of St. Helen, Abingdon (q.v.), N. Berks., about 1 N.W. from the to. of Abingdon.

Cholsey (in Domesday "Celsea"), pa. and vil. on the Thames (which separates it from Oxon), Mid Berks., 2½ S.W. of Wallingford; ac. 4,438, water 12; soil various. The cruciform church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is Norm. and later, and is on the site of an earlier church burnt by the Danes, some burnt stones of which were discovered at the restoration; the piers of the tower and the south doorway of the nave are Norm., as are two windows on the south of the nave; among some inscriptions upon brass is one (1361) to John Barfoot de Chelseye, another brass commemorates a vicar (1394), and a mutilated brass in the chancel to John More (1471), vicar, has an effigy in vestments with chalice. A yew-tree in the churchyard is six yards round. A monastery which was founded here (986) by Ethelred, in atonement for the death of Edward the Martyr, was burnt by the Danes, but traces of the foundations and moats are still to be seen. The Abbots of Reading possessed the manor by gift from Henry I., and had a seat here. The County Lunatic Asylum, with accommodation for over 500 patients, is in the pa.

Cholstrey, ha. on Paisley Brook, pa. of and 2¼ W. from the to. of Leominster (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Chon, loch, pa. of and 7 N.W. from Aberfoyle (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. It is 2½ miles long by ½ mile broad, situated in a lonely spot amid high mountains, and drains by the Avondhu into Loch Ard. It contains some islets, on which was formerly a heronry, has good store of trout, and presents richly-wooded banks.

Chop Gate, or **Chop Yat**, ha., pa. of Bilsdale Midcable (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Stokesley.

Choppards, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Huddersfield.

Choppington, eccl. pa. and vil. near the Wansbeck, pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3½ S.E. of Morpeth. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style.

Chopwell, tp., pa. of Winlaton (q.v.), N. Dur., 8¾ S.W. of Gateshead; ac. 3,846, water 26.

Chop Yat. [CHOP GATE.]

Chorley (1), pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (T.), on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, N. Lancs., 25 N.E. of Liverpool; ac. 3,614; soil of medium quality, overlying Coal Measure rocks. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1860–61, is Perp., and contains some beautiful carved oak work. Here, behind bars and a glass screen, are the reputed remains of St. Lawrence, brought from Normandy in 1442. St. George's church (1825), in the Dec. style, was originally a chapel-of-ease; and St. James's church (1878) and St. Peter's church (1850) are in E. Eng.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cholderton	Grateley (3½)	73	175
Cholesbury	Tring (3)	32	95
Chollerton, pa.	Chollerton	295	1484
Chollerton, tp.	Chollerton	295	1097
Cholmondeley	Nantwich (7½)	162	318
Cholmondestone	Acton Bridge (2)	173	214
Cholsey	Moulsford (1)	48	2014
Choppington	Choppington	291	4117
Chopwell	Carr House	266	2193
Chorley (1)	Chorley	202	23087

style. The Roman Catholic church of St. Gregory is in Romanesque style; another, dedicated to the Virgin, is in E. Eng. style; and a third, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, will be opened shortly. Here also are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The public buildings include the town hall, butter market, church institute, union workhouse, dispensary, cottage hospital, and almshouses. The manufactures are those of cottons, ginghams, jaconets, muslin, iron, brass, railway waggons, boilers, colours, and chemicals; and there are breweries and calico-printing and bleach works. Coal and building-stone are freely worked. Some trade is done in country produce. Five annual fairs are held. The charities produce about £100 per annum. At *Astley Hall* Cromwell slept on the night after the battle of Preston, 1648. *Gillibrand Hall* stands in wooded grounds. Near it is the old moat.

Chorley (2), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Bollin, pa. of Wilmslow (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5½ N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,338. The church of St. Philip is in Gothic style. The place is a fashionable sub. of Macclesfield, and a favourite summer residential locality.

Chorley (3), tp., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,400.

Chorley (4), ha., pa. of and 1½ E.N.E. from Stottesdon (q.v.), S. Salop.

Chorley (5), ha., forming a portion of the pa. of Farewell (q.v.), S.E. Staffs.

Chorley Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancashire. It lies in the north of the co., and returns one member.

Chorley Wood, eccl. pa. on the border of Bucks., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from the to. of Rickmansworth (q.v.), W. Herts. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. *The Cedars* is a seat, and takes its name from some fine cedars of Lebanon which are in the grounds.

Chorlton (1), tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 468. C. *Hall* is a seat. An old mansion bears the date of 1666, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, in which, when drained, a tesselated pavement, supposed to be Roman, was discovered.

Chorlton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ S.E. of Nantwich; ac. 839.

Chorlton (3). [CHAPEL CHORLTON.]

Chorlton-by-Backford, tp. and vil. on the Ellesmere Canal, pa. of Backford (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ N. of Chester; ac. 544. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Chorlton-upon-Medlock, tp., pa. of and within the bounds of the bor. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 646.

Chorlton-with-Hardy, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,280, water 11. The old church of St. Clement's is a brick building. The new church of St. Clement's is in Dec. style. There are reading-rooms and a Masonic Hall. Market-gardening is carried on.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chorley (2), eccl. pa.	Alderley Edge	175	2359
Chorley (2), tp.	Alderley Edge	175	2141
Chorley (3)	Nantwich (5)	162	145
Chorley Division	.....	.....	67854
Chorley Wood	Rickmansworth (2½)	22	915
Chorlton (1)	Malpas (3)	177	102
Chorlton (2)	Crewe (3)	158	85
C'ton-by-Backford	Mollington (1½)	182	71
C'ton-upon-Medlock	Manchester (1)	183	59620

Choseley, pa., N.W. Norf., 5½ W. of Burnham Westgate; ac. 670; soil chalky, overlying chalk.

Choulton, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from North Lydbury (q.v.), S.W. Salop.

Chowbent, vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Chowley, tp. and vil., pa. of Coddington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6½ N. of Malpas; ac. 790.

Chrishall, pa. on the border of Cambs., N. Essex, 5 N.W. of Audley End; ac. 2,789; soil heavy and light, overlying chalk in most places. The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient flint building, and has a brass (1370) with figures of John de la Pole and Joan his wife, the husband being in plate armour, beneath a triple crocketed canopy with arms of De la Pole and Cobham; and there are two 15th-cent. brasses with figures. Chiswick Hall, now a farmhouse, is moated; and there are the remains of two moats in a wood in the pa.

Chrishall Grange, ha., pa. of Chrishall (q.v.), W. Essex, 6 E. of Royston.

Christchurch (1), mun. and parl. bor. (returning one member), pa., seaport, and head of a U., S. Hants, 34 S.W. of Southampton; ac. of pa. 21,954 (including 690 tidal water and foreshore), of mun. bor. 832. C. is situated at the head of the estuary formed by the Avon and the Stour, about 1½ miles above the sea. It has a station on the L. & S.W. Railway. The parl. bor. includes the to. of Bournemouth (q.v.). Prior to the Reform Act (1832) two members were returned to Parliament; the number was then reduced to one. The to. was incorporated in 1886, and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The magnificent pa. church of the Holy Trinity originally belonged to an Augustinian priory of unknown antiquity, said by Camden to have been

CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY CHURCH.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.*)

constructed out of the ruins of a heathen temple. It was given by William II. to his minister, Ralph Flambard, who rebuilt the church and dedicated it

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
C.-w.-Hardy, ec. pa.	Chorlton-c.-Hardy	187	4720
C'ton-w.-Hardy, tp.	Chorlton-c.-Hardy	187	4741
Choseley	Docking (2)	116	10
Chowley	Tattenhall (5)	176	37
Chrishall	Audley End (5)	42	547
Christchurch (1), pa.	Christchurch	103	25476
C'church (1), m. bor.	Christchurch	103	3994
C'church(1), parl. bor.	Christchurch	103	53270

to Christ, thus giving a new name to the to., which had been previously known as Tweonea or Twyneham = "the town of the two rivers." The church, which since the Dissolution has been that of the pa., resembles a cathedral in the number and variety of its parts; the nave alone is 118 ft. long, the total distance from east to west is over 300 ft. The nave, with its double row of massive pillars, is a fine example of Norm. work; the transept also displays many Norm. features; the remainder of the building is chiefly Perp.; the mortuary chapel, built for herself by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury (who was executed by Henry VIII.), has a beautiful fan-tracery vault; the altar-piece, on which is carved a tree showing the descent of Christ from Jesse, is one of the finest in England; the monuments include effigies by Flaxman and Sir Francis Chantrey, and a memorial to Shelley, erected by his son. Of the monastic buildings there are few traces; on their site now stands a mansion, which was occupied by Louis Philippe in 1807. The C. Castle was built in the reign of Henry I.; a portion of the keep, with walls 10 ft. thick, remains in a ruined condition. The present town hall dates from 1859. There are large artillery barracks within the municipal borough. The chief industry is the manufacture of watch and clock fusee chains; many of the inhabitants are employed in salmon-fishing and the hosiery trade. In consequence of a bar of shifting sand, which extends from Hengistbury Head to the Isle of Wight, the harbour can only be entered at high water by vessels of small burden. Owing to the configuration of the neighbouring coast, there is high water twice in each tide.

Christchurch (2), pa. and vil., S. Mon., 3 N.E. of Newport; ac. 5,757; soil lias and sand, mostly overlying clay. The pa. is partly included in the bor. of Newport. The fine pa. church of St. Mary is mainly Norm. and Perp.; during the restoration of the interior in 1886 a stone staircase leading to the rood-loft was discovered in the thickness of the wall; a flat stone in the chancel was formerly supposed to effect miraculous cures. *Coldra House* is a seat.

Christchurch (3). [UPWELL, CHRISTCHURCH.]

Christchurch Bay, a broad shallow bay, S.W. Hants, between Hengistbury Head on the west, and Hurst Castle peninsula on the east.

Christchurch Head, or **Hengistbury Head,** promontory, S. Hants, 2 S.E. of Christchurch. The second name is derived from the tradition, mentioned by Stowe and Speed, that Hengist landed here when he invaded England for the second time. Between the headland and the mainland there is a narrow isthmus, separating Christchurch Harbour from the sea. The entrenchment here is generally supposed to be of Saxon origin, but some attribute it to the Danes.

Christianbury Crag, hill (1,598 ft.), on the borders of Cumb. and Northumb., about 10 W.S.W. of Falstone.

Christian Malford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 4½ N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 2,918; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1881, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the chancel and Lady chapel are divided from the nave and south aisle by old oak screens of great interest, and there is a fine Norm. font.

Christionydd-Coed, ha., pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 2 N.W. of Chirk. Iron and coal are worked in the neighbourhood.

Christionydd-Kenrick, ha. adjoining Christionydd-Coed, pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs.

Christleton, pa. and tp. on the Ellesmere Canal, W. Chesh., 2 S.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,284, of tp. 1,506; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. James the Apostle is of red sandstone. There are neat modern almshouses, built in half-timbered style. Cheese is manufactured.

Christmas Common, ha. and small vil. on the Chiltern Hills, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Watlington (q.v.), S.E. Oxon. There is a small district church.

Christon, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Axbridge; ac. 571; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is mostly Norm., and has fine examples of Norm. arches in the chancel and porch.

Christow, pa. and vil. on the Teign, N.E. Dev., 7½ S.W. of Exeter; ac. 3,182; soil loam, overlying granite. The granite church of St. James is Perp.; at the porch entrance is a stone to the memory of Nathaniel Busell, for 46 years "clark heere, dyed 19th February, 1631," who, according to tradition, was slain while defending the church against Cromwell; there is a monument to Edward, first Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., who captured Algiers in 1816, and the flag borne by his ship on that occasion. Good angling is found in the Tottiford and Kennick reservoir of the Torquay Waterworks, which covers an area of 74 ac., mostly in C. pa., and on the Moreton road. Formerly silver and lead mines were worked here. *Canonteign House,* with a commanding prospect in beautiful grounds, is a seat.

Christ's Kirk, or **Rathmuriel,** ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Kinnethmont (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 1¼ W.S.W. of Insch. Here is a ruined church. On a neighbouring green Christ's (or Sleepy) Fair was long held annually, and was the subject of the poem, "Chryst's Kirk on the Green," ascribed to James I. of Scotland. C. K. Hill rises 1,021 ft.

Chryston, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ E.S.E. of Lenzie. The church (1878) has a fine spire, and there is a Free church. In one of the two burial-grounds is a monument to Walter Watson (1780–1854), weaver and local poet. There is a public school.

Chryston and Muirhead, vil. on the railway between Monkland and Kirkintilloch, pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 7½ N.E. of Glasgow. [CHRYSTON.]

Chudleigh, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Teign, E. Dev., 10 S.W. of Exeter; ac. 6,037; soil heavy clay, lime-rock, loam, and sand. The church of St. Martin, restored 1848–49, is mainly Perp.; the base of the tower is supposed to be Saxon, and the font is Trans.; in the chancel is a 16th-cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Christchurch (2)	Newport (3)	151	13955
Christian Malford	Dauntsey (1)	88	586
Christleton, pa.	Chester (2½)	179	1257
Christleton, tp.	Chester (2½)	179	902
Christon	Sandford&Banw'll(2	135	62

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Christow	Ashton (1)	219	567
Chryston	Stepps Road (2)	399	3425
Chryston & Muirhead	Stepps Road (2)	399	899
Chudleigh	Chudleigh (1)	215	2003

monument with kneeling figures and shields; the chancel-screen, restored 1853, is diivded into 20 compartments with two panels each. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a cemetery. Close to the to. is St. Bridget's Abbey of Syon, a convent and chapel built in 1887 for a society of Bridgettine nuns, who came thither from Spettisbury, Dorset. At C. Rock, a romantic spot in the neighbourhood, with glen, cavern, and waterfall, Osbert, Bishop of Exeter (1074–1107), is reported to have built a palace and chapel, of which there are still remains. From an early period C. was a centre of the woollen trade, which was carried on up to the end of George II.'s reign. During the Civil War Fairfax put up in the to. on November 6th, 1688; the second night after his arrival at Torbay William of Orange slept in it. In 1807 the greater part of the to. was destroyed by fire. Pynsent's Free Grammar School, founded 1668, and endowed with £30 per annum for ever by John Pynsent, is free to the sons of inhabitants of C. pa., and has three scholarships. Attached to the mansion of *Ugbrook*, which is a seat, is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Cyprian; and in the finely-timbered and undulating park, which covers 600 ac., and which contains a herd of deer, are the remains of an encampment, and "Dryden's Grove," a clump of magnificent beech-trees, said to have been a spot beloved by the poet, who frequently visited here.

Chudleigh Knighton, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Hennock, Bovey Tracey, and Kingsteignton (q.v.), E. Dev., 5 N.N.W. of Newton Abbot. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. *Pitt House,* designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, but subsequently enlarged, contains some valuable pictures and other works of art.

Chulmleigh (pronounced "Chumleigh"), pa. and mkt. to. (w.), separated from Chawleigh pa. by the Little Dart, which is crossed by a foot-bridge, N. Dev., 8 S.W. of South Molton; ac. 8,815; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, once a collegiate church with five prebends, is E. Perp., and has an old rood-screen in good condition. There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels, the former founded 1633. The income from charities is £180 per annum, and there is also a cottage hospital with six beds. The Courtenays, Earls of Devon, to whom the manor belonged, once had a castle here. *Colleton House* and *Leigh House* are seats; and *Garland,* now a farmhouse, was the seat of the family of John Garland, poet.

Chunall, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Chun Hill. [MORVAH.]

Church (1), eccl. pa., tp., and to., on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1 N.W. of Accrington; ac. 528, water 20. The church of St. James, restored 1881, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1804. Here are large print and dye works. Chemicals and iron implements are manufactured, and coal is extensively worked. *Elmfield House* and *Foxhill Cottage* are seats.

Church (2), tp., pa. of Llanbister (q.v.), N. Radnors., 12 W. of Knighton.

Church (3), tp., pa. of Llandewy-Ystradenny (q.v.), W. Radnors., 9¾ W. of Rhayader.

Church (4), ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., 4½ W. of Kendal.

Church (5), ti., pa. of Downton (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6½ S.E. of Salisbury.

Church (6), ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ S.W. of Bristol.

Church (7), ti., pa. of and near the to. of Ilminster (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Church (8), vil., pa. of Toomore (q.v.), N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 2 N.E. of Foxford.

Church (9), island in Lough Gill, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 S.E. of Sligo.

Churcham, pa., tp., and vil., E. Glouc., 4¼ S.W. of Gloucester; ac. of pa. 4,264, of tp. 2,260; soil red clay. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., but was much damaged by fire in 1876. There are many fruit-trees in the pa., and, owing to its eastern aspect, it has an early harvest.

Church Aston, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), E. Salop; ac. 715. The church of St. Andrew was rebuilt 1867 from the designs of the late G. E. Street, Esq.

Church Brampton, pa., S. Northants, 4 N.W. of Northampton; ac. 1,100; soil red ironstone, overlying clay. The Dec. church of St. Botolph, restored 1861, retains a portion of the staircase leading to the rood-loft; some old benches and a very ancient chest with its original ironwork have also been preserved; and there is some good silver plate. Six almshouses were built by Earl Spencer in 1860.

Church Bridge, ha., pa. of Cannock (q.v.), S. Staffs., 6½ N.W. of Walsall. There are large edge-tool factories, and the Staffordshire pavement and blue bricks and tiles are manufactured here.

Church Broughton, pa., S. Derbys., 3 N.W. of Tutbury; ac. 2,363; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., and has stone sedilia. There is an endowed School.

Church Coniston, tp., pa. of Ulverston (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 3½ W. of Hawkshead; ac. 7,424, water 199. There are large copper mines, little worked of late, and extensive quarries. *C. Hall,* formerly a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Church Coppenhall, tp., pa. of Coppenhall (q.v.), W. Chesh., 1½ N.W. of Crewe; ac. 1,535. *Hall o' the Shaw,* once a seat of the Shaw family, is now a farmhouse.

Churchdown, pa., tp., and vil., E. Glouc., 3½ E. of Gloucester; ac. of pa. 4,076; soil clayey, and in parts sandy. The church of St. Bartholomew is Norm. and Late Perp., and has an E. Eng. piscina and a good octagonal font; a quaint inscription in the tower shows it to have been built in 1601; there are some good carved pews and interesting

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chudleigh Knighton	Chudleigh (1)	215	559
Chulmleigh	Eggesford (2)	194	1318
Church (1), eccl. pa.	Church	209	6466
Church (1), tp.	Church	209	5870
Churcham, pa.	Oakle Street (½)	119	724
Churcham, tp.	Oakle Street (½)	119	411
Church Aston, ec. pa.	Newport (1)	145	1149
Church Aston, tp.	Newport (1)	145	807
Church Brampton	Pitsford & Brampton	70	180
Church Broughton	Tutbury (3½)	133	465
Church Coniston	Ulverston (2)	255	818
Church Coppenhall	Crewe (1)	158	4165
Churchdown, pa.	Churchdown	111	1209
Churchdown, tp.	Churchdown	111	750

monuments, among them one to Sir Robert Austin, M.P. for New Romney (1743); and a tomb in the churchyard (1689) has a quotation from the Odes of Horace.

Church Eaton, pa. and vil. on a branch of the Trent, W. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Gnosall; ac. 4,283, water 28; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Edith is Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. There is a free grammar school with an endowment of £200 a year. *Little Onn Hall* (in large grounds) and *Wood Eaton Manor* are seats.

Church End (1), ha., pa. of Hendon (q.v.), N. Middx., 7 N.W. of London.

Church End (2), ha., pa. of and ¾ E. from Albury (q.v.), E. Herts.

Church End (3), ha., pa. of Gedney (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3 E. of Holbeach.

Church End (4), ha., pa. of Tidenham (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 2 N.E. of Chepstow.

Church End (5), ha., pa. of and about ½ mile from Kempston (q.v.), Mid Beds.

Church End (6), vil., pa. of Willesden (q.v.), Mid Middx., 4 N.E. of London.

Church Enstone, ha., pa. of Enstone (q.v.), Mid Oxon, about 4 S.E. from Chipping Norton.

Churchfield, ha., pa. of and near Oundle (q.v.), N. Northants.

Church Gresley, pa. and tp., S. Derbys., 5½ S.E. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. of pa. 7,515, of tp. 1,169; soil various, overlying sand and gravel. The church of SS. Mary and George is Dec. and later, and was formerly part of a priory; there is a monument with kneeling figure of Sir Thomas Gresley (1690). In the 12th cent. William de Gresley founded here a priory of Augustinian canons, and the tower and two arches of the present church formed part of the priory church. Other Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. traces of the ancient priory have been at different times discovered. Coal-mining and the manufacture of fire-brick, encaustic tiles, and pottery are the chief industries.

Church, High. [TRANWELL AND HIGH CHURCH.]

Churchhill, ha. between Lough Erne and Lough Carrick, pa. of Innishmacsaint (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 10 N.E. of Enniskillen. There are fragments of an ancient church and the ruins of Tully Castle.

Church Hill (1), ha., pa. of Killyman (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 6 N.E. of Blackwatertown.

Church Hill (2), ha., pa. of Gartan (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 8 W.N.W. of Letterkenny.

Church Honeybourne, pa. and vil. on the border of Gloucs., E. Worcs., 5 E. of Evesham; ac. 1,312; soil stiff, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Ecgwyn is E. Eng., and there are some charities.

Church Hope, cove on the east side of the Isle of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., a little S. of Bow and Arrow Castle.

Church Hulme, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Dane, pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 6½ N.W. of Congleton; ac. 905. The church of St. Luke is an ancient building, and contains numerous monuments.

Church Iccomb, tp., pa. of Iccomb (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 530.

Churchill (1), pa. and vil. on the Evenlode, N. Oxon, 3 S.W. of Chipping Norton; ac. 2,848; soil corn-brash and clay, overlying light clay and marl. The church of All Saints is in Perp. style, and many of its details are reproductions of architecture in Oxford, the lower tower being copied from the tower of Magdalen College, and the roof of the nave and chancel from the roof of Christ Church Hall. The chancel of the old church, some distance away, is used as a mortuary chapel. Warren Hastings (1732–1818) was born in this pa.

Churchill (2), pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 N. of Axbridge; ac. 2,497; soil light, overlying limestone and freestone. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1880, is Perp.; the chancel contains a monument (dated 1644) with effigy in coat of buff with boots and spurs; below it is an effigy of a lady in a shroud; and on the front of the tomb are the kneeling figures of seven boys and four girls; the quaint inscription on this monument is said to have been written by Dr. Donne; in the porch are the stone effigies of a knight and a lady which formerly occupied a mortuary chapel that at one time stood at the east end of the south aisle; there is a well-preserved 17th-cent. brass with effigies. Calamine is found here, and when formerly used in the making of brass a large number of persons were engaged in working it. On the summit of Dolberrow Hill are the remains of an ancient encampment some 30 ac. in extent. Weapons and Saxon and Roman coins have been found here. *C. Court, Langford House,* and *Mendip Lodge* are seats.

Churchill (3), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from East Down (q.v.), N. Dev.

Churchill near Stourbridge, pa., N. Worcs., 3 S.W. of Stourbridge; ac. 924; soil sandy, overlying sandrock. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. and Perp. styles, and contains an old chest made out of a single block of wood; a stained east window is to the memory of the late Lord Lyttelton, who was a chief contributor to the building. There is a free endowed school in the pa.

Churchill near Worcester, pa., W. Worcs., 4 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 924; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., and has been much repaired. There is a spring of medicinal water in the pa., and another with petrifying powers.

Churchingford, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Church Stanton (q.v.), N. Dev. Some remains of an ancient church have been utilised as farm buildings.

Church Knowle, pa. in the Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dors., 4 S.E. of Wareham; ac. 2,920; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter has been partly rebuilt; the chancel is of the E. Dec. period; there is a handsome monument to the Clavel family in the nave. On the Knowle and Creech Hills are some curious earthworks and several barrows.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Church Eaton	Gnosall (2)	140	616
Church Gresley, pa.	Gresley (1)	122	12263
Church Gresley, tp.	Gresley (1)	122	6309
ChurchHoneybourne	Honeybourne (1)	101	95
C. Hulme, eccl. pa.	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	1150
Church Hulme, tp.	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	860
Church Iccomb	St'w-on-the-W'ld(1½	89	120
Churchill (1)	ChippingN'rt'nJn.(1	84	548
Churchill (2)	Sandford & Banwell	135	728
C'hill nr.Stourbridge	Churchill	138	151
C'hill nr. Worcester	Worcester	120	54
Church Knowle	Corfe Castle (2)	126	581

Church Langton, pa., S. Leics., 4½ N. of Market Harborough; ac. 4,280; soil clayey loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp., has sedilia and three piscinæ, the font is dated 1662, and there are carved oak benches; in the south aisle is the canopied tomb of Sir Richard Roberts, with recumbent figure of a knight in armour and inscription (1644).

Church Lawford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, N. Warws., 4 N.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,865; soil various, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1872, is in Dec. style. Excavations made for the purpose in the drift have resulted in the discoveries of remains of the elephant, hyæna, and rhinoceros.

Church Lawton, pa. on the Trent and Mersey Canal, Mid Chesh., 5 S.W. of Congleton; ac. 1,504; soil of medium quality, overlying Bunter sandstone. The church of All Saints, originally Norm., still shows some work of that period, although it has suffered much from partial rebuilding; it contains some monuments of the Lawton family. Salt is got from a brine well, and coal and building-stone are worked. *C. L. Hall* is a seat.

Church Leigh, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 S. of Cheadle.

Church Lench, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 5½ N.W. of Evesham; ac. 2,523; soil clay and sand, overlying gravel and blue lias. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp., and has remains of the rood-loft stairs; the carved font has an oak cover, and in the churchyard is a stone cross.

Church Mayfield, ha., pa. of Mayfield (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7 N.E. of Uttoxeter.

Church Minshull, pa. and vil. on the Weaver (here spanned by a bridge of two arches), W. Chesh., 2½ N.E. of Nantwich; ac. 2,345, water 20; soil fairly good, subsoil rocky. The church of St. Bartholomew (built 1702, restored 1891) is a plain building containing several memorial tablets. The tomb of the Wade family, a curious old structure, is in the churchyard. *Lea Green Hall* and *Minshull Hall* are now farmhouses.

Church Moor, Old, a tract of about 75 ac., formerly extra-parochial, now included in the pa. of North Lydbury (q.v.), S.W. Salop.

Church Oakley, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 4½ S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,605; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard, rebuilt 1869, is in Perp. style; in the "Malshanger aisle" are several tombs of the Warham family, and also an old stained-glass window with a portrait of a Lord Chancellor Warham. A fine octagonal tower is all that now remains of what was the birthplace and residence of William Warham, who died 1532, and lies buried in Canterbury Cathedral. *Malshanger* (with a well-wooded park, and having extensive views) and *The Manor House* are seats.

Churchover (in Domesday "Wara"), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 4½ N.E. of Rugby; ac. 1,440; soil light and heavy land, overlying clay and gravel. Holy Trinity Church, a Perp. edifice, contains monuments to Charles Dixwell (d. 1591), Abigail his wife (d. 1631), Brint Dixwell (d. 1690), and several others undated. The pa. is bounded by the Swift on the west, and on the east by Leicestershire and the Roman Watling Street, close to which are the remains of a tumulus. *Coton House,* the seat of the lord of the manor, is a fine mansion, and from its elevated situation in a park commands views over the counties of Warwick, Northampton, and Leicester.

Church Preen, pa., S. Salop, 5 S.W. of Much Wenlock; ac. 1,050; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John Baptist, once a chapel belonging to the abbey of Wenlock, is E. Eng., and though 70 ft. long is only 12½ ft. wide, the carved pulpit dates from 1641, and an old yew-tree in the churchyard is 33 ft. in circumference.

Church Pulverbatch, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 7½ S.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 4,063; soil sand and loam, overlying rock and sand. The church of St. Edith is in E. Eng. style. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood. The scenery in the vicinity is picturesque. The Wrekin is visible in the distance, and Cothercott Hill is close by.

Church Shocklach, tp. on the Dee, pa. of Shocklach (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ N.W. of Malpas; ac. 1,278, water 16.

Church Stanton, pa. bordering Somerset and near the Blackdown Hills, N.E. Dev., 6½ S.E. of Wellington; ac. 5,056; soil and subsoil peaty loam. The church of St. Paul is Perp., and is much admired for its beautiful window tracery and the arcade separating the nave and aisle; there is an E. Eng. font and some good old oak carving. *Otterhead,* near the source of the Otter, is a seat, pleasantly situated in its own grounds, and is in Tudor style.

Churchstoke, pa. and tp. on the Camlet, Montgoms. and Salop, 3 S.E. of Montgomery; ac. of pa. 10,547, of tp. (wholly in Montgoms.) 8,787; soil fairly good, overlying Silurian strata. The church of St. Nicholas is a substantial building. Offa's Dyke intersected the tp.

Churchstow, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 2 N.W. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,744; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., is Perp.; it formerly belonged to Buckfast Abbey, to which the great tithes, now the property of the governors of St. John's Hospital, Exeter, were paid; and to keep it in repair the charities, under feoffees, are devoted. The Kingsbridge Union workhouse is in this pa. *White Hall* is a seat. *Leigh,* now a farmhouse, has a 15th-cent. gateway and guard-room, full of interest from the character of the work, and is said to have been a cell of the abbey of Buckfastleigh.

Church Street, ha., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Whitstable (q.v.), N.E. Kent.

Church Stretton, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), S. Salop, 12½ S.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 10,716; soil clay, over-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Church Langton	Langton (½)	86	639
Church Lawford	Brandon (2½)	89	244
Church Lawton	Kidsgrove (1½)	152	803
Church Lench	Fladbury (3)	109	405
Church Minshull	Minshull Vernon (2)	163	321
Church Oakley	Oakley (1)	52	313
Churchover	Rugby (2)	83	308
Church Preen	Presthope (1½)	166	113
Church Pulverbatch	Dorrington (4)	169	406
Church Shocklach	Malpas (4½)	177	158
Church Stanton	Taunton (7½)	158	672
Churchstoke, pa.	Montgomery (4)	188	1262
Churchstoke, tp.	Montgomery (4)	188	1118
Churchstow	Kingsbridge Road (6	227	390
Church Stretton	Church Stretton	175	1707

lying gravel and rock. The to. lies in a valley near Watling Street (from which it derives its name), and has a pretty avenue planted with trees. The cruciform church of St. Lawrence is Norm., Perp., and E. Eng., the north and south doorways being good examples of Norm.; the chancel is ornamented with oak dating from the beginning of the 19th cent. There are Congregational, Methodist, and

St. Lawrence, Church Stretton.
(*From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

Wesleyan chapels, and an endowed free school. The market hall has an upper storey used for meetings, etc., resting on stone pillars; the market for butter, poultry, eggs, and meat being held in the lower part. There are six annual fairs for live-stock. The to. has a small woollen factory, and, owing to the purity of the water, much aërated water is manufactured. There are two private lunatic asylums in the pa., one for men, the other for women. Caer Caradoc is an old British camp with rampart and ditches. The scenery in the neighbourhood is fine, and from the hills (1,674 ft.) may be seen Snowdon, Cader Idris, Brecon Beacon, and the Malvern Hills.

Church Town (1), ha., pa. of and 2 miles from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Church Town (2), ha., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ N.E. of Southport.

Church Town (3), ha., pa. of St. Decuman's (q.v.), W. Somerset, near Watchet.

Church Town (4), ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ S.W. of Bristol.

Churchtown (1), pa. and vil., Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore bars., N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Buttevant; ac. 8,046. The surface is mountainous, the soil being mostly moorish and boggy, with some cultivated ground, all overlying limestone. The cruciform church was built by the Earl of Egmont in 1737, replacing an older edifice, and contains the founder's family burial-place. *Burton* and *Egmont* are seats, and give the titles of baron and earl to the Percival family.

Churchtown (2), pa. between Lough Ennel and the Royal Canal, Rathconrath bar., Mid co. Westm., Ir., 6 S.W. of Mullingar; ac. 5,299. Where cultivated, the soil is fertile, but the waste ground is entirely bog and moss. The church is a modern building, and there are several schools. In the pa. are some ruined castles. *Balrath* and *Redmondstown House* are seats.

Churchtown (3), pa., Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.W. of Navan; ac. 1,336; soil moderately fertile, resting on carboniferous limestone. *C. Castle*, *C. House*, and *Philpotstown* are seats.

Churchtown (4), pa. on the Barrow and Grand Canal, West Narragh and Reban bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 N.W. of Athy; ac. 7,377; soil of moderately good quality, chiefly overlying limestone.

Churchtown (5), vil., pa. of Newcastle (q.v.), W. co. Lim., Ir., near Limerick.

Churchtown (6), vil. on the Suir, pa. of Dysert (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 W. of Carrick-on-Suir. A small manufacture of woollens is carried on. The whole neighbourhood presents pleasing and richly-wooded landscapes.

Churchtown (7), ha., pa. of Ballintemple (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 E. of Middleton.

Churchtown (8), vil. on Waterford Harbour, pa. of Hook (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 20 S.E. of Waterford.

Churchtown (9), ha., pa. of Knockane (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 8 W. of Killarney.

Churchtown (10), vil., pa. of Carn (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 12 S.E. of Wexford and a little N. from Carnsore Point.

Church Town Quarter, tp. on the Eden, pa. of Rockliffe (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4 N.W. of Carlisle.

Church Westcote, vil., pa. of Westcote (q.v.), E. Gloucs., about 8 N.E. of Chipping Norton.

Church Wilne, lib., pa. of Wilne (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., 6½ S.E. of Derby. [Draycott and Church Wilne.]

Churn, main headstream of the Thames, E. Gloucs. It flows 16 S.E., rises at the Seven Springs in the pa. of Cubberley, about 4½ S. by E. of Cheltenham, and after passing North Cerney, Cirencester, Siddington, and South Cerney, unites with the South headstream to form the Thames near Cricklade in Wilts.

Churnet, affl. of the Dove, N.E. Staffs. It is formed by the junction of two headstreams a little above Leek, and pursues a winding south-east course, joining the Dove one mile below Rocester. C. Valley extends northwards as far as Macclesfield. In the neighbourhood of Cheadle there is an important coalfield. The valley is in many places very picturesque, especially towards the south, where it is bounded by the Weaver Hills.

Churston Ferrers, coast pa. and vil., S. Dev., 1½ W. of Brixham; ac. 2,777; soil various, overlying ironstone and lime-rock. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp.; it was formerly a private chapel, and was given to the inhabitants towards the end of the 15th cent., when the pa. was constituted; there is a piscina and a wooden screen; in the porch is a stoup, and over it a parvise with a quatrefoil opening allowing the interior to be seen; on a stone over the porch entrance is a bas-relief of the Crucifixion with the two Marys, one on each side. *Lupton House*, with extensive grounds, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Churchtown (1), pa.	Buttevant (4)	138	1066
Churchtown (1), vil.	Buttevant (4)	138	195
Churchtown (2)	Mullingar (6)	52	336
Churchtown (3)	Navan (3)	31	225
Churchtown (4)	Athy (2)	45	1911
Churston Ferrers	Churston (½)	220	567

Churt, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Frensham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Norm. style.

Churton, tp., pa. of Church Pulverbatch (q.v.), S. Salop, about 8 s.w. of Shrewsbury.

Churton-by-Alford, tp., pa. of Alford (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6½ s. of Chester; ac. 574.

Churton-by-Farndon, tp. and vil. on the Dee, pa. of Farndon (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 s. of Chester; ac. 445.

Churton Heath, tp., pa. of St. Oswald (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 s.e. of Chester; ac. 129.

Churwell, tp., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 s.w. of Leeds; ac. 489. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the clothing trade. Coal is mined in the neighbourhood.

Chute, pa. and vil., S.E. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Ludgershall; ac. 3,181; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1869–71, is in E. Eng. style; within the communion-rails is a piscina, and in the west end of the church is an ancient font. *Couholt Park* is a seat.

Chute Forest, pa., S.E. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Ludgershall; ac. 1,930; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1875, is in E. Eng. style. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Chwyleiriog, tp., pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 4½ E. of Denbigh.

Chyandour, a sub. of Penzance (q.v.), W. Cornw. Here are the large tin-smelting works of Bolitho and Sons.

Chy-an-Gwail, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Lelant (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Chyvarloe, vil., pa. of Gunwalloe (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1½ s. of Helston.

Cicester. [CIRENCESTER.]

Cilan, tp., pa. of Llandrillo (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 5½ s.w. of Corwen.

Cilangwr, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Cilcarw, ha., pa. of Llangendeirne (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 4¼ s.e. of Carmarthen.

Cilcen (1), pa. and vil. on the Allen, W. Flints., 4 N.W. of Mold; ac. 6,570; soil moderately fertile, overlying Upper Silurian strata. The church of St. Mary contains a fine carved oak roof, said to have been removed from Basingwerk Abbey, and a curious old font. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cilcen (2), tp., pa. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, N.W. Denbighs, 3¼ s.w. of Abergele.

Cilcennin, pa. on the Aeron, Mid Cardigs., 5 s.e. of Aberaeron; ac. 3,405; soil good, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A bloody battle is said to have been fought here between Maelgwynne and his nephews Rhys and Owen.

Cilcochwin, ha., pa. of Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., about 20 s.w. of Chester.

Cilgerran Castle. [KILGERRAN.]

Cilgwyn, coast tp., pa. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4 N.W. of Conway.

Cilhepste Fall, cascade at the confluence of the Hepste and the Mellte, S. Brecons., 8 s.w. of Aberdare. The stream has a leap of 50 feet, and comes down so far clear of the precipice that people can easily pass behind the falling water.

Cilie, tp., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 4 s. of Abergele.

Cilie Aeron, pa. on the Aeron, Mid Cardigs., 4½ s.e. of Aberaeron; ac. 1,914; soil moderately fertile, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. *C. A. House* is a seat.

Cillay, ha., pa. of Llanddarog (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 6½ s.e. of Carmarthen.

Cilmachallt, tp., pa. of and near Llanidloes (q.v.), S. Montgoms.

Cilmarch, ha. on the Towy, pa. of Llandefeilog (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 4½ N. of Kidwelly.

Cilowen, tp., pa. of and near St. Asaph (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Cilrhedyn, pa. on the road from Carmarthen to Cardigan, Pembs. and Carmarths., 5 s.w. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn; ac. 7,856. The surface is in some parts hilly, but elsewhere level; much corn is grown. The small river Cych divides the Pembs. portion of the pa. from that in Carmarths.; in the former stands the church of St. Teilo. *Glâspant* is a seat. There are some ruins of an ancient castle.

Ciltalgarth, tp. adjoining Bala, pa. of Llanfawr (q.v.), N.E. Merions.

Cilwr, ha., pa. of Talley (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 7½ N. of Llandilofawr.

Cilwych, parcel, pa. of Llanfihangel-cwmdû (q.v.), E. Brecons., 5½ N.W. of Crickhowell.

Cilycwm, pa. on the Towy, N.E. Carmarths., 4 N. of Llandovery; ac. 17,300; soil fertile, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a substantial building. Lead occurs, and is extensively mined, giving employment to many of the inhabitants.

Cilygernant, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 3¼ W. of Llandilofawr.

Cilygroestwyd, ha., pa. of Llanfwrog, Mid Denbighs., near Ruthin.

Cilymaenllwyd, pa. and tp., Carmarths. and Pembs., 3¼ N.E. of Narberth; ac. of pa. 4,381, of tp. 3,505; soil various, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church of SS. Philip and James is an ancient building and is beginning to fall into decay.

Cinder Bridge, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cinderford, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of East Dean (q.v.), part of the Forest of Dean, W. Glouc., 2½ N.W. of Newnham. The church of St. John Baptist is in E. Eng. style, that of St. Stephen is in various styles. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels; and there is a town hall.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Churt	Farnham (6)	28	649
Churton-by-Alford	Rossett (3)	206	196
Churton-by-Farndon	Tattenhall (5)	177	121
Churton Heath	Chester (5)	179	7
Churwell	Churwell	217	1980
Chute	Ludgershall (3)	74	388
Chute Forest	Ludgershall (3)	74	119
Cilcen (1)	Mold (4)	193	740

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cilcennin	Lampeter (7)	260	454
Cilie Aeron	Llandyssil (6)	252	303
Cilrhedyn	Llanfyrnach (6)	260	944
Cilycwm	Cynghordy (4)	223	1019
Cilymaenllwyd, pa.	Login	253	650
Cilymaenllwyd, tp.	Login	253	474
Cinderford.	Cinderford	131	3002

Most of the people work at neighbouring collieries and ironworks.

Cinder Hill, vil., pa. of Basford (q.v.), N. Notts., 3 N.W. of Nottingham. Here is a colliery.

Cindery Islands, two small islands in the Colne, near Brightlingsea, E. Essex.

Cinn Trolla, Pictish tower adjoining Kintradwell, pa. of and 3 N. from Brora (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc.

Cinque Ports (= "Five Ports"), an ancient jurisdiction of the nature of a co. palatine, forming a portion of the sea-border of Sussex, Kent, and Essex; ac. 70,353, foreshore 5,916, tidal water 531. The name is derived from the five ports of Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings, which received a charter from Edward the Confessor. By William I. they were organised as a corporate body, independent of the neighbouring counties, under a warden, who was at once the naval and military governor, and the supreme judge in civil and criminal cases. The warden's courts were held at Dover Castle. Before the reign of Henry III. the "ancient towns" of Rye, Winchilsea, and Seaford in Sussex had been added to the original five. Other places were included in the body as "limbs" or "members" of the more important towns; Deal, for example, was attached in this manner to Sandwich from the reign of William I.; Winchilsea alone had no members. The Cinque Ports were entrusted with the duty of guarding the southern coast against invasion. One of their functions consisted in furnishing a stipulated number of ships of war, with their crews; in the reign of Edward I. these vessels amounted to fifty-seven, but they were only bound to serve for fifteen days. It was thus that the English navy was mainly raised, up to the 16th cent. To compensate them for this arduous burden they enjoyed certain privileges, which were confirmed and more precisely enunciated in a charter of Edward I. Besides possessing independent civil and criminal jurisdiction under the warden, they were allowed to legislate concerning all local matters, paid no taxes levied by any external authority, and were not liable to serve in the county militia or on county juries. This last privilege they retained when the others were taken from them by the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. The courts of Shepway, Guestling, and Brotherhood still sometimes meet, but they no longer exercise any real power. The warden, whose civil functions were abrogated in 1835, presides in the court of Shepway, and appoints the justices of the peace within the limits of the jurisdiction. He now resides at Walmer Castle, near Deal. Formerly each of the principal ports was represented in Parliament by two members, called "barons," but by the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1885 the total number has been reduced to three.

Cippenham, lib., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Burnham (q.v.), S. Bucks. The school is used as a mission church. The kings of Mercia formerly resided here, and a moat is said to mark the site of their palace. There are some remains of a Benedictine abbey in the neighbourhood. *C. House* is a seat.

Cirencester (pron. Cisseter), pa., mkt. to. (M.), head of Co. Co. dis., and U. to., on the river Churn and Thames and Severn Canal, E. Glouc., 16 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 4,749. The to. is of great antiquity, but has for the most part a modern appearance. It was a parl. bor. from the time of Queen Elizabeth till 1885, and the Speaker of the Convention in 1688 was its member. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has some ancient glass, collected into one window in the last cent.; the Trinity chapel retains altar-steps and sedilia, and has a fresco of the martyrdom of St. Erasmus; the stone roof of St. Catherine's chapel (1508) has

CIRENCESTER CHURCH.

good fan tracery, and figures of St. Catherine and others; in St. John's chapel is some good glass, and in the Lady chapel is a fine carved oak screen; there are several brasses, and among the church plate are two Elizabethan flagons, and a covered cup with the falcon badge of Anne Boleyn. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive, and Unitarian chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The cemetery of 6 ac. has two mortuary chapels. In 1177 Henry I. founded here a mitred abbey of SS. Mary and James for Augustinians. Nothing of this remains except an E. Eng. gateway called the Spital Gate. The Royal Agricultural College, in the midst of its farm, is at the side of the Cotswold Hills, near the Stroud Valley, about 1¼ miles from Cirencester. The fine buildings are well fitted up with every requisite, including a Gothic chapel with organ; and there are six residentiary professors. The college is managed by a principal, and has fifteen scholarships, six of which were founded by the Government of Bengal for Indian students. C. is a great corn-growing district, and its market is important. A large cattle market is held on the first and third Mondays of the month. Brewing, malting, corn-grinding, and the making of cutlery for curriers are the principal industries, and there is a large "Cotswold" bacon factory, and a dairy factory. Among the public buildings are the Corn Hall, a reading-room, the Corinium Museum, and the Cottage Hospital. The kennels of the Vale of White Horse Hunt are here. The ancient Roman station of *Corinium* was here, and is thought to have taken the place of a still older stronghold. It appears—to judge from tessellated pavements, the amphitheatre, and other Roman remains—to have been a favourite spot. Four Roman roads cross here, and there are traces of a Roman wall round the town, outside of which was the cemetery, where many urns and the like have been discovered. In Saxon times Alfred assigned it as an abode to Guthrum the Dane. Henry IV. gave a charter of incorporation.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cirencester, pa.	Cirencester	93	7521
Cirencester, to.	Cirencester	93	7441

C. suffered in the Civil War, and again in the Revolution an engagement took place here. *C. House*, the seat of the Earl Bathurst, is in 3,000 ac. of wood and park, mostly open to the public, and has a deer-park and an avenue 50 yards wide and 5 miles long.

Cirencester Division, one of the five parl. divisions of Gloucestershire. It lies in the eastern part of the co., and returns one member.

Cir Vohr, mountain range and peak (2,618 ft.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 5 N.W. of Brodick. The range is 7½ miles in length, and presents a most irregular skyline.

Cissbury Hill, eminence on the South Downs, Mid Sussex, 2½ N. of Worthing. It derives its name from Cissa, son of Ælla, king of the South Saxons. The ancient camp here—a "hill-fort" of prehistoric origin, to which additions were apparently made by the Britons, Romans, and Saxons—is the largest earthwork in England, extending over 60 ac. It is oval in form, and is surrounded by a high rampart and a fosse from 8 ft. to 12 ft. deep. Roman coins, pottery, and other antiquities have been discovered. Recent excavations show that in the Neolithic Age flint implements were manufactured here in large numbers.

Citadilla, ha., pa. of Easby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 E. of Richmond.

Civiltown, vil., pa. of Tullylish (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., about 4 N.W. of Banbridge.

Clabby, ha., pa. of Enniskillen (q.v.), E. co. Ferm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Fivemiletown.

Clachaig, pl., pa. of and 5½ N.W. from Dunoon (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc. Gunpowder is manufactured in the neighbourhood.

Clachan (1) (literally "stones"; it is the common Gaelic term for a village), vil., pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 7¾ N.N.E. of Tayinloan. *Ballinakill House* is a seat.

Clachan (2), ha. on Loch Fyne, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 8 N.E. of Inverary.

Clachan (3), or **Loch a' Clachain,** loch, pa. of Daviot and Dunlichity (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 8 S. of Inverness. It lies at a height of 683 ft., and drains into the Nairn. The trout are very shy, and much less numerous than formerly.

Clachan (4), or **Clauchan,** ha., pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 2 N.E. of Blackwaterfoot. Here was interred St. Molios, one of the disciples of St. Columba.

Clachaneasy, ha., pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), E. Wigs., Sc., 8 N. of Newton Stewart. (The name, from the Gaelic, means "the vil. of Jesus," probably referring to some old religious house.)

Clachan Heughs, rocky promontory on Loch Ryan, pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Kirkcolm, N.W. Wigs., Sc.

Clachan Inair, pl. at the mouth of Glenmorriston, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmorriston (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc. There is a picturesque old burial-place in the neighbourhood.

Clachan of Glendaruel, ha., pa. of Kilmodan (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 20 W. of Helensburgh.

Clachan Sound, strait between Seil island and Lorne, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 10 S.S.W. of Oban. It is very narrow, and presents diversified and picturesque scenery. A bridge of a single arch spans its narrowest part, giving communication with the island.

Clachantiompan, ancient monolith near Strathpeffer Spa, pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is supposed to mark the burial-place of a gentleman of the Clan Munroe who here fell in battle.

Clachbhein, hill (912 ft.), pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc.

Clachnaben, mountain (1,944 ft.) on the Aan, pa. of Strachan (q.v.), W. Kincs., Sc., 9 S.W. of Banchory. This is a spur of the Grampian system. From a mass of bare granite, 100 ft. high, crowning its summit, it is sometimes known as the White Stone Hill.

Clach-na-Caplich, monolith, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., about 9 S. of Westerdale. It has a cross sculptured on one of its sides, and is believed to date from the early part of the 16th cent.

Clachnaharry, ha. and suburb of Inverness, on the Beauly Firth, pa. of Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. It contains a public school, and fishing is carried on to some extent. On a rock near stands a pillar, commemorating a battle between the Munroes and Clan Chattan (1378).

Clachnamben, two huge stones near Kildermory, pa. of Alness (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. One is on the top of the other, and local legends describe them as a monument, and associate them with a number of wild traditions.

Clach-na-Ossian, monolith on the Almond, pa. of Crieff (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 5 S. of Amulree. Tradition asserts that this stone covered the grave of Ossian; and a stone tomb, containing human remains, was discovered when it was removed from its original position to make way for one of General Wade's military roads: the Highlanders immediately gathered, with pipes playing, and reburied the bones on the top of an almost inaccessible rock amid a stone circle.

Clachshant, or **Clayshant,** ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Stoneykirk (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc. Here are the ruins of an ancient church.

Clack, vil., pa. of Lyneham (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Wootton Bassett. [BRADENSTOKE-CUM-CLACK.]

Clackett Cross, ha., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 6½ N.E. of Sevenoaks.

Clackmannan, pa. and co. to. on the Devon, S. Clacks., Sc., 2 S.E. of Alloa; ac. 9,427 (water 356, foreshores 86); soil varied, resting on a cold hard till. Sandstone is quarried, coal is extensively worked, and ironstone occurs abundantly. The pa. church has a high tower, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, with several public schools. There is an old market cross and ancient tower, the latter ascribed to Robert the Bruce, but more probably dating from the 15th cent. The old mansion long occupied by the descendants of King Robert was here.

Clackmannan Pow, harbour on the Forth, at the mouth of the Black Devon, pa. of Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Alloa.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cirencester Division	.....	.....	53341
Clachnaharry	Clachnaharry	591	259

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clackmannan, pa.	Clackmannan	421	2996
Clackmannan, to.	Clackmannan	421	1779

Clackmannanshire, co. on the Forth, Sc.; ac. 30,477. This, the smallest co. in the country, is bounded on the west and north by Perthshire, on the east by Fifeshire, and on the south by the Forth. Part of the surface is low and flat [CARSE OF CLACKMANNAN], part undulating, and part mountainous, several summits in the latter dis. attaining heights of over 2,000 ft. The soil of the low ground is a rich alluvium, passing, in the hilly tract, into a light shallow earth resting on gravel, while the uplands afford excellent pasture ground. The rocks are carboniferous and igneous, sandstone and trap largely prevailing; topazes and agates also occur. Coal and iron are extensively worked, and among other minerals found here are antimony, cobalt, copper, lead, and silver. The scenery is varied and, generally, picturesque. The climate is mild and, in places, rather damp, the annual rainfall being between 30 and 40 inches. The Devon is the principal river. The Caledonian and North British railway systems afford inland transport, while the Forth provides advantages for a large sea-borne trade. The tos. are Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillycoultry. C. unites with Kinross-shire to return one member to Parliament. In ancient times the co. belonged to the Damnonii, a Caledonian tribe.

Clackmarras, pl., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Elgin (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc.

Clacton, Great, pa. near the coast, N.E. Essex, 8 S.W. of Walton-on-the-Naze; ac. 4,074, foreshore 273; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John Baptist is principally Norm., but the thick walls contain Roman brickwork. A fine lime avenue leads to the south door. The Essex Convalescent Home stands in 3½ ac. of ground. The sands here, 4 miles long, afford good accommodation for bathers. *Alton Hall* is a seat.

Clacton, Little, pa., N.E. Essex, 3 S. of Thorpe; ac. 3,099; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James is E. Eng.

Clacton-on-Sea, eccl. pa. and watering-place, pa. of Great Clacton (q.v.), N.E. Essex, 15 S.E. of Colchester. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. C.-on-Sea faces south, and is on cliffs of over 40 ft. in height, and the sand and shingle are convenient for bathers. The wooden pier, a quarter of a mile long, gives good access to vessels at all tides, and in summer steamers call daily, the distances being 73 miles from London Bridge, 28 miles from Southend, and 8 miles from Walton-on-the-Naze. The coast is protected by a seawall and by timber piling, behind which is a promenade backed by gorse-covered slopes. There is a town hall, a lifeboat station (for the Gunfleet Sands), and a coastguard station. The neighbouring marshes afford wild-fowl shooting in the winter.

Clacton Wick, pl., pa. of and 1½ S. from Great Clacton (q.v.), E. Essex.

Claddagh, suburb of Galway, on Galway Bay, S. co. Galway, Ir. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. [GALWAY.]

Claddaghduff, vil., pa. of Omey (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Clifden.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clackmannanshire	.....	.....	33140
Clacton, Great	Clacton-on-Sea (1)	70	3584
Clacton, Little	Clacton-on-Sea (2)	70	522
Clacton-on-Sea	Clacton-on-Sea (2)	70	1662
Clady (1)	Strabane (3)	163	109

Cladich, ha. on Loch Awe, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 6 S.W. of Dalmally. It contains a public school and a well-known little inn, a favourite resort of artists and tourists.

Clady (1), vil. on the Finn, pa. of Urney (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.W. of Strabane.

Clady (2), stream, N.W. co. Don., Ir., flows 5 W., and falls into the sea near Gweedore Bay.

Claerwen, river, rises in Cardigs., and, after flowing 10 S.E., falls into the Allen between Brecons. and Radnors., at Capel Nantgwylt.

Claggan (1), pl. with public school, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc., about 30 N.W. of Dalmally.

Claggan (2), vil. with coastguard station, on Lough Foyle, pa. of Innishowen (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 4½ N.E. of Moville.

Claggan (3), vil., pa. of Cong (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.W. of Oughterard.

Claggan (4), mountain (1,258 ft.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 E. of Achill Sound.

Clagh Ourye, hill (1,808 ft.), N.E. I. of M., about 1½ N.E. from Snae Fell.

Claife, tp. on Esthwaite Water and Windermere, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 4,579. There is an endowed school.

Claig Castle, ruined stronghold on Fraoch island, Sound of Islay, pa. of Kilarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. It was founded by the Lords of the Isles, and served both to command the passage of the strait and as one of their principal prisons.

Claigean, bay, pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc.

Claines, North, pa., W. Worcs., lying immediately N. of the city of Worcester, in which it was formerly included; ac. 3,403. The church of St. John Baptist is Perp., and has a piscina, rood-loft stairs, and a 16th-cent. font; the chancel has a mosaic pavement illustrating the genealogy of Christ. There are some charities, and the Worcester Cemetery is in the pa. *Perdiswell Hall* is a seat.

Claines, South, pa. in the bor. of Worcester, W. Worcs.; ac. 1,214.

Clairinch, island in Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 1½ furlongs S.E. of Inchcailloch. It is well wooded, and measures 2½ furlongs in length by 1 furlong broad.

Clamshell Cave, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Staffa island, W. Args., Sc. It is lined with basaltic columns, either bent like the ribs of a ship or presented end-on. It is 130 ft. long, 20 ft. high, the entrance, gradually expanding, being 17 ft. wide.

Clan-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CLON-.

Clanawley, bar., W. co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 72,875. It contains one whole pa. and portions of four others, and is intersected by the railway beween Enniskillen and Manorhamilton. It is watered by the Erne, Arney, and Black River.

Clandeboye, ha., pa. of Bangor (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 9 N.E. of Belfast. Lord Dufferin has a seat (of the same name) here.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Claife	Windermere (5)	259	631
Claines, North	Worcester (3)	120	1828
Claines, South	Worcester	120	11088
Clanawley	.....	.....	9616

Clandonagh, bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 43,733. It contains three whole pas. and portions of four others. Donaghmore and Rathdowney are towns. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture.

Clandon, East, pa., W. Surrey, 4½ N.E. of Guildford; ac. 1,148; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury is E. Eng., and among the plate is an Elizabethan chalice. *Hatchlands* is a seat.

Clandon, West, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 3⅝ N.E. of Guildford; ac. 1,006; soil strong, overlying clay and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec., and has three piscinæ, a credence, and some good old heraldic glass. The lower part of the tower is a chapel, and contains some monuments. The Woking Water Company have their works in this pa. *C. Park*, of 526 ac., contains a herd of deer, and a mansion of the early part of the 18th cent.

Clandown, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Midsomer Norton (q.v.), E. Somerset. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style; the chancel is divided from the nave by a Bath stone screen with gates; there is a marble reredos enclosed by a screen ornamented at each angle with figures of angels holding instruments of music. The vil. contains a colliery, a brewery, and a coach-building establishment.

Clane (1), bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 32,026. It contains seven pas.; one-third of its area is bog. Clane and Prosperous are the chief towns.

Clane (2), pa. and to. on the Liffey and Grand Canal, Clane bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 N. of Sallins; ac. 4,665; soil mostly fertile, overlying limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Jesuit college, and several schools (one of them endowed). The vil. was burnt down 1798. Here are the remains of an old castle and of a moat, with the ruins of a monastery founded 1272. *Blackhall, Fir Mount, Millicent,* and *Sherlockstown* are seats.

Clanfield (1), pa. and vil. on the Isis, Mid Oxon, 4 N. of Faringdon; ac. 1,713; soil gravelly in most places, overlying gravel. The church of St. Stephen is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and on the tower is a figure of the patron saint; there are sedilia consisting of steps in a window-sill, and a piscina.

Clanfield (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 5½ S.W. of Petersfield; ac. 1,404; soil light and dry, overlying chalk. The church of St. James was built 1879, on the site of an older edifice, of which only the west window and the font remain.

Clangers Hermitage, ha., pa. of White Lackington (q.v.), W. Somerset, 1 N.E. of Ilminster.

Clangibbon. [CONDON AND CLANGIBBON.]

Clankee, bar., S. co. Cav., Ir.; ac. 64,380. This is a hilly area, containing two whole pas. and portions of three others.

Clankelly, bar., E. co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 39,067. It contains two pas., and is watered by the Finn.

Clanmahon, bar., S. co. Cav., Ir.; ac. 51,460. It contains three whole pas. and portions of three others, and is intersected by the railway between Cavan and Inny.

Clanmaurice, bar. between the mouth of the Shannon and Tralee Bay, N. co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 120,520. It contains 11 whole pas. and portions of four others.

Clanmorris, bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 69,252. It contains five pas.

Clannaborough, pa., N. Dev., 5½ N.W. of Crediton; ac. 1,008; soil rich red loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Petrock is Perp.; a brass in the nave records the date of the restoration (1858–59).

Clanque Battery, fortress terminating a bold line of coast, S.W. Alderney, Channel Islands.

Clanside, ha., pa. of Croy (q.v.), N.W. Nairns., Sc., within 4 miles of Nairn.

Clanville (1), ha., pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Castle Cary (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Clanville (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Weyhill (q.v.), N. Hants. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Clanwilliam (1), bar., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 55,627. It contains 17 whole pas. portions of 8 others, and the to. of Limerick, is bounded on the north by the Shannon, and intersected by several railway lines. The scenery is picturesque.

Clanwilliam (2), bar., W. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 115,690. It contains 22 whole pas. and portions of 7 others, with the to. of Tipperary. The Suir is the principal river.

Clanyard, bay, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., 5½ N.W. of the Mull of Galloway. It opens off the Irish Channel, is 2 miles wide by 1 mile deep, and occupies an exposed situation.

Claonaig, burn, Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. It is formed by the union of several small headstreams, after which it flows 2½ S.E., until it falls into Kilbrennan Sound, 2¼ W.S.W. of Skipness' Point. River and sea trout are abundant.

Clapcot, lib., pa. of Allhallows, Wallingford (q.v.), N. Berks.

Clapdale, ha., pa. of Clapham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6⅓ N.W. of Settle.

Clapgate (1), ha., pa. of Albury (q.v.), E. Herts., 4 N.W. of Bishop Stortford.

Clapgate (2), pl., pa. of Little Clacton (q.v.), E. Essex, 3½ miles from Thorpe station.

Clapham (1) (in Domesday "Clopeham"), pa., forming a south-west sub. of London, Mid Surrey, 4 S. of Westminster; ac. 1,137. Holy Trinity Church (1776) is a plain brick edifice with a curious tower surmounted by a dome; it contains a mural tablet to John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick (*ob.* 1833), and a monument by Westmacott to John Thornton. St. Saviour's Church (1864) is a fine building in

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clandonagh	.....	.....	6264
Clandon, East	Clandon & Ripley (1½)	25	300
Clandon, West	Clandon & Ripley	25	446
Clandown	Radstock (1)	114	1127
Clane (1)	.....	.....	3952
Clane (2), pa.	Sallins (3½)	18	1016
Clane (2), vil.	Sallins (3½)	18	233
Clanfield (1)	Alvescot (3½)	81	429
Clanfield (2)	Rowland's Castle (6)	63	247

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clankee	.....	.....	16235
Clankelly	.....	.....	7223
Clanmahon	.....	.....	13182
Clanmaurice	.....	.....	22706
Clanmorris	.....	.....	15836
Clannaborough	Copplestone (2)	186	83
Clanwilliam (1)	.....	.....	11959
Clanwilliam (2)	.....	.....	24139
Clapham (1)	.....	.....	43698

Dec. style, and there are several district churches. The Congregational chapel (1852) and the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary (1849) are very fine structures. C. Common, which has an area of about 220 ac., was in 1874 purchased for the use of the public, and placed under the management of the Local Board, by whom it has been much improved and ornamented. In the reign of Charles II.

St. Saviour's Church, Clapham.
(*From a Photograph by Websters Brothers, Bayswater.*)

C. seems to have already become a favourite residence for rich London merchants; the common was at one time almost completely surrounded by red-brick mansions belonging to this class, many of which still remain, especially on the eastern side. C. was also much frequented by Nonconformists from the middle of the 17th cent. onwards, and at the end of the 18th cent. it became the home of the "Clapham Sect," a religious society composed of evangelical members of the Church of England. They usually met either in the house of Lord Teignmouth or in that of Henry Thornton; and Zachary Macaulay, William Wilberforce, and other members also resided at C. Here were born Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800) and Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester (1805). C. railway junction, in the pa. of Battersea, covers several acres of ground. It is used by the following lines:—L. & S.W., L.B. & S.C., L.C. & D., and the L. & N.W. Over 1,200 trains pass daily over the metals, 1,000 passing between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Clapham (2), pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Beds., 1½ N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,982; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket, rebuilt 1861, is in E. Eng. style, with a Saxon tower standing 81 ft. high, and said to be one of the best examples of Saxon work in Great Britain; in its third or highest stage there are traces of E. Norm. work; the church contains a handsome stone monument dated 1724, and five stained-glass windows in the south aisle to members of the Dawson family. The pa. has a charity amounting to £70 per annum, founded early in the 18th cent., for apprenticing one or two poor children every year to some trade. The manufacture of pillow lace and lime-burning are the principal occupations of the villagers. *C. Park* (an Elizabethan mansion) and *The Woodlands* are seats.

Clapham (3), pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Worthing; ac. 1,807; soil heavy loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary was built *temp.* Edward I. in place of an older one, parts of which were incorporated in the new one. The seat of the Shelley family was in this pa.

Clapham (4), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Settle; ac. 25,299; soil shallow, resting on clay, limestone, and sandstone. The church of St. James was rebuilt 1814, with the exception of the tower, which dates from the 12th cent. There is a library and reading-room, and an endowed school.

Clapham-with-Newby, tp., pa. of Clapham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Settle; ac. 12,037. There is an endowed school.

Clappersgate, vil., pa. of Grasmere (q.v.), S. Westmd., 1 W. of Ambleside.

Clappery (or **Clapworthy**) **Mill,** pl., partly in the pa. of South Molton (q.v.), from which it is about 3 S., and partly in Chittlehampton, N. Dev. Here is a chapel-of-ease to Chittlehampton.

Clapton (1), dis. of N.E. London, pa. of Hackney (q.v.), comprising Upper and Lower Clapton, 4 N.N.E. of St. Paul's. *Brooke House,* which belonged successively to the families of Percy and Herbert, Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke, was early in the 19th cent. a private lunatic asylum. It has now disappeared, as has the ancient house in which John Howard, the philanthropist, was born in 1727. Another native was Major André, hanged as a spy at Washington in 1780. The London Orphan Asylum was situated at Lower C. from 1813 to 1870.

Clapton (2), pa., E. Glouc., 4 N.E. of Northleach; ac. 783; soil and subsoil corn-brash and clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng. and Perp.

Clapton (3), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 5 E. of Thrapston; ac. 1,946; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles, and contains an 18th-cent. monument.

Clapton (4), or **Clapton-in-Gordano,** pa. and vil. on the Taunton Canal, N.E. Somerset, 7½ W. of Bristol; ac. 1,355; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael, restored 1882, is chiefly Perp. with Norm. tower; there are two side chapels. Just under the hill on which the church is situated are the remains of the old manor-house, built in the early part of the 14th cent., with the exception of the embattled tower, which was added about a cent. later. Some portions of the screen-wall dividing the hall from the buttery still remain, and are said to be the most remarkable early wooden domestic screen-work in existence. The tower consists of three stories, the lowest forming an entrance-porch, the second having a turret staircase leading to the top story.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clapham (2)	Oakley (1½)	53	725
Clapham (3)	Angmering (3)	63	270
Clapham (4)	Clapham	242	1441
Clapham-w.-Newby	Clapham	242	712

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clapton (1)	.....	.....	38089
Clapton (2)	Bourton-on-Water(2	91	115
Clapton (3)	Thorpe (2½)	90	183
Clapton (4)	Portishead (1½)	130	156

Clapton (5), vil., pa. of Kintbury (q.v.), S.W. Berks., 4¼ N. of Hungerford.

Clapton (6), decayed pa., S.W. Cambs. It is now annexed to Croydon. [CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON.]

Clapton (7), ti., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Crewkerne (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Clapton (8), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Midsomer Norton (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

Clapton Forms, ha., pa. of Cucklington (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 E. of Wincanton.

Clapton-in-Gordano. [CLAPTON (4).]

Clapton's Wick, ti., pa. of Portbury, E. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Bristol.

Clara (1), pa., Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 E. of Kilkenny; ac. 3,201; soil of excellent quality. Here are two schools. *C. Castle*, *Clifden*, *Feathallagh House*, and *Kilmagar House* are seats.

Clara (2), mkt. to. (W. and TH.) on the Brosna and the Grand Canal, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir., 6 N.W. of Tullamore. There are several schools, linen and cotton are manufactured, and there is some trade in corn and general farm produce. C. has bleach-houses and corn-mills, and seven annual fairs take place. *C. House*, *Durrow Abbey* (in the grounds of which the Earl of Norbury was murdered 1839), *Kilclare*, and *Kilcoursey* are seats.

Clarach, coast tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.W. Cardigs., 2 N.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 1,702.

Clarbeston, pa. and vil., Mid Pembs., 6½ N.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,588; soil not particularly fertile, overlying Coal Measure rocks and granite. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

Clarborough, pa. and vil. near the Chesterfield Canal, N. Notts., 2½ N.E. of East Retford; ac. 3,870; soil clayey or alluvial, overlying gravel and stone. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., and a yew-tree in the churchyard is said to be a thousand years old. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Clare (1), pa. and mkt. to. (M.) on the Stour, S.W. Suff., 6½ W. of Long Melford; ac. 2,228; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1878–83, is E. Eng., Perp., and Dec. Tradition says that the original church (the tower of which still remains) was erected about the middle of the 13th cent. by Richard de Clare, Earl of C., Hereford, and Gloucester; but the greater part of the present edifice was built during the 15th cent. There is a brass in the south arcade, erected by the Freemasons to the memory of Prince Leopold, who at the time of his death (1884) was W.M. of this lodge and R.W.P.G.M. for Oxfordshire. The brass eagle lectern is said to have been presented by Queen Elizabeth, as well as a goblet taken from a Spanish galleon and now used as a chalice. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels in the to. The charities are numerous, and include three almshouses to accommodate six inmates. The founder of these almshouses (1668) also left an annual rent-charge of £25 for the education of ten poor boys. In 1850 a Literary Institute and Reading-Room was established. The ancient market-cross was taken down in 1838, when the present Corn Exchange was built. The cemetery was opened about 1890. C. is of considerable antiquity, and was at one time a border fortress between the kingdoms of the Saxons and East Angles. In the to. are the remains of ancient buildings, and to the south can still be traced the site of C. Castle, once the home of the Earls of C. A little S.W. of this site, and on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of the Augustinian priory founded in 1248. Some of the common-land is let in garden allotments, and some is used for pasturage. To the north of the to. are the traces of an encampment, presumably Roman.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clara (1)	Kilkenny (4)	81	284
Clara (2)	Clara	65	1092
Clarach	Bow Street (2)	239	160
Clarbeston	Clarbeston Road (1)	259	147

Clare (2), lib., pa. of Pyrton (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, about 2 N. from Watlington.

Clare (3), a western maritime co. of Munster, Ir.; bounded on the north by Galway, on the west by the Atlantic, on the south by the estuary of the Shannon (separating the co. from Kerry and Limerick), and separated on the east from Tipperary by the Shannon. Its greatest length is 66 miles, greatest breadth 49 miles, average breadth about 20 miles. Its area is 768,265 ac., of which about 18 per cent. is arable (chiefly oats and potatoes) and meadow, 60 per cent. grazing, 1 per cent. timber, 17 per cent. barren bog and mountain land, and the remainder water, roads, fences, etc. A few of the grazing farms are of large size; but of 18,260 holdings, no less than 14,255 are under 50 ac. In the north and north-west there is much rocky ground, of little use except for sheep-walks, and much boggy land in some parts of the west; but a fair proportion of fertile land borders on the Shannon and the Fergus, where tracts of rich alluvial loam occur, known as "corcasses." The surface is generally hilly and broken. The greatest altitudes are attained in the east—where the Slieve Bernagh rise to 1,729 ft.—and in the north, with Slieve Elva (1,109 ft.), Slieve Carran (1,075 ft.), and much high ground over 1,000 ft. The only river of importance, other than the Shannon, is the Fergus. Lakes are very numerous, but, with the exception of the lovely Lough Derg (q.v.) on the eastern border, are generally small. The western coast-line is bold, precipitous, and deeply indented. The renowned Cliffs of Moher, north of Hags Head, for two or three miles form a sheer precipice, 668 ft. high at its maximum elevation. Numerous small islands occur off the coast-line, the most important being the Aran Islands. The railway facilities consist of a line running northward from Limerick (Waterford and Limerick Railway Company), with a branch (West Clare) to the coast at Miltown Malbay. The mountainous ground along the east side of the co. consists chiefly of grey grits, dark shales, and slightly-cleaved slates of Silurian age (with some eruptive rocks), containing graptolites, corals, etc.; they yield good slates near Killaloe and Broadford. These rocks are fringed with sandstones and conglomerates of the Old Red Sandstone period. The overlying Carboniferous rocks set in not far from its eastern border, and extend westward over all the rest of the co. These comprise in their lower portion a broad belt of fossiliferous Carboniferous Limestone of dull bluish-grey colour, with chert and shale-beds, dipping gently to south-west, which covers the centre of the co.; and west of this a great series of unproductive Coal Measures, chiefly shales and sandstones, 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. thick,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clarborough	Retford (4)	139	2899
Clare (1)	Clare	62	1657
Clare (3)	.....	.....	124483

which extend to the Atlantic. The limestone district in the barony of Burren, in the north of the co., is famous for its fantastic scenery, the bare grey rock rising like gigantic masonry, while deep ravines gash the country, and the streams find subterranean courses among the caves. The overlying Coal Measures supply useful flagstones, largely quarried near Kilrush and elsewhere. The surfaces of these flaggy beds are often covered with tracks of marine animals. Small metalliferous veins of galena, zincblende, copper pyrites, iron, or antimony are rather abundant, chiefly in the Carboniferous rocks, and have been worked (principally for galena) in several localities. Chalybeate and other mineral springs occur at Lisdoonvarna and other places. Superficial deposits, consisting of limestone-gravels and boulder-clay of Glacial age, and of peat and silt-beds of more recent date (yielding at Formoyle the Irish elk), cover the solid rocks deeply in most of the valleys. Ennis is the co. to.; other towns are Kilrush and Kilkee. There are no manufactures except some cottage industries, and the only occupation other than agriculture is the fishery, which is somewhat important, salmon being obtained in the estuary of the Shannon, and cod, mackerel, ling, turbot, oysters, etc., off the coast. The antiquities of the co. include numerous raths or round forts, many fine ecclesiastical remains (chief among which are the ruins of Quin Abbey), and many old castles. [THOMOND.]

Clare (4), bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 127,486. It comprises 12 whole pas. and portions of 6 others. The surface is hilly, presenting some arable and pasture ground, but is mostly covered with bog. Headford is the chief town. It is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Clare (5), to. on the Fergus, pa. of Clareabbey (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 2 S.E. of Ennis. This is a small place, containing barracks and several schools. The salmon fishery in the river is of local importance. The ruins of an abbey stand in the neighbourhood, and near these is the site of an ancient castle. *Barnlick House*, *Evenvale*, and *Newhill House* are seats.

Clare (6), or **Claremorris**, mkt. to. (W. & S.), pa. of Kilcolman (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 13 S. of Castlebar. Five annual fairs take place. *Brook Hill*, *Castlemagarrett*, and *Claremont* are seats.

Clare (7), vil. on the Cusher, pa. of Ballymore (q.v.), E. co. Arm., Ir., 3 S.W. of Tanderagee. Here are corn and flax mills. It is an ancient place, and at one time belonged to the O'Neils, afterwards passing to the Bouchers, who in 1691 founded a castle here, which was burnt 20 years later.

Clare (8), island in Clew Bay, Murrisk bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 N.W. of Louisburgh; ac. 3,946. It measures 6 miles in length by 3 miles broad, and serves as a valuable natural breakwater against the Atlantic. The cliffs to the north-west rise to a height of 1,507 ft. The ground is productive, but since the first attack of potato disease the prosperity of the place has declined, though the fisheries off the coast are valuable. A lighthouse shows a fixed white light visible for 27 miles. There are ruins of an old tower and a castle, the latter a stronghold of the famous Grania Wall.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clare (4)	.....	.....	20229
Clare (5)	Clare Castle (½)	152	624
Clare (6)	Claremorris	137	1259

Clare (9), pl., pa. of Ardstraw (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S. of Castlederg.

Clare (10), co. Galway, Ir. [CLAREGALWAY.]

Clareabbey, pa. on the Fergus, Islands bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 2 S. of Ennis; ac. 7,023; soil fertile, overlying limestone. It gives the title of earl to the Fitzgibbon family. [CLARE.]

Clarebrand, ha., pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 2½ N. of Castle Douglas. There is a public school here. John Gerrond, blacksmith, and Samuel Wilson, both minor poets, lived here in the early part of the 19th cent. *Greenlaw*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Clareen (1), ha., pa. of Kilmurrycly (q.v.), S. K. Co., Ir., 5 S.E. of Parsonstown.

Clareen (2), stream, Mid co. Clare, Ir., rises near Lough Naminna, and flows north-east until it falls into the Fergus a short distance above Ennis.

Claregalway, pa. and vil. on the Claregalway, Clare and Dunkellin bars., Mid co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.E. of Galway; ac. 11,983; soil mostly fertile, intermixed with some bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. There are fine ruins of a friary, founded 1290, and the remains of an old castle surrendered to Coote in 1651. The stream rises in Lough Levally and falls into Lough Corrib.

Clare Island. [CLARE (8).]

Claremont Park, seat, pa. of Esher (q.v.), W. Surrey, 14½ S.W. of London. The original mansion was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and dramatist, in the early part of the 18th cent. From a subsequent owner, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle and Marquis of Clare, it received the name of Claremont. In 1768 it was purchased by Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey, the Indian general and administrator, who employed "Capability" Brown to build the present mansion (which cost £100,000) and to remodel the grounds. In 1816, when Princess Charlotte was married to Prince Léopold of Saxe-Coburg (afterwards King of the

CLAREMONT PARK.

Belgians), C. was purchased as a residence for them by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and here the princess died in 1817. Leopold's father-in-law, Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, resided here from 1848 to his death in 1850. On the death of Leopold in 1865 a life-interest in it passed to Queen

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clare (8)	Westport (17)	163	557
Clareabbey	Ennis (2)	151	1312
Claregalway	Oranmore (6)	123	2085

Victoria, who in 1882 bought the reversion, thus becoming the private owner. The mansion, which is situated on a hill in the midst of beautifully-wooded grounds, is a brick edifice with dressings of stone; it has a handsome portico of the Corinthian order. The park and other grounds have a total area of nearly 400 ac., including a lake of 5 ac.; they contain an obelisk in memory of Lord Clive, and a structure in Gothic style, designed as a summer-house by the Princess Charlotte.

Claremorris. [CLARE (6).]

Clarencefield, vil., pa. of Ruthwell (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 7½ E.N.E. of Annan. *Conlongan Castle* is in the neighbourhood.

Clarendon Park, pa. and lib., S. Wilts., 2 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 4,296, water 23; soil gravel, overlying gravel and sand. Here are some traces of the royal palace in which in 1163 the famous Constitutions of Clarendon were enacted. Henry II. founded an Augustinian priory here. *C. P. House* is a mansion standing in a large park.

Clare Portion, one of the five parts into which the pa. of Tiverton (q.v.), N.E. Dev., was divided in the 13th cent.

Clareton, vil., forming a tp. with **Coneythorpe** (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Knaresborough.

Claretuam. [BELCLARE.]

Clareville, vil., pa. of Drumcreehy (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., about ½ E. of Ballyvaghan.

Clarewood, tp., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 825.

Clarilaw, ha., pa. of Wilton (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Hawick. There is a public school here.

Clarina, vil., pa. of Kilkeedy (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 3 S.W. of Limerick. It gave the title of baron to one of the Massey family, distinguished for his services at Culloden. *Elmpark House* is a seat.

Clarinbridge, coast vil., pa. of Stradbally (q.v.), S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S.E. of Oranmore. Four fairs are held annually.

Clark Green, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Wakefield.

Clarkill Row, vil., pa. of Kilmegan (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., near Dundrum.

Clark's Hill, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Gedney (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Clarkston, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the North Calder, pas. of New Monkland and Shotts (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ E. of Airdrie, of which the vil. forms a sub. The church was built 1838 as a chapel-of-ease, and the *q.s.* pa. was erected 1869.

Clarkston Toll and Sheddens, vil., pa. of Cathcart (q.v.), W. Renfs., Sc., 5½ S. of Glasgow.

Clarmallagh, bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 43,533. It contains 3 whole pas. and portions of 11 others. The Cork and Bandon Railway passes through it.

Clarriglea. [INCHEGEELAGH.]

Clarty Hole, formerly a farm, now forming part and included under the name of Abbotsford (q.v.), on the Tweed, pa. of and 2 W. from Melrose (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. This was the first parcel of ground purchased by Sir Walter Scott when acquiring his landed property, and on it he erected Abbotsford. (The name, meaning "dirty hole," was derived from a stagnant duck-pond.)

Clase (1), tp. and vil. on the Swansea Canal, partly included in co. bor. of Swansea, pa. of Llangefelach (q.v.), W. Glamorgs.; ac. 5,048, water 44. There are coal mines and copper works in the neighbourhood.

Clase (2), tp., pa. of St. Harmon (q.v.), N. Radnors., 4 N. of Rhayader.

Clashacrow, pa. on the Nore, Crannagh bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 1 S.E. of Freshford; ac. 999; soil excellent, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Wellbrook House* is a seat.

Clashavodig, vil., pa. of Little Island (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 E. of Cork.

Clashcarnach, harbour, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 3 E. of Cape Wrath. It has a small pier, but can only be entered in calm weather.

Clashgulloch, ha. on the Stinchar, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Barr (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc. There is a public school in the vicinity.

Clashmack, hill (1,229 ft.), pa. of and 2 S.W. from Dornoch (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. There is a well-known old-fashioned inn here. An annual fair for live stock is held. Coal occurs, but is not worked.

Clashmore (1), loch, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 7 N.W. of Lochinver. It is three furlongs in length by two furlongs wide, drains into the sea, and contains abundance of heavy trout.

Clashmore (2), pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Decies-within-Drum bar., S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 7 N. of Youghal; ac. 7,201; soil fertile, producing excellent pasturage; Lower Silurian strata prevail. The pa. church is modern, and there are several schools. Petty sessions are held. Here are the ruins of an abbey said to have been founded in the 7th cent.; it afterwards became the property of Sir Walter Raleigh. *Ballina Multina, C. House D'Longhlane,* and *Glebe House* are seats.

Clashnabrock. [ANNAKISHA.]

Clashnessie, ha. and bay, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 2¼ N.N.E. of Stoer. The bay lies in a rather exposed situation opening off the Minch, of which it may be said to form part.

Clashwan, vil., pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir., 6 N.W. of Tullamore.

Classaghroe, ha., pa. of Boyonnagh (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.W. of Ballymoe.

Clatcombe, ha., pa. of Castleton (q.v.), N. Dors., about 2 N. from Sherborne.

Clatford (1). [GOODWORTH CLATFORD.]

Clatford (2), ti., pa. of Preshute (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 W. of Marlborough.

Clatford Park, pa., N. Wilts., about 3 S.W. of Marlborough; ac. 310; soil loam, overlying chalk.

Clatford, Upper, pa., N.W. Hants, 1 S. of Andover;

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clarendon Park	Salisbury (4)	84	244
Clarewood	Hexham (7)	289	89
Clarinbridge	Oranmore (3)	123	150
Clarkill Row	Dundrum (1)	147	348
Clarkston	Clarkston	398	10166
Clarkston Toll and S.	Clarkston	404	825
Clarmallagh	.....	.....	5660
Clase (1)	Landore (2)	203	23877

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clashacrow	Kilkenny (8)	81	99
Clashavodig	Little Island (1½)	171	256
Clashmore (2), pa.	Youghal (8½)	193	1528
Clashmore (2), vil.	Youghal (8½)	193	134
Clashwan	Clara	65	367
Clatford Park	Marlborough (2)	76	13
Clatford, Upper	Clatford (1)	69	736

ac. 2,209; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints has a chancel separated from the nave by two quaint arches resting on Norm. piers, and in the south wall are the remains of a Norm. door. There are some exceptionally perfect remains of an early encampment on Bury Hill, an eminence in the pa. At the foot of this hill are the Waterloo Ironworks, which give employment to a large number of persons. In connection with this establishment the proprietors have built a school for 90 children, and a Working Men's Hall, used as a library and reading-rooms. *C. Lodge* and *Red Rice House* (at one time the residence of Governor Pitt) are seats.

Clathick, estate, pa. of Monzievaird and Strowan (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Crieff. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Clathy, vil., pa. of Gask (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Dunning. *Clathybeg*, *Clathymore*, and *C. Park* are seats.

Clatt, pa. and vil. on the Bogie, W. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of Kinnethmont; ac. 5,711; soil and subsoil various. The pa. church is pre-Reformation, and contains a piscina. There is a public school. The antiquities are a stone circle and a number of tumuli. *Knockespock* is a seat.

Clattercote, or **Clattercott**, pa. on the Cherwell and on the borders of Northants. and Warws., N. Oxon, 6 N. of Banbury; ac. 338, water 13; soil heavy and light, overlying red stone and clay. There is a large old dwelling-house, and there was once a priory of St. Leonard.

Clatterfoot End, pl., pa. of Fyfield (q.v.), W. Essex, 2½ N.W. of Ongar station.

Clatterford, vil., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Carisbrooke (q.v.), I. of W.

Clattering Briggs, vil., pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 6 W.S.W. of Dundee.

Clatto, estate and hill (547 ft.), pas. of St. Andrews and Kemback (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 5 S.W. of St. Andrews.

Clatworthy, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Wiveliscombe; ac. 2,848; soil light loam, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary, restored 1888, is Dec. In 1888 a vestry was added, and the staircase to the rood-loft was reopened. There are remains of a Roman camp about 1 N. of the church.

Clauchandolly, ha., pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Kirkcudbright.

Claudy, vil., pa. of Upper Cumber (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 9 S.E. of Londonderry.

Claughton (1), pa. and vil. on the Lune, N. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 1,581, water 9; soil fertile, overlying limestone. The church of St. Chad (1815) is a small building. The fine old Elizabethan Hall is now a farmhouse.

Claughton (2), tp. on the Lancaster Canal, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 3,786. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Thomas the Apostle is in Classic style. Here are statues of St. Kentigern, Bishop of Strathcluyd in the 6th cent., and of the Rev. Father Whitaker, first priest of the mission, who suffered martyrdom at Lancaster 1646. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Claughton-with-Grange, tp., pas. of Bidston and Woodchurch (q.v.), forming part of Birkenhead, W. Chesh.; ac. 439. St. Aidan's College and the Birkenhead public park are situated in this tp.

Clava, bleak plain on the Nairn, on the borders of Invs. and Nairns., Sc., 3 S.E. of Culloden. Here are remarkable stone circles, monoliths, and cairns. The circles vary from 12 to 140 yards in circumference, and some of them appear never to have been completed. On one of the cairns being cleared away, a burial-chamber was discovered. Causewayed paths have been also found, and "cup-markings" abound on many of the monuments.

Claverdon (in Domesday "Claverdone"), pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Warws., 8 N. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 4,330; soil clayey land, overlying sand and gravel. C. possessed a church at the period of the Norman Conquest; the Conqueror gave it to the Earls of Warwick, and it has been totally altered at various times. St. Michael's Church has a modern nave, an Elizabethan chancel, and a 15th-cent. tower, two stages in height; a stately monument to Thomas Spencer is in the chancel, and memorials to the families of Wilcox and Deakins.

Claverham, ha., pa. of Yatton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 11 S.W. of Bristol. There is a mission church here, and eastward of C. are the ruins of Court de Wick.

Claverhouse, vil., pa. of Mains and Strathmartine (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Dundee. Here are large bleach-fields. The site of the old mansion-house occupied by John, Viscount Dundee (1643–89), who fell at the battle of Killiecrankie, is now taken up with a mock-ruin.

Clavering, pa. near the Stort, N. Essex, 7 S.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 3,831; soil heavy and some light, overlying clay, gravel, and chalk. The church of SS. Mary and Clement is Perp., and has a good Elizabethan pulpit, some 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses, and a tomb in the north aisle with recumbent figure of a knight. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels; and among the charities is one of a "barrel of white herrings and a cade of red herrings for the poor in Lent." Near the church is the moated site of a castle. There are corn-mills and malt-houses in the pa.

Claverley, pa. on the border of Staffs., S. Salop, 5 E. of Bridgnorth; ac. 8,143; soil various, overlying red sandstone, clay, and gravel. The church of All Saints is Norm. and later periods, and has a finely-carved Norm. font; a monument commemorates Sir Robert Brooke, Speaker of the Commons, and Chief Justice of Common Pleas (1558). The national school is partially endowed. *Dalicott House*, *Gatacre Hall*, *Ludstone Hall* (a moated house of Charles I.'s time, now restored), and *Sandford* (in grounds of 8 ac., and on a height commanding good views) are seats.

Claverton (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon and Kennet Canal, E. Somerset, 2 S.E. of Bath; ac. 1,228; soil

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clatt	Insch (6)	555	458
Clattercote	Banbury (5½)	77	9
Clatworthy	Wiveliscombe (4)	168	190
Claudy	Londonderry (4)	177	232
Claughton (1)	Caton (2)	256	82
Claughton (2)	Garstang (1)	219	575

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
C'ton-with-Grange	Birkenhead (3)	194	3510
Claverdon, pa.	Claverdon	114	692
Claverdon, tp.	Claverdon	114	550
Clavering	Newport (5)	40	1012
Claverley	Bridgnorth (6)	149	1552
Claverton (1)	Bath (2½)	107	362

clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1858, is Later Gothic. In a pyramidal tomb in the churchyard is buried Ralph Allen, a former lord of the manor, and the friend of Pope; Fielding made him the Squire Allworthy in "Tom Jones." Richard Graves, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," and other prose and verse works, was rector of this pa. from 1748 to 1804. A fine flight of stone steps, which formerly led up to the old manor-house, is still to be seen near the church. An encounter between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces took place here in 1643. Hampton Camp, a space of about 80 ac., bounded on three sides by a dyke, and having the Wansdyke from Bath running along its northern side, is some distance north of the vil. Two miles further north is Salisbury Camp, on the summit of a partly-escarped hill, with the ancient *Via Julia* from Bath to Cirencester to the south of it.

Claverton (2), pa. within the city of Chester (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 256.

Claw, affl. of the Tamar, W. Dev., rises near Hollacomb, flows 8 S.W., and joins the Tamar near Tetcott.

Clawdd Coch, a summit (2,473 ft.) of Snowdon, S.E. Carnarvs., towards Beddgelert. It terminates in a sharp and narrow ridge.

Clawdd Madog, ha., pa. of Llanwyrtyd (q.v.), N.W. Brecons., 13 W. of Builth.

Clawdock (1), stream, E. Denbighs., rises in Flints., and falls into the Dee at Gresford.

Clawdock (2), stream, N. Denbighs., falls into the Clwyd near Llandyrnog.

Clawrplwyf, ha., pa. of Mynyddyslwyn (q.v.), S.W. Mons., 9 N.W. of Newport.

Clawson, Long, pa., N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 3,450; soil strong clay, overlying red and white gravel. The church of St. Remigius is Perp., and contains the mutilated figure of a knight.

Clawthorp, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Burton-in-Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Clawton, pa. and vil. (named from the Claw, a small river flowing through the pa. and crossed by two one-arched bridges), S.W. Dev., 3 S. of Holsworthy; ac. 5,358; soil various, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and contains some ancient monuments and a singular old font.

Claxby-by-Alford, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 2 S. of Alford; ac. 1,087; soil mixed and clayey, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1846, on the foundation of the former structure, is in Norm. style. The outlines of an earthwork said to be Cromwellian are traceable at a spot near the vil.

Claxby-by-Market Rasen, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3½ N. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,689; soil sand and black loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1871, is in Late Dec. style. In 1859 some remains of a tesselated pavement were discovered on the north side of the church.

Claxby Pluckacre, pa., Mid Lincs., 5 S.E. of Horncastle; ac. 847; soil heavy loam, overlying white clay. An entry in an old pa. register states that Claxby Church fell down on Lammas Day (August 1), 1748. It has never been rebuilt, but its site can still be traced.

Claxton (1), pa. and vil. near the Yare, S. Norf., 4 N.W. of Loddon; ac. 981; soil mixed loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is a flint structure; in the chancel, which was rebuilt 1867, is a tomb inscribed to the Gawdy family and dated 1620. In ancient times a market and fair were held here. The old manor-house is now used as a farmhouse, and near it are the ruins of a castellated mansion of older date.

Claxton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Bassall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Holtby; ac. 389. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Claxton (3), tp., pa. of Greatham (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees; ac. 881.

Clay, lough, Armagh bar., S.W. co. Arm., Ir., 1 S.W. of Keady.

Claybarns, vil., pa. of Newton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Dalkeith.

Claybrooke, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Soar, S. Leics., and partly in Warws., 4 W. of Lutterworth; ac. 4,717; soil light clay, loam, and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is mostly Perp.; and has niches in the chancel, a priest's door in the north wall, and traces of a so-called leper's window in the south wall. C. has several charities, including an endowment of £60 belonging to one of the two national schools. The Roman Fossway passes through the pa., and where it crosses Watling Street is the site of the Roman *Venonæ*. There is a barrow in the neighbourhood.

Claybrooke, Great, tp., pa. of Claybrooke (q.v.), S. Leics., 4¾ N.W. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,070.

Claybrooke, Little, tp., pa. of Claybrooke (q.v.), S. Leics., 4 N.W. of Lutterworth; ac. 485.

Claycoton, pa. and vil. near the Union Canal, W. Northants, 6 N.E. of Rugby; ac. 974; soil rich loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and has a good piscina and an old iron-bound chest.

Clay Cross, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of North Wingfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., 5 S. of Chesterfield. The church of St. Bartholomew is modern, and the churches of St. Barnabas and St. Mark are chapels-of-ease. There is a Roman Catholic church, and the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. C. C., which owes its formation to its coalpits and ironworks, which employ thousands of hands, has a town hall.

Claydon (1), pa. and vil. on the Gipping, S.E. Suff., 5 N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 950; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is a small ancient flint and rubble building, containing examples of

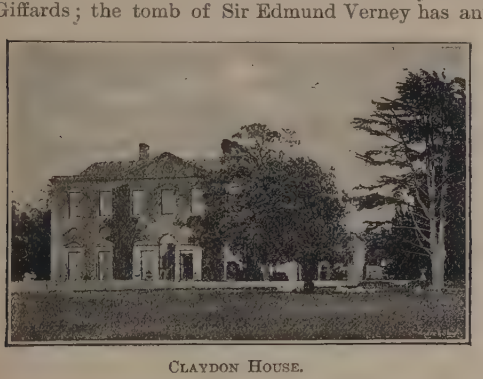
Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Claverton (2)	Mollington (4)	182	0
Clawson, Long	Long Clawson (½)	112	753
Clawton	Holsworthy (3)	118	461
Claxby-by-Alford	Willoughby (1)	128	87
Claxby-by-M. R.	Holton (1)	150	226
Claxby Pluckacre	Spilsby (4)	126	63
Claxton (1)	Buckenham (2)	122	155
Claxton (2)	Barton Hill (2½)	200	216
Claxton (3)	Greatham (1½)	243	48
Claybrooke	Ullesthorpe (1)	105	1046
Claybrooke, Great	Ullesthorpe (1)	105	376
Claybrooke, Little	Ullesthorpe (2)	105	84
Claycoton	Yelvertoft (1)	188	97
Clay Cross, ec. pa.	Clay Cross	142	8583
Clay Cross, to.	Clay Cross	142	7727
Claydon (1)	Claydon	74	562

Saxon and Perp. work. There are chalk-pits, lime-kilns, and a whiting manufactory in the pa. The Hall, now used as a farmhouse, is built upon the site of a Saxon castle; part of the old moat remains. Mock Beggars Hall, an ancient Tudor mansion, is also occupied as a farmhouse.

Claydon (2), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Oxford Canal, pa. of and 3 N. from Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon, on the borders of Northants and Warws.; ac. 1,199. The church of St. James is Norm., and has a piscina.

Claydon, East, pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks., 1½ S.W. of Winslow; ac. 2,396; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1871, is Dec. and Perp.; the chapel on the south side is E. Eng., and has a piscina and rood-stairs in good condition; a doorway and two-light window on the north side of the chancel are good Dec.; the church contains a monument to the Abel family, a stained east window, and a beautiful oak reredos; the font is ancient and octagonal, supported by a pillar on a circular plinth. There are several small charities, one of which is for apprenticing boys.

Claydon, Middle, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 1½ W. of East Claydon; ac. 2,640; soil clay with sand and gravel beds, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1871, is Dec. and Perp., and contains monuments and brasses to the Verneys and Giffards; the tomb of Sir Edmund Verney has an



CLAYDON HOUSE.
(From a Photograph by Varney and Son, Buckingham.)

inscription "to the ever-honoured Sir Edmund Verney, standard bearer to Charles I. in the memorable battle of Edgehill, where he was slain, October 23, 1642"; the chancel, separated from the nave by a fine carved oak screen, was built 1518; in the south wall of the nave is a piscina; there are almshouses for six old persons, and other charities. *C. House*, the seat of the Verneys, is a handsome mansion, standing in a large park.

Claydon Steeple, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 4 S. of Buckingham; ac. 3,329; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael, an old stone structure, was repaired and enlarged 1842 and 1861; the chancel contains a small piscina. *C. Camp* is a modern seat commanding fine views of the surrounding country.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Claydon (2), ec. pa.	Fenny Compton (2)	85	248
Claydon (2), tp.	Fenny Compton (2)	85	239
Claydon, East	Verney Junction (1)	56	343
Claydon, Middle	Claydon (2½)	58	227
Claydon Steeple	Claydon (2½)	58	780
Claygate	Claygate (½)	15	1061

It stands on the spot where the Parliamentarians were encamped under Cromwell in March, 1644, previous to their advance to attack Hillesdon House.

Clay End, pl., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Walkern (q.v.), N. Herts.

Claygate, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Thames Ditton (q.v.), W. Surrey. Holy Trinity Church is in Dec. style. The chief industries of the pa. are brick- and tile-making. *Ruxley Lodge* is a seat.

Clayhanger (1), pa. and scattered vil., N.E. Dev.; ac. 2,083; soil clayey, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Peter is E. Dec.

Clayhanger (2), ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Combe St. Nicholas (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Clay Head, promontory on the east coast of the I. of M. It forms the southern boundary of Laxey Bay.

Clayhidon, pa. and vil. on the south side of the Blackdown Hills, N.E. Dev., 6 E. of Tiverton; ac. 5,089; soil black peat and clayey, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Perp.; in a recess in the south aisle there is a canopied tomb with the mutilated effigy of a vested priest.

Clay Hill, eccl. pa., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx. The church of St. John the Baptist (1857) is in E. Eng. style.

Clayhole, sub. of Stranraer (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc.

Clayhouses, ha., pa. of Borthwick, Mid Edins., Sc., near Gorebridge.

Clay Lane (1), or **Claycross,** tp. on the Rother, pa. of Wingfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., 4½ S. of Chesterfield.

Clay Lane (2), ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Claypole, pa. and vil. on the Witham, S. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Newark; ac. 3,370; soil strong clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1841, is principally Dec. with E. Eng. portions; in the chancel, which is separated from the body of the church by an oak screen, are a piscina, aumbry, and four sedilia having crocketed canopies; in the north transept, or St. Mary's chantry, are a fine altar-slab and two modern monuments in marble; the south transept contains a double piscina and triple sedilia; the font has Dec. tracery, and the canopied pulpit is a fine Jacobean specimen. The Newark Union Workhouse was built here 1817 and enlarged 1838.

Claypots, old castle on the Tay, pa. of Dundee (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 1 N. of Broughty Ferry. According to tradition, Cardinal Bethune used it, but it was really founded after his murder. A brownie is said to have haunted its rooms.

Clays Green, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Claythorpe (1), tp. and chap., pa. of Belleau (q.v.), Mid Lincs.; ac. 1,344.

Claythorpe (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Burton-in-Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd., near C. Clints, a limestone ridge. *C. Hall* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clayhanger (1)	Wiveliscombe (6)	168	213
Clayhidon	Wellington (4)	165	480
Clay Hill	Enfield (1)	9	2880
Clay Lane (1)	Clay Cross (2)	142	7143
Claypole	Claypole	115	593
Claythorpe (1)	Aby	134	81

Clayton (1), pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 7 N. of Brighton; ac. 2,459; soil loam and sand, overlying mould, clay, and sand. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm., and has a fine brass (1523) with inscription to a former rector. C. gives its name to a tunnel beneath the Downs on the London and Brighton Railway, which has its entrance very near to the church. C. Park, near Hassocks station, is an estate laid out for building, and *C. Priory* is a seat.

Clayton (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3½ E. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. It is incorporated with the city of Manchester for municipal purposes only. The church of St. Cross (built 1866) is a brick structure. Chemicals, bricks, and cottons are manufactured, and iron-founding and printing give employment to many persons. *C. Hall*, now the rectory, contains many historical relics.

Clayton (3), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,744. The church of St. John the Baptist (1850–1) is in Dec. style. There is a workhouse, and the Bradford waterworks are situated here. The charities amount to about £120 per annum. Spinning and the manufacture of worsted employ many of the inhabitants, and coal and building-stone are worked.

Clayton (4), tp., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 S.W. of Stoke. *C. Hall*, situated on an eminence and commanding a beautiful view, is an ancient white-gabled mansion.

Clayton Green, ha., pa. of Leyland (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3¾ N.W. of Chorley.

Clayton Griffith, small tp., pa. of Trentham (q.v.), N. Staffs., 1¾ S. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Clayton Heights, vil., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The Bradford Waterworks has two large reservoirs here.

Clayton-in-le-Dale, or **Clayton-le-Dale**, tp. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Blackburn (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,715.

Clayton-le-Moors, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 5½ N.E. of Blackburn; ac. 1,059. The church of All Saints (1840) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary (1819) is in Ionic style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, New Jerusalem, and Primitive chapels; public and denominational schools; Mechanics' Institute with hall and library; Liberal and Conservative clubs (the latter with an Assembly Room); and large calico-printing works, cotton, machinery, and soap being also manufactured. *C. Hall*, *Dunkenhalgh*, *Henfield House*, *Sparth*, and *The Grange* are seats.

Clayton-le-Woods, tp. on the Lostock, pa. of Leyland (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 S. of Bamber Bridge; ac. 1,431. *C. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Clayton, West, tp. and large vil., pa. of High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,140. The manufacture of fancy woollens and vestings is carried on here, as is twine- and flax-spinning. There are several worsted mills. The charities amount to about £40 yearly.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clayton (1)	Hassocks (1½)	44	1966
Clayton (2)	Claytoa Bridge (¼)	186	3328
Clayton (3), ec. pa.	Clayton	195	4707
Clayton (3), tp.	Clayton	195	7484
Clayton-in-le-Dale	Blackburn (4)	211	284
Clayton-le-Moors	Accrington (1½)	208	7155
Clayton-le-Woods	Leyland (1½)	205	542

Clayton-with-Frickley, pa., W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,589; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, partly Norm., dates from 1100. *Frickley Hall*, with fine grounds, is a seat.

Clayworth, pa., tp., and vil., on the Chesterfield Canal, N. Notts., 6 N. of East Retford; ac. 3,080; soil clayey and sandy loam, overlying marl, sandstone, and gypsum. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and later periods, and has a fine oak screen between the chancel and the nave; there is a monument (1448) to a former rector, and an elaborate tomb (1559) to Humphrey Fitzwilliam; and the church possesses the diary (1676–1701) of the Rev. William Sampson. The parishioners have a library and reading-room. *Royston House*, with some open stone fireplaces, is of the 16th cent., as are the remains of Royston Manor House.

Cleadon, tp. and small vil., pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S. Dur. Here is a chapel-of-ease. *C. Meadows* is a seat.

Cleady, ha. on a stream of the same name, pa. of and 2 E. from Kenmare (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir. The stream rises at the foot of Knockbrack, flowing south-west and south into the Roughty a short distance below the ha., at the head of the Kenmare.

Cleaghmore, vil., pa. of Kilcloony (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 15 N. of Portumna.

Clear, island, pa., and cape, West Carbery bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 12 S.W. of Skibbereen; ac. 1,504; soil of moderate fertility, overlying good building-stone, which is quarried. The pa. church is in Gothic style, and there are some schools. Fisheries are carried on, for the convenience of which there is a substantial pier. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture. Sea-fowl and crayfish are abundant. Here is a telegraph station, from which American news, received from passing steamers, is forwarded, thus saving considerable time. St. Kieran's Feast is kept as an annual holiday, only those not born on the island being allowed to work on that day. Dunanore Castle is in ruins; and there are the remains of an old church, and a cross said to have been carved by St. Kieran, who is believed to have been a native of the island. The cape is the extreme southern point of Ireland.

Clearburn, loch, pas. of Kirkhope and Ettrick (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 9 E.S.E. of St. Mary's Loch. It is situated at a height of 1,000 ft., measures 2⅔ furlongs by 1 furlong, and drains into the Rankle by the Clear Burn, which joins the larger stream at Buccleuch Castle.

Clearbury Ring, ancient camp, pa. and a little S. from the vil. of Odstock (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Clearwell, eccl. pa. and ti., pas. of Newland and West Dean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 6 S.E. of Monmouth. The church of St. Peter is in the 13th-cent. French-Gothic style, and is highly decorated. A 14th-cent. village cross has been restored. In the pa., which takes its name from a spring that still supplies it with water, are some old (probably Roman)

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clayton, West	Clayton, West	183	1541
C'ton-with-Frickley	Frickley (3)	172	280
Clayworth, pa.	Retworth (5½)	139	562
Clayworth, tp.	Retworth (5½)	139	446
Clear	Skibbereen (12)	220	584
Clearwell	Coleford (1)	134	999

mines. *C. Court*, an old house in a park of 95 ac., with good view, is a seat.

Cleasby, pa. and vil. on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Darlington; ac. 1,205; soil mixed loam, clay, and gravel, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) contains a memorial window to the memory of the Right Rev. John Robinson, D.D., Bishop of London and statesman (d. 1723), and to members of his family. There are mixed and endowed schools, and some charities.

Cleat, estate, pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), Westray island, N. Ork., Sc., 20 N. of Kirkwall. *C. House* is a seat.

Cleatham, tp., pa. of Manton (q.v.), N. Lincs., 1½ N. of Kirton-in-Lindsey. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cleatlam, tp., pas. of Gainford, Staindrop, and Winston (q.v.), S. Dur., 4½ N.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 1,125.

Cleator, pa. and vil. on the Ehen, W. Cumb., 4 S.W. of Whitehaven; ac. 2,947, water 29; soil of medium quality, resting on limestone and sandstone. The church of St. Leonard is a modern building, and there are several schools. The manufactures are those of linen thread, flax, iron, and spades. Coal, iron, limestone, and freestone are largely worked. *Eden Hall* and *Flosh* are seats.

Cleator Moor, eccl. pa. and to. on the Ehen, pa. of Cleator (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 S.W. of Whitehaven. The church of St. John is a plain building, and there are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels; and National, British, and Roman Catholic schools. Engineering, iron and brass founding, and steam-boiler making are carried on, and coal and hematite iron are largely worked and widely exported.

Cleave Anstey. [CLEVEANEY.]

Cleaven Dyke, remains of ancient defensive wall on a peninsula between the Tay and Isla, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc. It was exceedingly strong and massive, and was defended and strengthened by a Roman fort, traces of which remain.

Cleaverton, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Lea (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Cleckheaton, tp. (with three eccl. pas.) and to., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5¼ S.S.E. of Bradford; ac. 1,755. C. St. John has a church (1830), partly rebuilt 1887, and chiefly in E. Eng. style. C. St. Luke has a church in Dec. style. C. the White Chapel has a church, rebuilt 1831, on the site of an older edifice known as the "Old White Chapel in the East." C. was a Roman station, and coins and other relics have been found. It has a Chamber of Commerce, established 1878. The town hall was opened 1892. Woollens, flannels, chemicals, and wire cord are manufactured, and there are many coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Cleddau (1), or **Cleddy, East,** river, S. Pembs., rises at Blaen-y-gors among the Preseley Mountains, flows 15 S.W., and falls into a creek in Milford Haven.

Cleddau (2), or **Cleddy, West,** river, S. Pembs., rises on the side of Mynydd Preseley, flows 20 S.E., and falls into a creek in Milford Haven.

Cleddin, stream, S. Dumbarts., Sc., falls into the Clyde. Near its banks part of the moat of the Wall of Antoninus may be traced.

Clee, coast pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 1½ S.E. of Great Grimsby; ac. 3,600; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary the Virgin, partially restored 1859, is Saxon and E. Norm.; on the western column of the south arcade is a stone bearing a Latin inscription, to the effect that the church was consecrated in the reign of Richard I.; the arches of the arcades have Norm. mouldings. There is a curious custom observed on Trinity Sunday, when the church floor is covered with rushes cut from a plot of ground called "The Bescars." On the north of the vil. are three mounds, said to have been the site of three towers built by Romanised Britons to repel the incursions of Saxons.

Clee Downton, tp., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Stoke St. Milborough (q.v.), S. Salop.

Clee Hill, pl., pa. of and a little W. from Coreley (q.v.), S.E. Salop.

Clee Hills (1), range of hills, S. Salop. The main ridge, consisting of Knowbury, Hoar Edge, and Farlow Hill, extends about 10 N.E. from Ludlow, and has on its north side a lofty and conspicuous spur called Titterstone Clee (1,780 ft.). On the Brown Clee, a detached portion of the range about 2 N. of Farlow, is the eminence of Abdon Burt (1,806 ft.). The Clee Hill coalfield is composed of two outlying tracts on the summits of the Titterstone Clee and Brown Clee, each of which is somewhat over a mile in diameter. They are covered with a bed of basalt, which issued from a vent on the Titterstone Clee. This igneous rock, known locally as "Jewstone" (*i.e., dhu stone* = "black stone"), is much used for paving and for repairing macadamised roads. The products of the quarries and collieries are conveyed by a mineral railway to Ludlow, and despatched thence to all parts of the kingdom.

Clee Hills (2), or **Cley Hills,** two conical hills, S.W. Wilts., 2 E. by S. of Warminster. Round the larger hill, which separates the pa. of Warminster from Corsley, there run a ditch and rampart. A gathering of the parishioners used to take place on this hill every Palm Sunday; its original object, according to antiquarians, was the protection of the pa. boundary.

Clee, New, eccl. pa., pa. of Clee (q.v.), N. Lincs. The church of St. John the Evangelist, built 1878, is in E. Eng. style.

Cleenish, pa. on Lough Erne, Clanawley, Tirkennedy, and Magheraboy bars., Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Maguire's Bridge; ac. 31,783; soil boggy, overlying limestone and sandstone. It contains several loughs. St. Synell founded an abbey on one of the islets in Lough Erne in the 6th cent. *Fairwood Park* is a seat near the same lough.

Cleenishmeen Islands, in Lough Erne, Mid co. Ferm., Ir.

Clee St. Margaret, pa., S. Salop, 7½ N.E. of Ludlow; ac. 1,589; soil strong clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng., and has

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cleasby	Darlington (3)	232	136
Cleatham	Kirton Lindsey (1)	157	101
Cleatlam	Winston (2)	243	87
Cleator	Cleator Moor (1)	300	9464
Cleator Moor	Cleator Moor	300	7882
Cleckheaton	Cleckheaton	187	11826
Clee	Cleethorpes (1)	158	23081
Clee, New	Cleethorpes	158	12770
Cleenish	Maguire's Bridge (3)	109	7244
Clee St. Margaret	Ludlow (6½)	162	224

herring-bone work in the chancel walls, and a squint on either side of the chancel arch.

Clee Stanton, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Stoke St. Milborough (q.v.), S. Salop.

Cleethorpes, tp. and watering-place, pa. of Clee (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 S.E. of Great Grimsby; ac. 1,043. C. lies on the south side of the mouth of the Humber, and has a fine expanse of sandy beach some 7 miles in breadth. The railway station is the terminus of a branch of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, connecting C. with Great Grimsby. The church of St. Peter (1866) is in the Dec. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. C. has a pier 1,200 feet in length, built in 1872, and a sea-wall very nearly a mile long, 20 feet high, and 65 feet wide, which is divided into two portions, a carriage drive and a promenade running side by side. The oyster beds are famous.

Cleeton, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Bitterley, Cleobury Mortimer, and Stottesdon (q.v.), S. Salop, 9 E. of Ludlow. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has four almshouses for aged people.

Cleeve (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Yatton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 7 N. of Axbridge. The church of Holy Trinity (built 1843) is in the Gothic style. There is some very picturesque scenery, consisting of well-wooded, rocky eminences intersected by deep combes. Cleeve Toot (200 ft.) overlooks a rich and beautiful vale.

Cleeve (2), ti., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Cleeve Bay. [BLUE ANCHOR.]

Cleeve Cloud, hill (1,134 ft.), about 3 N.E. of Cheltenham, N. Gloucs.

Cleeve, Old, pa. and vil. on the south shore of the Bristol Channel, W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet; ac. 5,413, water 440; soil loam and clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. Our Lady's Chapel of Cleeve formerly stood here, and was a noted place of pilgrimage. This pa. is noted for its beautiful alabaster-veined rocks. *Chapel Cleeve* is a seat. [WASHFORD.]

Cleeve Prior, pa. and vil. on the Avon, and on the border of Warws., E. Worcs., 5 N.E. of Evesham; ac. 1,580; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has a Norm. doorway. There are quarries of blue lias and of limestone. Roman coins and other remains found in the neighbourhood seem to show that C. P. was a Roman station. The vil. is situated on a height.

Clee-with-Weelsby, tp., pa. of Clee (q.v.), N. Lincs., about 2 S.E. of Great Grimsby; ac. 2,557.

Clegg, ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1½ N. of Butterworth. *C. Hall* (formerly a seat, now a farmhouse) is a fine Elizabethan building, but the interior has been modernised.

Cleggan, pl., promontory, and bay, Ballynahinch bar., Connemara, W. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Clifden. The promontory is 469 ft. high, and is crowned by a tower. There is a pier.

Cleghorn, estate on the Mouse, pa. of and 2¼ N.E. from Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. Here is a romantic ravine, and near it a Roman camp, said to have been founded by Agricola. The mansion-house stands in well-wooded policies.

Clehonger, pa. and vil. on the Wye, Mid Herefords., 2 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,888; soil gravel, overlying marl. The church of All Saints is Gothic, and has a piscina in the south aisle, and a recumbent figure represents a Knight of the Garter (*temp.* Edward III.) in full armour. There is a Roman Catholic pro-cathedral of St. Michael and All Angels, and by it is a Gothic college, designed by E. W. Pugin. *Belmont*, in a park commanding a fine view of the Wye, is a seat.

Cleikhimin, pl. with public school, pa. of and 4 N. from Lauder (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc.

Cleish, pa. and vil., S. Kinrs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Kinross; ac. 6,201; soil various, overlying rock. Coal was formerly worked here. The church was rebuilt 1832, and there is a public school. The antiquities include an ancient fort, remains of cairns (where urns have been found), the Lecture Stone (now built into a wall, but formerly used to bear the coffin while the Burial Service was read), and an inscribed stone in a bridge commemorating the escape of Queen Mary from Loch Leven Castle, she having passed this way. Michael Bruce (1746–67), the poet, was schoolmaster, and here Ebenezer Erskine and others formed the Secession from the Church of Scotland, 1733. *Blairadam* and *C. Castle* are seats.

Cleland, eccl. pa. and vil. on the South Calder, pa. of Shotts (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 7 E. of Bothwell. The neighbouring coal and iron mines and ironworks give employment to most of the inhabitants. *C. House* is a seat.

Clementstown, vil., pa. of Kildrumsherdar (q.v.), N.E. co. Cav., Ir., 1 N.W. of Cootehill, on the road to Scotshouse.

Clench, ti., pa. of and 2 N. from Milton Lilborne (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Clenchwarton, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 2 W. of King's Lynn; ac. 2,950; soil strong clay, overlying loam. The church of St. Margaret is Perp. There are salt marshes in this pa., and a portion of the Islington Lodge estate, which was formed out of land reclaimed from the bed of the Ouse.

Clennell, tp., pa. of Alwinton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 1,061.

Clenor, pa. on the Blackwater, Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.E. of Mallow; ac. 4,289; soil medium, overlying limestone. The church was erected in the early part of the 19th cent. *Castle Kevin* occupies the site of Roche's Castle.

Clent, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 3½ S.E. of Stourbridge; ac. 2,365; soil gravel, marl, and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Leonard, partly rebuilt, is Norm. and Dec., and retains many

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cleethorpes	Cleethorpes (1)	158	4306
Cleeton	Ludlow (6½)	162	298
Cleeve (1)	Yatton (2)	130	336
Cleeve, Old	Washford (½)	177	1447
Cleeve Prior	L'ttleton&Badsey(2½)	104	292
Clee-with-Weelsby	Cleethorpes (1)	158	18775
Clehonger	Hereford (4)	144	430
Cleish	Kinross (3)	434	539
Cleland, eccl. pa.	Cleland	389	3319
Cleland, vil.	Cleland	389	1974
Clenchwarton	Clenchwarton	114	608
Clennell	Rothbury (11)	312	23
Clenor	Mallow (5)	145	367
Clent	Stourbridge (3)	141	997

of the old Norm. features. The charities are numerous. In the neighbourhood are the C. and Walton Hills, the latter having a height of over 6,000 feet. These hills are a favourite resort of tourists, and the inhabitants have right of common over 300 acres.

Clenterty, pl. with public school, pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 7 S.E. of Banff.

Clent, Lower, ha., pa. of Clent (q.v.), E. Worcs., about 4 S. of Stourbridge.

Clent, Upper, ha., pa. of Clent (q.v.), E. Worcs., about 4 S. of Stourbridge.

Cleobury Mortimer, pa. and mkt. to. (W.) on the Rea, S. Salop; ac. 7,127; soil clayey, overlying freestone and rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a fine chancel arch. There is a window to the memory of Langland, author of "Piers Plowman," who was born at C. M., besides other memorial windows and monuments. The market-hall is in the centre of the to., which consists of one long street. There are several corn-mills upon the river, which has good fishing, and in the neighbourhood are found coal, limestone, and good building freestone; and there is ironstone of high quality, but it is little worked, owing to the difficulty of carriage. A perennial spring supplies the to. with good water. There are the remains of a Roman camp. The castle, built by Hugh de Mortimer, was destroyed in the 12th cent. *Mawley Hall* (in a well-wooded park) is a seat.

Cleobury, North, pa. on the Rea, S. Salop, 8 S.W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,560; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay, gravel, and basalt. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., and has been restored.

Clephantown, vil. on the Nairn, pa. of and 6¼ S.W. from Nairn (q.v.), N. Nairns., Sc.

Clepington, *q.s.* pa., forming a suburb of Dundee (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc.

Clerewoodcott, ti., pa. of and near Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants.

Clerhaun, ha. between Headford and Lough Corrib, pa. of Killursa (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Clerihan, vil., pa. of Newchapel (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir.. 5 N.W. Clonmel.

Clerkenwell, pa. in the parl. bor. of Finsbury, London, Middx.; ac. 380. It is chiefly clustered round the remains of the old Priory of St. John. Very little remains of the old Priory beyond the ancient gateway and the crypt beneath St. John's Church. Much of the ancient building was blown up in the reign of Edward VI. to build the Protector Somerset's house, and the stones of the priory went to build the church of All Hallows. The quarter is now inhabited chiefly by clock and watch makers. Johnson, Garrick, and Goldsmith used to meet in the room over St. John's Gate. Izaak Walton used to frequent the neighbourhood, John Wilkes was born there, and it was here that Carey wrote "Sally in our Alley."

Clerkington, estate, pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Haddington (q.v.), Mid Haddings., Sc. *C. House* is a seat.

Clermiston, estate, pa. of and ¾ N. from Corstorphine (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. It belonged to Sir Alexander Dick, the famous physician.

Clestron, sound and skerries, pa. of Orphir (q.v.), Pomona or Mainland island, Orkney, Sc., 15 S.W. of Kirkwall.

Clett, The, huge isolated rock (about 300 ft.) off Holborn Head, pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Thurso (q.v.), N. Caith., Sc. It is a breeding-place for sea-birds.

Cletterwood, tp., pa. of Buttington (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 2 E. of Welshpool; ac. 2,246.

Cletwr, stream, S. Cardigs., rises at Blaen Cletwr, flows 10 S., and falls into the Teifi.

Cleugh, stream, E. Ayrs., Sc., rises on Blackside Hill at a height of 980 ft., flows 4 S.W., and falls into the Ayr in the neighbourhood of Sorn Castle, after passing some fine scenery and forming several cascades.

Cleveaney, ti., pa. of Hillmarton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Calne.

Clevedon (1), pa. and watering-place, E. Somerset, 16 W.S.W. of Bristol; ac. 4,067, including 1,080 water. C. has come into repute as a watering-place and winter-resort for invalids within the last thirty years, owing to its mild climate and the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., and contains the tombs of Henry Hallam (1777–1859) the historian, and his son Arthur Hallam (1811–33), who died in Germany. Grief for the loss of the latter inspired Lord Tennyson's poem "In Memoriam," and C. is the "haven under the hill" alluded to in a well-known lyric by the same poet. Among the attractions which C. offers to visitors are a pier 840 feet in length, a promenade called "The Beach," which extends for half a mile, and a first-class hydropathic establishment. *Clevedon Court*, said to be the most perfect example of a mediæval manor-house in England, was originally

St. Andrew's Church, Clevedon.

built in the reign of Edward I., and, notwithstanding the changes introduced in the Tudor and subsequent periods and the injury done by fire in 1882, a considerable portion of the original structure remains. The great hall—one of the oldest apartments, much altered in modern times—retains some

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cleobury Mortimer	Cleobury Mortimer	143	1463
Cleobury, North	Bridgnorth (8)	149	195
Clepington	Dundee	457	7889
Clerkenwell	.....	.....	66216
Cletterwood	Welshpool (2)	182	197
Clevedon (1)	Clevedon	134	5412

ancient carved oak; in the entrance-porch may be seen the grooves for the portcullis, and the ornamented chimneys and turrets give a picturesque appearance to the exterior, especially on the south front, which is extremely well preserved. The poet Coleridge lived for some time at Myrtle Cottage in 1795. The cliffs behind the to. rise to a great height, commanding beautiful views over sea and land. At some elevated spots lead-mines were formerly worked, and the ore is still sometimes found near the surface. *C. Court* is said to be the "Castlewood" in Thackeray's novel "Esmond." *The Arches*, *Claremont*, *C. Hall*, and *Mount Elton* are seats in the pa.

Clevedon (2). [MILTON CLEVEDON.]

Cleveland, dis., N.R. Yorks., occupies an area of about 420 square miles, and stretches east and west from the Tees to the ocean, and north and south from Redcar to the Cleveland Hills. Iron, extensively worked, is principally sent to Middlesborough for manufacture, and coal is mined. The manufactures are varied and important. [MIDDLESBOROUGH.] This dis. was the original home of the stock of celebrated hunters and draught-horses known as Cleveland bays. C. gave the title of Duke to the Raby family.

Cleveland Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the N.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Cleveland Port. [CARGO FLEET.]

Cleveley (1), tp. on the Wyre, pa. of Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Garstang; ac. 620.

Cleveley (2), ha. on the Glyme, pa. of Enstone (q.v.), Mid Oxon., and about 1 S.E. from Church Enstone. Here is an old house, said to date from the 13th cent., which belongs to the Enstone Church Estate.

Cleveload, ha. on the west bank of the Severn, pa. of Powick (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 2 S. of Worcester. C. had a chapel till late in the 16th cent., but the chapelry is now united to Madresfield.

Cleverton. [CLEAVERTON.]

Clew Bay, between Burrishoole and Murrisk bars., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 14 W. of Castlebar. This is a spacious inlet, 10 miles long by 7 miles wide, affording fairly good shelter. It is studded with many small islands.

Clewer (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, E. Berks., 1 W. of Windsor, and partly in the bor. of New Windsor; ac. 2,034, water 58; soil clay and gravel, subsoil various. The pa. church of St. Andrew (restored 1855) is chiefly Norm., and has a very old leaden font. Besides some modern brasses, there is one in the Lady chapel with a curious inscription commemorating one Martin Expence, and another of 1657. The eccl. pa. of C. Holy Trinity has a church in E. Eng. style containing some interesting monuments and memorials of British officers. The eccl. pa. of C. St. Stephen has also a church in E. Eng. style. The churches of St. Agnes, All Saints, and St. John Baptist are chapels-of-ease. There is a mission chapel and a public hall. One of the great features of C. is the cluster of charities and benevolences which owe their origin to Canon Carter, of High Church renown. Among these are the Church Penitentiary, St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, St. John's Home, St. Andrew's Cottage, and almshouses for twelve poor ladies. *St. Leonard's Hill* (on a height commanding a fine view, and surrounded by a well-wooded park), *Clewer Manor*, *Clewer Park*, *Forest Hill Park*, and *St. Leonard's Lodge* are seats.

Clewer (2), ha. on the Axe, pa. of Wedmore (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S. of Axbridge.

Clewer Green, vil., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Clewer (q.v.), E. Berks. Here is St. Agnes' Church, a chapel-of-ease to Clewer.

Clewilsey, vil., pa. of and adjoining the vil. of Llanfair Waterdine (q.v.), S.W. Salop.

Cley-next-the-Sea, pa. and to. on the Glaven, N. Norf., 4½ N.W. of Holt; ac. 2,198, water 165; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret is Dec., and the transept and west porch are in ruins. The chancel contains six old oak seats with carved misereres, and in the sacrarium, under the communion-table, there is an ancient altar-slab of stone, with the five consecration crosses on it. The church contains several old tombs and ancient brasses with effigies. The font is a curious piece of 13th-cent. work, beautifully sculptured with representations of the seven sacraments of the Roman Church. The pulpit dates from 1611, and is of carved oak. The churchyard contains the altar-tomb of Capt. John Grieve, who distinguished himself with Sir Cloudesley Shovel at Tripoli in 1676. At one time there was a market here on Saturdays, but the trade of the place now consists mostly in coal, oilcake, malt, and manure. The harbour is a shallow and narrow one. James, son of Robert the Bruce, was driven on this coast by stress of weather whilst on his way to France in 1406. The mariners of C. sent him a prisoner to London. *Cley Hall* is a seat.

Cliburn, pa. and vil. on the Leeth, N.W. Westmd.; ac. 1,853, water 37; soil loam and clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Cuthbert is Norm. Here is a school for both sexes, built 1809, endowed with £20 a year. *C. Hall*, built 1567, is a seat.

Clickamier, loch, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Lerwick (q.v.), Shetland, Sc. It contains an island on which is one of the largest brochs in the co. The loch has been partially drained, resulting in the recovery of some interesting sepulchral remains.

Clicker Tor, a large mound of dark serpentine, pa. of Menheniot (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 S.E. of Liskeard.

Clicudeg, ha. near Denbigh, pa. of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch (q.v.), N. Denbighs.

Cliddesden, pa. and vil., N. Hants., 2 S. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,150; soil chalk and light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1868) is Norm. and Perp.

Cliefden, or **Cliveden,** seat on the Thames, S. Bucks., 3¼ N.E. of Maidenhead. The original mansion was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II.: Pope, in his "Moral Essays," draws a contrast between the squalid circumstances attending the Duke's death and the gay life he had led at C. with his mistress, the Countess of Shrewsbury. After improvements by

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cleveland Division	.....	.....	55882
Cleveley (1)	Bay Horse (1)	224	65
Clewer (1)	Windsor (1½)	21	9766

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cley-next-the-Sea	Holt (5)	133	712
Cliburn	Cliburn	290	258
Cliddesden	Basingstoke (2)	48	329

a subsequent owner, the Earl of Orkney, this house became for a short time the abode of Frederick William, Prince of Wales, father of George III. It was destroyed by fire (1795), as was also a later mansion erected in 1830 by Sir G. Warrender of Lochend. The present edifice, built by the Duke of Sutherland from a design by Sir C. Barry, is in the Italian style. It stands on the summit of a slope overlooking the river, beautiful views of which are obtained from a terrace, 433 feet in length, running along the south front. Between the mansion and the river are the famous "hanging woods" of C., which form the most attractive feature of this part of the Thames. The park extends over 300 acres. C. belonged for many years to the Duke of Westminster, from whom it was purchased in 1893 by Mr. William Astor, of New York, proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Clifden (1), seaport and mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Omey (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 50 N.W. of Galway. C., which is situated at the mouth of the Owenglin and at the head of an arm of Ardbear Bay, is the most important to. in Connemara. The to. itself is somewhat dull, but it forms a convenient centre for visiting the beautiful country in the neighbourhood. The chief buildings are a Protestant church, a Roman Catholic church, a convent, a court-house, a large union workhouse, and a prison which occupies a conspicuous position on the hill behind the to. In 1815 there was but a single house on the site now occupied by the to.; its origin and subsequent prosperity were due to the owner of the property, Mr. John D'Arcy, who, perceiving the advantages a seaport and market to. would bring to the neighbourhood, let out plots of ground on perpetual leases at very low rents. About 6 W. by N. are the beautiful Twelve Pin Mountains, where rises the Owenglin, which forms a fine waterfall a little below the to. *C. Castle*, a modern castellated mansion, was formerly the seat of the D'Arcys, who gained so little by the benefits they conferred on C. that they were obliged to sell their property under the Encumbered Estates Act. It stands about 2 W. of the to. on the north side of the bay, and commands fine views of mountain, wood, and sea. The road to it along the coast forms a pleasant walk. C. Harbour admits vessels of 200 tons burden, and corn, lobsters, and kelp are exported in large quantities. The quarries of white and green marble are not very important.

Clifden (2), or **Rathgarvan,** vil., pa. of Clara (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 4 W. of Gowran. The Ellises of Gowran take the title of Viscount from this village.

Cliff, ha., pa. of Kingsbury (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 S. of Tamworth. Bricks are made in the neighbourhood.

Cliff Bridge, vil., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Barnsley.

Cliff-cum-Lund, tp. and vil. on the Ouse, pa. of Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Selby; ac. 2,740, water 47.

Cliffe (1). [ST. THOMAS-IN-THE-CLIFFE.]

Cliffe (2), tp. on the Tees, pa. of Manfield (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Darlington; ac. 707. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cliffe-at-Hoo, or **Cliffe,** pa. and vil. on the shore, Mid Kent, 5 E. of Gravesend; ac. 5,696 (water 74 and tidal water and foreshore 2,065). The cruciform church of St. Helen is E. Eng. and later periods, and has sedilia, a piscina, and sepulchre, some 13th-cent. frescoes, some old wooden stalls, a pulpit with hour-glass, and an ancient paten. There is a slab with Norm.-French inscription, and a brass of 1609.

Cliffe, East, pa. forming part of the bor. of Dover (q.v.), E. Kent; ac. 9.

Cliffe Pypard, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 9 S.W. of Swindon; ac. 3,985; soil clay and green sand, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is Perp. The chancel was originally E. Eng., but was altered to accord with the rest of the fabric. There is an oak monument, dated 1585. In the north aisle is a canopied tomb with a recumbent effigy, and in the south aisle is a marble tomb with the effigy of Thomas Spackman, a native, and at one time a mechanic there. He left an endowment to the pa., charged with the condition of keeping his tomb in repair for ever. There is a fine painted oak screen. In the north chapel is a brass (1380). The pulpit is a good example of 17th-cent. carving. There are educational and other charities. The vil. takes its distinguishing epithet from a steep cliff here, near which various Roman coins have been dug up. *The Manor House*, a fine Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Cliffe Regis. [KING'S CLIFFE.]

Cliffe, West, pa. on the coast, E. Kent, 2 N.E. of Dover; ac. 1,180, foreshore 24; soil red loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and later periods.

Cliff Hills (about 300 ft.), rising over Cliff Sound (q.v.), Quarff dis., Mainland island, Shetland, Sc.

Cliff, North, tp. and vil., pa. of North Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Market Weighton; ac. 2,127.

Cliffoney, or **Cliffony,** vil. on the road between Bundoran and Grange, pa. of Ahamlish (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 12 N. of Sligo. Five annual fairs are held. The place was much improved by Lord Palmerston.

Clifford (1), pa. and vil. on the Wye, and bordering upon Radnors., from which it is separated by the river, W. Herefords., 2¼ N.E. of Hay; ac. 6,522; soil clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary is Norm., and has an ancient font and a carved oak figure of an ecclesiastic. On a height near the bank of the river are the remains of C. Castle, where it is supposed that "Fair Rosamund" was born. There was also a house of Cluniac monks, founded in the 12th cent. and dedicated to Our Lady. *The Moor* and *The Priory* are seats.

Clifford (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Collingham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Wetherby. The church of St. Luke (built 1841–42) is in the Gothic style. The Roman Catholic church of St. Edward, King and Confessor, was built 1847 in the Norm. style, and there is a convent of Our Lady of Mercy.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clifden (1)	Galway (51)	128	911
Cliff-cum-Lund	Hemingbrough (¼)	77	640
Cliffe (2)	Piercebridge (1)	238	55
Cliffe-at-Hoo	Cliffe	29	2595
Cliffe, East	Dover (¼)	75	227
Cliffe Pypard	Wootton Bassett (4)	83	427
Cliffe, West	Dover (2½)	75	144
Cliff, North	North Cave (2)	198	89
Cliffoney	Sligo (12)	136	101
Clifford (1)	Hay (2)	166	783
Clifford (2)	Newton Kyme (2)	191	903

Clifford Chambers, pa. and vil. on the Stour and the border of Warws., E. Gloucs., 2 s. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 2,500; soil loam and clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Helen is Norm. and later periods, and contains some old monuments.

Clifford-with-Boston, tp. on the Wharfe, pas. of Bramham and Collingham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,619, water 26.

Cliffs End, Great, ha. on Pegwell Bay, pa. of Lawrence, E. Kent, about 3 S.W. of Ramsgate.

Cliffs End, Little, ha. on Pegwell Bay, pa. of Lawrence, E. Kent, about 3 S.W. of Ramsgate.

Cliff Sound, channel between East and West Burra and Mainland islands, Shetland, Sc. It is 6½ miles long by 2 miles wide at its broadest part.

Cliff, South, tp. and chap., pa. of North Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3½ S. of Market Weighton; ac. 2,127. Part of the area is occupied by a large rabbit warren.

Clifton (1), pa. and fashionable sub. of Bristol, S.W. Gloucs. The pa. church of St. Andrew is in Gothic style, and there are several district churches. C. College, in Perp. style with a chapel in E. Dec. style, was founded in 1860 and incorporated in 1877, and is well provided with all modern educational appliances. It is arranged into classical, modern, military and engineering, junior, and preparatory departments, and the great school will accommodate 800, while many of the masters take boarders, and the college has scholarships and exhibitions to the Universities. Other notable institutions in the neighbourhood are the Asylum for the Blind and the Zoological Gardens. The ravine which here divides Somerset and Gloucester, and gives passage to the Avon, appears from its geological formation to have been the result of a volcanic disturbance,

Clifton Suspension Bridge.

and may have given rise to the British name, which signified "City of the Chasm." The ravine, which previously to 1864 was crossed by means of a cradle upon a rope, is now spanned by a suspension bridge which once crossed the Thames near Charing Cross. It was then known as "Hungerford Bridge"; Hungerford Market was close by. A sum was bequeathed in the 18th cent. for a bridge, and Mr. Brunel made a design; abutments were made in 1830, but the work was stopped in 1843, and not resumed till 1861. The bridge is 702 ft. long and 245 ft. above high water, so that a three-masted ship may pass beneath. The scenery of rocks and woods and winding paths on either side of the ravine is beautiful, but it has been much altered by quarrying on the Clifton side, and by building in Leigh Woods on the other, since the bridge made it accessible. St. Vincent's Rocks rise to a height of 308 ft., and their limestone formation contains many specimens of crystal quartz, known as Bristol diamonds. The once famed Hot-Wells, developed by the Merchant Venturers in the 17th cent., are now out of fashion, and the old pump-room is destroyed. *Ashton Court*, with a front designed by Inigo Jones, but containing many older parts, is in a well-wooded park. *Blaise Castle*, near which was the chapel of St. Blaize, has pretty woods, walks, and ravines around it. *Cook's Folly* is an embattled round tower upon Durdham Down, and *Stoke House* is Elizabethan.

Clifton (2), pa. and vil. near the Ivel, S.E. Beds., 4½ S.S.W. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,420; soil strong clay, overlying gault. The church of All Saints (restored and enlarged 1862) is Dec. and Perp., and contains an alabaster tomb and brasses with effigies. Above the chancel-arch is a fine piece of mosaic work, and an ancient two-light low side window in the chancel bears a representation of "The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin." Surmounting the porch is a figure of the Good Shepherd in a canopied niche, and at the south-east corner of the nave is a small crypt. On the walls of the tower are portions of what has been considered either a parclose screen surrounding a tomb, or a rood-loft, bearing paintings of saints. The manor of Clifton was in ancient times held by the Knights Templars.

Clifton (3), pa. and vil., N.W. Westmd., 2⅕ S.E. of Penrith; ac. 1,768, water 14; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Cuthbert is E. Eng. The vil. is on the highroad from Kendal to Penrith, near which the railway crosses the Lowther by a viaduct of six arches 100 ft. high and 60 ft. span, called Hugh's Crag Bridge. C. Moor, the scene of a skirmish, 1745, and rendered famous by the novel of "Waverley," was enclosed 1812. At Wetheriggs, near C. Dykes, is a pottery. The old turreted mansion of the Wyberghs is now a farmhouse.

Clifton (4), or **Rocksavage,** tp., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 N.E. of Frodsham; ac. 645. The tp. gives the title of Earl of Rock Savage to the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Clifton (5), tp. on the Bury and Bolton Canal, pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 4 N.W. of Manchester; ac. 1,194, water 35. Here are coal mines. *C. Hall* and *C. House* are seats.

Clifton (6), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Ouse, partly within the parl. bor. of York (q.v.), of which it forms a suburb, N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,582. The church is dedicated to SS. Philip and James. The esplanade along the river-bank is a favourite walk.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clifford Chambers	Milcote & Weston (1)	107	348
Clifford-with-Boston	Newton Kyme (2)	191	2330
Cliff, South	North Cave (1¾)	198	110
Clifton (1)	Clifton	125	29345
Clifton (2)	Shefford (1½)	59	1374
Clifton (3)	Clifton and Lowther	277	337
Clifton (4)	Frodsham (2)	182	215
Clifton (5)	Clifton Junction	191	2775
Clifton (6), eccl. pa.	York (2)	188	2053
Clifton (6), tp.	York (2)	188	7770

DENBIGH
FLINT
PART OF
Mold
Holywell
Wrexham
Ruthin
Llangollen
Oswestry
Whitchurch
Market Drayton
Nantwich
Crewe
Eccleshall
STAFFORD
Stone
Uttoxeter
DERBY
Tutbury
Burton
Abbots Bromley
Rugeley
Cannock
Lichfield
Tamworth
Atherstone
Sutton Coldfield
Coleshill
Fillongley
Meriden
Corley
COVENTRY
Kenilworth
Stivichall
Wheatley
Whitnash
Leamington
WARWICK
Henley in Arden
Alcester
Studley
Redditch
Bromsgrove
Droitwich
Kidderminster
Stourbridge
Halesowen
Dudley
Walsall
Wednesbury
Wolverhampton
Bilston
Willenhall
Darlaston
Bloxwich
Brownhills
Aldridge
Sutton Coldfield
Perry Barr
Handsworth
Smethwick
Oldbury
Rowley Regis
Tipton
West Bromwich
Wednesfield
Penkridge
Brewood
Shifnal
Wellington
Wroxeter
SHREWSBURY
Welshpool
Montgomery
Newtown
Llanidloes
Machynlleth
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Bishops Castle
Clun
Forest
Ludlow
Tenbury
Bewdley
Worcester
Pershore
Evesham
Broadway
Chipping Norton
Shipston on Stour
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Buxton
Macclesfield
Congleton
Sandbach
Middlewich
Northwich
Winsford
Frodsham
Runcorn
Warrington
Wigan
Leigh
Bolton
Bury
Rochdale
Oldham
Ashton under Lyne
Stockport
Manchester
Salford
Eccles
Altrincham
Sale
Knutsford
Wilmslow
Alderley Edge
Prestbury
Macclesfield
Buxton
Leek
Ashbourne
Derby
Nottingham
Loughborough
Ashby de la Zouch
Coalville
Hinckley
Nuneaton
Bedworth
Coventry
Kenilworth
Warwick
Leamington
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Shipston on Stour

Clifton (7), eccl. pa., tp., and scattered vil., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,207. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. Cotton and woollen card and wire manufactures are largely carried on. Coal and building-stone abound in the vicinity. *Kirklees Hall*, with a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Clifton (8), eccl. pa., pa. of and 1 S. from Ashbourne (q.v.), S. Derbys. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1845) is in E. Eng. style, and takes the place of a chapel of St. Mary, demolished about the middle of the 18th cent.

Clifton (9), vil., pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 3 S. of Morpeth.

Clifton (10), ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Deddington (q.v.), N. Oxon. There is a district church here.

Clifton (11), ha., 417 ft. above sea-level, pa. of Conisbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Tickhill.

Clifton (12). [NEWALL-WITH-CLIFTON.]

Clifton (13), ha., pa. of and ¼ S. from East Down (q.v.), N. Devon.

Clifton (14), vil., pa. of Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., ½ N. of Tyndrum. Lead was formerly worked, but the mines are now closed.

Clifton and Compton, tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Ashbourne, S. Derbys.; ac. 1,054. *Clifton Hall*, commanding a good view, is a seat.

Clifton Campville, pa., tp., and vil. on the Mease, E. Staffs., on border of and extending into Derbys., 5½ N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 6,004; soil loamy, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and has a 14th-cent. brass with half-effigy and some 16th- and 18th-cent. monuments. *Clifton Hall*, in a large park with a fine avenue, is a seat.

Clifton, Great, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of and 2½ E. from Workington (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 989, water 20.

Clifton Hall, estate on the Almond, pa. of Kirkliston, N.W. Edins., Sc., 2 W. of Ratho. The mansion stands in a fine park.

Clifton Hampden, pa. and vil. on the Isis, S. Oxon, 3½ S.E. of Abingdon; ac. 1,245; soil and subsoil gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is Norm. and later, and has sedilia and piscinæ.

Clifton, Little, tp., pa. of and 3½ E. from Workington (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 10.

Clifton Maybank, pa., N. Dors., 5 W.S.W. of Sherborne; ac. 1,254; soil light loam, overlying gravel.

Clifton, North, pa. and tp. on the Trent and on the border of Lincs., N. Notts., 7 E. of Tuxford; ac. 5,050; soil loamy, overlying sand. The church of St. George is Perp. There was formerly a collegiate chantry *(temp.* Edward II.), founded for secular priests. Bones and fragments of urns have been found in the cliffs near the river. The inhabitants used to be free of toll at the ferry, on condition of giving the ferryman and his dog a Christmas dinner. *North C. Hall*, in a park, is a seat.

Clifton-on-Dunsmore, pa., tp., and vil. on the Avon and the Oxford Canal, E. Warws., 2 N.E. of Rugby; ac. of pa. 4,902, of tp. 2,870; soil light land, overlying gravel. St. Mary's Church is an E. Eng. building of the 13th cent., and contains a massive mural tablet to Orlando Bridgeman (1721), and a piscina in the south aisle. A working man's club, with reading and refreshment rooms, and hall for meetings, was opened in 1885 by the American Minister to this country, the Hon. E. J. Phelps. The neighbourhood is full of Roman remains, and about 1½ N. is the site of the large Roman station *Tripontium*. The Rev. Thomas Carte, the historian, was born here in 1686.

Clifton-on-Teme, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 10 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 2,972; soil thin brash, overlying loam and gravel. The pa. was once a bor. and had a market. The church of St. Kenelm is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a piscina, a cross-legged figure of one of the Wysham family, and an arched recess on the north side. There are some modern brasses. The spire was blown down in the 17th cent., and has been struck by lightning in the 19th. Woodmanton was a manor-house of Edward III.'s time, and is still partially moated, and, besides foundations of a round tower, the half-timbered hall with open roof remains. Homme Castle, an historic house, was burnt down in 1887.

Clifton Park, estate, pas. of Linton and Morebattle (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Kelso. Clifton Hill (905 ft.) rises above Beaumont Water.

Clifton Reynes, pa. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 1 E. of Olney; ac. 1,444; soil gravel, stone, and loam, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, probably erected about the time of Edward I., is mostly E. Dec. There is a very good piscina in the chancel, and a good Dec. tomb in the north wall of the chancel with two curious wooden effigies supposed to be Simon and Margaret de Borard, lord and lady of the manor, *c.* 1267. Under the arches between the chancel and its aisle are two fine altar-tombs—the upper with recumbent stone effigies of a knight and lady, supposed to be Sir John Reynes and his lady, Catherine Scudamore (1428); the lower with two recumbent hollow oak effigies, believed to represent Ralph de Reynes and his wife, Amabel Chamberlain (1310). There are some brasses; the fine font of octagon form has on each side the figure of a saint under a Gothic canopy. C. was the home of Lady Austen, the friend of Cowper at Olney.

Clifton, South, tp., pa. of North Clifton (q.v.), on the Trent, N. Notts., 7 E. of Tuxford.

Clifton-upon-Ure, tp. on the Ure, pa. of Thornton Watlass (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Masham; ac. 594. *Clifton Castle*, with finely-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Cliftonville (1), eccl. pa. and sub. of Margate (q.v.), E. Kent. The church of St. Paul (1873) is in Dec. style.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clifton (7), eccl. pa.	Brighouse (1)	189	1590
Clifton (7), tp.	Brighouse (1)	189	2275
Clifton (8)	Clifton	150	625
Clifton and Compton	Clifton	150	1302
Cl'ftonCampville,pa.	Tamworth (5)	110	808
CliftonCampville,tp.	Tamworth (5)	110	462
Clifton, Great	Bridgefoot (½)	312	960
Clifton Hampden	Culham (1½)	56	302
Clifton, Little	Bridgefoot (1½)	312	507
Clifton Maybank	Yeovil (1)	123	80
Clifton, North, pa.	Saxilby (5)	136	789
Clifton, North, tp.	Saxilby (5)	136	144
C.-on-Dunsmore, pa.	Lilbourne (2)	86	930
C.-on-Dunsmore, tp.	Lilbourne (2)	86	638
Clifton-on-Teme	Knightwick	129	454
Clifton Reynes	Olney (1)	60	170
Clifton, South	Tuxford (5½)	132	275
Clifton-upon-Ure	Bedale (5)	226	57
Cliftonville (1)	Margate (1)	74	4399

Cliftonville (2), sub. of Brighton (q.v.), E. Sussex. It extends along the coast on the west side of Brighton, beyond Hove and West Brighton, to which it is now contiguous.

Clifton-with-Glapton, pa. on the Trent, S. Notts., 4 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,980; soil sandy loam and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has piscina and sedilia and several brasses and other memorials of the Clifton family. There are some almshouses. *C. Hall* is a seat upon a cliff overlooking the Trent, and there is an avenue 2 miles long called C. Grove.

Clifton-with-Norwood, tp. and vil. on the Washburn, pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Otley; ac. 3,627.

Clifton-with-Salwick, tp. and vil. on the Ribble, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 3,489. *Clifton Hall* is a seat.

Cligga Head, promontory forming the south boundary of Perran Bay, W. Cornw.

Climping, pa. and vil. on the coast, and near the mouth of the Arun, W. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Arundel; ac. 2,010, tidal water and foreshore 412; soil hazel mould, overlying brick-earth. The cruciform church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and has two aumbries and an ancient muniment chest. There is a fort, called Littlehampton Fort, upon the bank of the Adur. An old pa. has here been swallowed up by the sea, and the site of the vil. it contained is 12 ft. beneath the sea.

Clinch (1), ti., pa. of Milton Lilborne (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4 S. of Marlborough.

Clinch (2). [FAWDON, CLINCH, AND HARTSIDE.]

Clink, The, ancient lib., pa. of Southwark St. Saviour (q.v.), belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, who within a recent period continued to appoint the steward and the bailiff. The manor formerly had its own prison.

Clint, tp. and vil. on the Nidd (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Ripley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,946. The church of St. Andrew was built 1884. The school, free to children of this tp. and of Winsley, was founded and endowed 1760; its annual income is now £300. There is a library in connection with it.

Clintmains, ha. on the Tweed, pa. of Merton (q.v.), S.W. Berws., Sc., 1½ N.E. of St. Boswells.

Clints of Dromore, hill (950 ft.), pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1 N. of Dromore.

Clippens, or **Clippens Square,** vil., pa. of Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 1 N.N.E. of Johnstone. It was founded 1856 as an iron-mining centre, and, besides that industry, large mineral-oil works have been established. *Merchiston House* is a seat.

Clipperstown, vil., pa. of St. Nicholas, Carrickfergus (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir. It forms a kind of north-west sub. to the to. of Carrickfergus (q.v.).

Clippesby, pa. on the Bure, N. Norf., 3 N.E. of Walsham; ac. 861; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1875, is Norm. and E. Eng., and has two good Norm. doorways; there are two ancient brasses dated 1508 and 1594. *C. House* is a seat.

Clipsham, pa., N.E. Rutld., 9 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,655; soil various. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has the remains of an ancient chantry of St. Nicholas, and some old stained glass with the arms of the Neville family. There are some good freestone quarries in the pa. *C. Hall,* in a park of 70 ac., with plantations and woods of 160 ac., is a seat.

Clipston (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Northants, 4 S. of Market Harborough; ac. 2,800; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Dec. A free school for boys was founded here 1667, and is for C. and five neighbouring pas.; and there is a hospital for twelve poor men and women, the income of which, derived from land, has fallen off considerably.

Clipston (2), tp., pa. of Plumtree (q.v.), S. Notts., about 6½ S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 938.

Clipstone, tp. in Sherwood Forest, pa. of Edwinstowe (q.v.), W. Notts., 5 N.E. of Mansfield; ac. 3,910. Here are the small but interesting ruins of an ancient palace, said to have been that of the kings of Northumberland. It was a favourite residence of King John both as prince and king, and the ruins bear his name. *Archway Lodge,* built by the Dukes of Portland, is ornamented with carved figures of Richard I., Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little John, and Allan-a-dale. In the 19th year of Edward I. (1290) a Parliament was held at C., and an old oak on the borders of the park is called Parliament Oak, from the tradition that the Parliament met beneath it. *C. Lodge* is now the residence of the Duke of Portland's bailiff. In the neighbourhood is a hill 366 ft. high, which is called Robin Hood's Whetstone.

Clist (1). [BROAD CLYST.]

Clist (2), river, E. Dev., formed by the junction of several small streams, about 3½ S.E. of Cullompton. On its east side is a low ridge, separating its valley from that of the Talewater and the Otter. It flows S.W. past C. Hydon, Broad C., C. St. Mary, and C. St. George, joining the Exe at Topsham after a course of five miles, during the last two of which there is scarcely any fall.

Clitheroe, mun. bor., tp. with three eccl. pas., and mkt. to., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Blackburn; ac. 2,375. It is situated on the Ribble, which divides Lancs. from Yorks., below the western slope of Pendle Hill. C. is a borough by prescription, the earliest charter having been granted by Henri de Laci *c.* 1147. Before the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 the government was vested in two bailiffs. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. C. was represented in Parliament by two members prior to 1832, and by one member from 1832 to 1885. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1828), in E. Eng. style, occupies the site of the old Perp. building; it contains a brass to John Webster or Hyphantes (d. 1682)—a Yorkshire

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Clifton-w.-Glapton	Beeston (2)	123	391
Clifton-w.-Norwood	Otley (2)	208	334
Clifton-w.-Salwick	Salwick (1¼)	214	470
Climping	Ford Junction (1½)	61	251
Clint	Ripley Valley (1¼)	207	398
Clippens	Johnstone (1½)	410	428

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Clippesby	Martham	138	133
Clipsham	Little Bytham (4)	92	178
Clipston (1)	C. and Oxendon	80	591
Clipston (2)	Nottingham (6)	124	61
Clipstone	Mansfield (4½)	141	241
Clitheroe	Clitheroe	221	10815

worthy, skilled in astrology, who became master of the grammar school—and mutilated alabaster figures of a knight and lady of the 15th cent., believed to be those of Sir Thomas Radcliff and his wife. The church of St. James is a plain stone structure. The

CLITHEROE.
(*From a Photograph by J. Forrest and Son, Clitheroe.*)

castle of the De Lacis, built late in the 11th or early in the 12th cent., stood on a rocky summit rising above the valley; it was dismantled by the Parliamentary troops in 1649, but a portion of the keep still remains; part of the site is now occupied by a mansion of modern date. The free grammar school was established 1554. The other public buildings are the town hall, in Church Street, with a free lending library; the technical school, at Holmes Mill; the public hall, in York Street (1874); and the public market, in King Street (1879). C. has cotton and print works, paper-mills, foundries, breweries, and a bobbin turnery, with important lime quarries and cement works in the neighbourhood. [LOW MOOR.]

Clitheroe Castle, pa. included within the mun. bor. of Clitheroe (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 6.

Clitheroe Division, one of the 23 parl. divs. of Lancs. It is in the north-east portion of the co., and returns one member.

Clive (1), tp. on the Weaver, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 482. Dairy-farming is carried on.

Clive (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Shrewsbury St. Mary (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 s. of Wem; ac. 1,198. The church of All Saints (lately restored) is Norm. and later periods. Near the vil. are large quarries of freestone. *San Saw*, in Queen Anne style, is a seat.

Cliviger, tp. on the Irwell (which has its source here), pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3½ S.E. of Burnley; ac. 6,819. This is an important mineral area, iron, coal, and lead being extensively worked. It appears to have been a Roman station, and coins and torques have been frequently dug up.

Clixby, chap. and tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Caistor (q.v.), N. Lincs. The church of All Hallows, consisting of the chancel of the original fabric, and for a long time in a ruinous condition, was restored 1889, in E. Eng. style; it contains the ancient sedilia and piscina, a 13th-cent. incised slab to a priest, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross (restored).

Cloanden, estate, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Auchterarder (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

Cloanmines, vil., pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Cloatly, ti., pa. of and ½ E. from Hankerton (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Clobemon, ha., pa. of Ballycarney (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.E. of Clohamon.

Clocaenog, pa. on a small tributary of the Clwydd, Mid Denbighs., 3½ S.W. of Ruthin; ac. 7,182. This is a hilly area, the soil being far from fertile and overlying Silurian strata and granite. The church is dedicated to St. Trillo or St. Foddhyd. At *Pool Park* is an ancient inscribed stone mentioned by Camden.

Clochan (1), vil., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Port Gordon.

Clochan (2), ha. with public school, pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of Stuartfield.

Clochnaben. [CLACHNABEN.]

Clochoderrick, isolated rock, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc. It measures 12 ft. high by 22 ft. long and 17 ft. broad, and is composed of greenstone.

Cloch Point, promontory on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Inverkip (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1¾ S.E. of Dunoon. On it is a lighthouse with a white fixed light.

Clock Mill, pl., pa. of and about 2 E. from Clifford (q.v.), W. Herefords.

Clocksbriggs, pl. with railway station, on the borders of the pas. of Rescobie (q.v.) and Forfar (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Forfar.

Cloddie, tp., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 E.S.E. of Newtown.

Clodiagh (1), stream, N. K. Co., Ir., flows 8 W., and falls into the Brosna 2 S. of Ballycumber.

Clodiagh (2), rivulet, N. co. Waterf., Ir., flows 19 miles, and falls into the Suir near Portlaw.

Clodock, pa. and vil. on the Monnow and at the foot of the Black Mountains, S.W. Herefords., 13½ S.W. of Hereford; ac. 17,833; soil sandy and clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Cleodicus is Norm. and E. Eng., and has very old oak benches and an oak chest of 1691. The keep and some of the walls of the ancient castle, surrounded by a moat, still remain, and the same spot appears to have been occupied by a Roman station. Roman remains have been found on the Castle Green.

Clody, stream, E. co. Carl., Ir., flows 7 miles, and falls into the Slaney at Newtownbarry.

Cloffin, burn, N. Dumfs., Sc., flows 2 E., falling into the Evan 2½ W.N.W. of Moffat.

Cloffocks, pa. on the Derwent, adjoining Working-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clitheroe Castle	Clitheroe	221	13
Clitheroe Division	.....	.....	89450
Clive (1)	Winsford (½)	166	173
Clive (2)	Yorton (¾)	170	376
Cliviger	Portsmouth (2)	207	2121
Clixby	North Kelsey (3½)	153	35
Cloanmines	Killarney (40)	186	166
Clocaenog	Ruthin (3)	215	356
Clodock	Pontrilas (3)	154	1296
Cloffocks	Workington	310	2

ton, W. Cumb.; ac. 100, with 17 tidal water and foreshore.

Cloford, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Frome; ac. 2,243; soil stiff clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is Dec.; in the Horner Chapel, on the north side of the nave, is an altar-monument dated 1621, and also a quaint monument dated 1676. There is a charity for the benefit of women, natives of C., on their marriage.

Clogagh, pl., pa. of Kilmaloda, S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.S.W. of Bandon.

Clogga, vil., pa. of Pollrone (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 7 N.W. of Waterford.

Clogh-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CLOUGH-.

Clogh (1), vil. on the Clogh, pa. of Castlecomer (q.v.), N. co. Kilk., Ir., 9 W. of Carlow. The stream joins the Dinin some way below the vil.

Clogh (2), vil., pa. of Liskinfere (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.W. of Gorey.

Cloghan (1), mkt. vil. (M.), pa. of Gallen (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 5 N.E. of Banagher. Four annual fairs are held. A monastery, founded here in the 5th cent., was destroyed in the 9th cent., but was afterwards rebuilt and occupied by some Welsh monks, who established a famous school here. Their nationality is said to have given its name to the pa. (Gallen). The old mansion house of the O'Coghlans has been converted into barracks. *C. Castle*, in the neighbourhood, was taken from O'Madden (1595) by the Lord-Deputy, Sir William Russell, who here founded a Franciscan friary. *Strawberryhill House* is another seat.

Cloghan (2), ha., pa. of Rathconnell (q.v.), Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 5 E. of Mullingar. It is situated amid picturesque scenery, and within easy distance of all the Westmeath lakes. *Edmondstown* and *Killynan House* are seats.

Cloghan (3), ha. on the Finn, pa. of Kilteevoge (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 6 W. of Stranorlar. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Cloghan (4), ha., pa. of Ardcath (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Duleek.

Cloghane, pa. and vil. on Brandon Bay, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 21 W. of Tralee; ac. 17,572. The surface is, to a large extent, mountainous, and the soil, mostly boggy and waste, overlies Devonian and Silurian strata. The pa. church is a modern building. Fisheries are carried on. *Brandon Lodge* is a seat.

Cloghans, pl., pa. of Kilmainemore (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S.E. of Hollymount.

Cloghbrack, vil. on Lough Mask, pa. of Ross (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 12 N.N.W. of Oughterard.

Clogheen, mkt. to. (S.) on the Tar, pa. of Shanrahan (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., 8 S. of Caher. Here are cavalry barracks, a fever hospital, and market-house. Four annual fairs take place. There is a remarkable stalactite cave within easy walking distance of the to. *Shanbally Castle* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cloford	Wanstrow (2)	114	160
Clogh (1)	Carlow (6)	56	297
Cloghan (1)	Belmont (1)	78	399
Cloghane, pa.	Tralee (21)	207	1773
Cloghane, vil.	Tralee (21)	207	110
Clogheen	Caher (8)	124	915
Clogher (1)	.....	.....	18827

Clogher (1), bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 97,569. It contains two whole pas. and portions of two others; the surface is generally bare, except in the valley of the Blackwater, among the Knockmany Hills, and in the Vale of Lumford.

Clogher (2), pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Clogher bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 9 S.E. of Fintona; ac. 49,763. The surface is hilly, but the soil is excellent, resting on limestone and freestone. It is the see of a bishop, dating from an early period. The vil. contains the cathedral of St. Macartin, a plain cruciform erection, built 1774, and containing monuments of some of the bishops. Here are also Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, the episcopal palace erected by Lord Beresford, Primate of Armagh, deanery, and free school. In the cathedral is preserved the "cloghor" (hence the name of the place) or golden stone, formerly used for oracular purposes. The old name of C. was Errigal, and here St. Patrick is said to have founded an abbey.

Clogher (3), pa. and mkt. vil. (W.), Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 7 N.E. of Drogheda; ac. 1,862; soil excellent, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The vil. is much frequented as a watering-place. Fisheries are carried on. An abbey was founded here at a remote period, of which, it is said, Nectan, nephew of St. Patrick, became abbot. C. Head is a promontory rising 181 ft., and on its north side is a good little natural dock entered by a channel.

Clogher (4), pa. on the Suir, Lower Kilnamanagh bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.W. of Thurles; ac. 8,119. Although the surface is mountainous, the soil is fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Clogher (5), fishing ha., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 11 S.S.W. of Belmullet. Here the French, under General Humbert, effected a landing in 1798.

Clogher (6), ha., pa. of Cloonygormican (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N.N.W. of Roscommon.

Clogher (7), vil., pa. of Kilcolman (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., 12 S. of Ballymote.

Clogher (8), pl., pa. of Ballymacelligott (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., about 5 S.E. of Tralee.

Clogher (9), pl., pa. of Oughteragh (q.v.), S.E. co. Leitr., Ir., not far from Ballinamore.

Clogher (10), pl., pa. of Burriscarra (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., about 4 S.E. of Castlebay.

Clogherbrien, pa. on Tralee Bay, Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 2 N.W. of Tralee; ac. 3,410; soil good, generally resting on carboniferous limestone.

Cloghereen, vil., adjoining and in the pa. of Killarney (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir. It is frequented by visitors to Muckross abbey and the Turk Falls, which are near.

Clogher Head, promontory (181 ft.), Ferrard bar., E. co. Louth, Ir., 4½ N.E. of Maiden Tower.

Clogherny, pa. on the Struel, Omagh bar., Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.E. of Omagh; ac. 17,791; soil moderately good, mostly overlying Silurian strata.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1)place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clogher (2), pa.	Beragh (4)	117	8611
Clogher (2), vil.	Beragh (4)	117	273
Clogher (3), pa.	Drogheda (8)	32	959
Clogher (3), vil.	Drogheda (8)	32	653
Clogher (4)	Thurles (6)	87	903
Clogherbrien	Tralee (2)	207	681
Clogherny	Omagh (3)	143	3802

Green Mount, *Leskimore Lodge*, *Perry Mount*, and *Somerset* are mansions.

Cloghill, estate, pa. of Newhills (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 5 N.W. of Aberdeen. *C. House* is a seat.

Cloghjordan, or **Cloughjordan**, mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Modreeny (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 10 W. of Roscrea. The pa. church dates from 1827, and there are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels, and a hospital. Whisky is distilled, and three annual fairs are held. *Ballin*, *Castleshepherd*, *Lettyville*, *Northland*, and *Sopwell* are seats.

Cloghmills, mkt. vil. (W.), pas. of Killagan and Grange of Dundermot (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 2½ N.E. of Killagan. A small trade in farm produce is carried on.

Cloghoge, ha., pa. of Creggan (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir., about 1 N. of Crossmaglen.

Cloghorna, ha., pa. of Clonmany (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 6 N.W. of Carndonagh.

Cloghprior, pa. on the Nenagh, Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 7 N.E. of Nenagh; ac. 3,724; soil a light earth, overlying limestone. The pa. contains portions of Lough Claree and Lough Ourna. *Ashley Park* and *Carney Castle* are seats.

Cloghran (1), or **Cloghran-Hidart**, pa., Castleknock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 778; soil medium, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Cloghran (2), or **Cloghran-Swords**, pa., Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 N. of Dublin; ac. 1,557; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church dates from the early part of the 18th cent. *Castle Moat* and *Corballis House* are seats.

Cloghroe, vil., pa. of Innishcarra (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., about 8 W. of Cork.

Cloghy, ha. on C. Bay, pa. of Castleboy (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.E. of Portaferry. The bay affords anchorage for small vessels.

Clogwyn-Dû'r-Arddu, ridge on the north-west side of Snowdon, Mid Carnarvs. Its northern face consists of a wall of black and precipitous rock, beneath which lies the small lake Llyn-Dû'r-Arddu. Beside the lake is a copper mine, now no longer worked. Above the ridge passes the path leading from Snowdon Ranger and Llanberis to the summit of the mountain.

Clohamon, vil. on the Barrow, pa. of Kilrush (q.v.), N. co. Wex., Ir., within 2 miles of Newtownbarry. *C. House* is a seat.

Clola, ha., pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3 S. of Mintaw.

Clomantagh, pa. and ha., Crannagh bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 3½ W. of Freshford; ac. 3,703. The surface is low and the soil of medium quality, overlying Devonian and Silurian strata. Here are the vestiges of two old castles built by the Shorthall family. (The name means "the stone of God," and is that of a prehistoric monument, or temple, included in the pa. bounds.)

Clon-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CLAN- and CLOON-.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cloghjordan	Cloughjordan	87	558
Cloghmills	Killagan (2½)	156	153
Cloghprior	Cloughjordan (3½)	87	351
Cloghran (1)	Malahide (3)	9	90
Cloghran (2)	Malahide (3)	9	315
Clohamon	Ferns (7)	70	169
Clomantagh	Kilkenny (12)	81	343
Clonagam	Fiddown (3)	153	1842

Clonagam, pa. on the Suir, Upper Third bar., N. co. Waterf., Ir., 9 N.W. of Waterford; ac. 4,939; soil of moderate fertility, overlying Devonian and Silurian rocks. The pa. church dates from 1794, and contains monuments to members of the Beresford family. *Rockets Castle* is a seat.

Clonagh, pa. on the Deel, Lower Connello bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 W. of Rathkeale; ac. 2,427; soil excellent, overlying Coal Measure rocks.

Clonaghlis, pa. on the Grand Canal, South Salt bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 W. of Celbridge; ac. 518; soil moderately fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Clonagoose, or **Cloneyford**. [CLONYGOOSE.]

Clonakenny, pl., pa. of Bourney (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 7 S. of Roscrea.

Clonakilty, seaport and mkt. to. (F.) and tp. on C. Bay, pa. of Kilgariff (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 15 S.W. of Bandon. The Foilagh flows through the to., and is spanned by a couple of bridges. The pa. church was rebuilt 1818. There are several Dissenting chapels, schools, county buildings, a linen-hall, market-house, barracks, public library, and newsroom. Flax is made, ale brewed, and there are cornmills, and a trade in yarn, poultry, and other farm produce is carried on. Sixteen annual fairs take place. Only small vessels can enter the harbour on account of a bar at its mouth, but the bay affords good shelter. Large ships load and discharge their cargoes at a pier a mile below the to. There are some standing stones, said to resemble Stonehenge on a small scale. C. was founded by Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, who did much to foster its prosperity; but Lord Forbes and a body of soldiers being here attacked and many of them massacred, in 1641, the place was partially demolished in reprisal, and never regained its former importance. Down to the end of the 16th cent. it was a chief centre of the linen manufacture.

Clonallan, pa. on the Newry, Upper Iveagh bar., S.W. co. Down, Ir., 2 N. of Warrenpoint; ac. 11,465. The surface is hilly, the arable land of excellent quality, overlying Silurian strata and granite. The pa. church is an ancient building. The oyster fishery, carried on in Carlingford Bay, gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. There is a ruined castle. *C. House* and *Narrow Water* are seats.

Clonalvy, pa., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 6 S.E. of Duleek; ac. 3,125; soil good, overlying sandstone.

Clonamery, pa. on the Nore, Ida bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 6 S.E. of Thomastown; ac. 3,390. The soil near the river is excellent, and the remainder fairly good; limestone occurs. Clowen Castle is in ruins, and there are the vestiges of an ancient church.

Clonard (1), pa. and vil. on the Boyne, Upper Moyfenrath bar., S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 12 S.W. of Trim; ac. 13,324; soil good. Formerly this area was subject to flooding from the river, now obviated by extensive drainage. The pa. church is a large building, and there are several schools. St. Finian

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clonagh	Rathkeale (4)	147	272
Clonaghlis	Celbridge (2)	11	71
Clonakilty	Clonakilty	199	3221
Clonallan	Warrenpoint (2)	83	3184
Clonalvy	Duleek (6)	37	307
Clonamery	Thomastown (6)	92	450
Clonard (1)	Hill of Down (2)	38	1723

is said to have here founded an abbey, monastery, and nunnery in 520, and the head of a stone statue of the saint, believed to be very ancient, is preserved in the church steeple. C. was formerly a seat of learning much resorted to by scholars.

Clonard (2), vil., pa. of Balrothery (q.v.), N. co. Dub., Ir., 1 W. of Balbriggan. (Called also "Great Folkstown.")

Clonard, Great, ha., pa. of St. Peter's (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 2 S. of Wexford town.

Clonard, Little, ha. adjoining Great Clonard, pa. of St. Peter's (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir.

Clonarney, pa., Delvin bar., N.E. co. Westm., Ir., 2 N. of Delvin; ac. 2,312. The surface is boggy, and limestone is the prevailing rock.

Clonaslee, vil., pa. of Kilmanman (q.v.), N.W. Q. Co., Ir., 14 W. of Portarlington. Two annual fairs are held.

Clonassy, ha., pa. of Kilmacow (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., a little W. of Mullinavat.

Clonbanin Cross, pl., pa. of Dromtariffe (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., about 6 W. of Kanturk.

Clonbeg, pa. on the Aherlow, Clanwilliam bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S.W. of Tipperary; ac. 15,112. The surface is mountainous and the soil generally boggy; limestone is the prevailing rock. Deer were plentiful well down into the 19th cent. There are ruins of More Abbey. *Ballincourty*, *Ballywire*, *Castlereagh*, and *Woodville* are seats.

Clonbern, pa., Ballymoe bar., N. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.E. of Tuam; ac. 10,416. The surface is largely covered with bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here are the ruins of four castles. *C. House* and *Park Lodge* are seats.

Clonbrock, stream, E. co. Galway, Ir., flows S.E., and falls into the Bunowen at Abascragh. The seat of Lord C. is on its banks, 8 N.W. of Ballinasloe.

Clonbroney, pa. on the Camlin, Ardagh and Granard bars., Mid co. Longf., Ir., 4 N. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 12,706; soil largely composed of bog and waste, overlying limestone. The pa. church dates from 1826. A monastery, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, was destroyed by fire 778. *Firmount*, *Kilshruly*, and *Lissard* are seats.

Clonbulloge, vil., pa. of Clonsast (q.v.), E. K. Co., Ir., 8 N. of Portarlington. C. was burnt in 1798, but was rebuilt, though on a smaller scale.

Clonbullogue, pa. on the Arra, Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.E. of Tipperary; ac. 3,954. The surface is hilly and the soil poor, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Banshaw*, *C.*, *Grallagh*, and *Lismacue* are seats.

Clonca, pa., Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 18 N. of Buncrana; ac. 19,646. This, the most northern pa. in the country, is a hilly area with poor soil; Silurian strata prevail. There are some prehistoric remains. *Malin Hall* is a seat.

Cloncagh, pa., Upper Connello bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S.W. of Rathkeale; ac. 4,543; soil excellent, producing fine crops and pasturage. The ruined pa. church is said to occupy the site of an abbey founded by St. Maidoc of Ferns.

Cloncarragh, vil., pa. of Killinaboy (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., near Corrofin.

Cloncat, vil., pa. of Girley (q.v.), W. co. Meath, Ir., 3 N. of Athboy.

Cloncovet, pl., pa. of Drumlumman (q.v.), S. co. Cav., Ir., 6 S.W. of Kilnaleck.

Cloncrew, pa., Upper Connello bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 9 S.E. of Newcastle; ac. 1,714; soil medium quality, overlying Coal Measure rocks.

Cloncurry (1), pa. on the Royal Canal, Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 W. of Kilcock; ac. 8,397. The surface is flat, and the soil poor and boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. C. has several schools, and there is an ancient moat, the ruins of a fort taken by General Monk, 1643, and the vestiges of a friary, founded, destroyed, and restored in the 12th and 13th cents.

Cloncurry (2), pa. on the Grand Canal, Offaly bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N.E. of Rathangan; ac. 5,419. The surface is largely occupied by the bog of Lullymore; some land improvements have been made.

Clondagad and Islands, pa. on the Fergus, Islands bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 6 S.W. of Clare; ac. 16,975. The surface is high, and the soil poor and boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church dates from 1810, and there are some schools. *Annfield*, *Cagbrien*, *C. House*, and *Racket Hall* are seats.

Clondahorky, pa. on the coast, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 15 N.E. of Dunglow; ac. 30,243; soil consists largely of bog, and overlies clay-slate, which is quarried. The pa. church was erected 1778, and the ruins of an old friary remain. Here is the hollow rock known as McSwine's Gun, through which, during storms, the sea is forced with great noise. *Ards*, *Doe Castle*, and *Marble Hall* are seats.

Clondalkin, pa. and vil., mostly in Uppercross bar. but partly in Newcastle bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 5 W.S.W. of Dublin; ac. 4,943; soil rich and well cultivated, and limestone is quarried. The original name, *Cluain Dolcain*, is said to have been derived from an abbey founded by St. Cronan Mochna in the 7th cent., which was pillaged and burnt in 832, 1071, and 1076. The palace of Anlaf, the Danish king of Dublin, was destroyed by the Irish in the 9th cent. Close to the ruins of the old pa. church there is a round tower, 84 ft. high, with a conical roof and very thick walls; and the churchyard contains an ancient stone cross. The tower escaped injury in the explosion of some neighbouring powder-mills (1797), which almost entirely wrecked the vil.

Clondavaddog, pa. on the coast, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 6 N. of Milford; ac. 27,371. The surface is high, soil moderately good, overlying slate, which is quarried. The pa. church, restored during the 18th cent., is very ancient, and there is a school. *Croaghan House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Clonarney	Athboy (7)	37	298
Clonaslee	Geashill (10)	51	326
Clonbeg	Tipperary (4)	111	1803
Clonbern	Tuam (6)	131	1847
Clonbroney	Edgeworthstown (4)	70	2084
Clonbulloge	Kildare (11)	31	104
Clonbullogue	Tipperary (5)	111	463
Clonca	Buncrana (15)	189	4505
Cloncagh	Rathkeale (5)	147	541
Cloncrew	Newcastle (9)	157	168
Cloncurry (1)	Kilcock (3)	21	699
Cloncurry (2)	Kildare (7)	31	224
Clondagad & Islands	Clare Castle (6)	152	2783
Clondahorky	Strabane (41)	163	4497
Clondalkin, pa.	Clondalkin	5	1760
Clondalkin, vil.	Clondalkin	5	310
Clondavaddog	Fahan (17)	187	5778

Clondaw, vil., pa. of Skreen (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 3 N.E. of Enniscorthy.

Clonderalaw, bar., S. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 75,878. It contains seven pas. The surface is naturally boggy, and limestone prevails; the lime obtained has been used in several areas, greatly improving the soil. Marble is quarried.

Clonderalaw Bay, opening off the estuary of the Shannon, Clonderalaw bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 7 S.W. of Killadysert. It runs into the land for about 5 miles, and receives the Cloon at its head. *C. House* and *Kilmore House* are seats in fine grounds on the shore.

Clondermot, pa. on the Foyle, Tirkeeran bar., W. co. Londy., Ir., 6 S.W. of Muff; ac. 21,608; soil fairly good, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The pa. church dates from 1790, and there is a school. C. contains portion of the city of Londonderry. *Prehen* is a seat.

Clondrohid, pa., W. Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Macroom; ac. 27,114. The surface is high and the soil largely bog and waste, cumbered with large rocks. Clay-slate and freestone are quarried. The pa. church is a substantial building, and there are several schools. *Hanover Hall* is a seat.

Clonduff, pa. on the Bann, Upper Iveagh bar., S. co. Down, Ir., 8 E. of Newry; ac. 21,227; soil partly fertile, partly bog, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. Among some prehistoric remains is a stone coffin, said to have contained the body of Finn MacCoul.

Clondulane, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Condons and Clangibbon bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ E. of Fermoy; ac. 4,926; soil exceptionally fertile, overlying limestone. The pa. church dates from 1812, and there is a school. Here are the ruins of several old castles. The site of Ballymacpatrick Castle (stormed 1642) is now occupied by *Careysville*.

Clone, pa. on the Bann and the Slaney, Scarawalsh bar., N. co. Wex., Ir., 2 S. of Ferns; ac. 6,266; soil good, overlying freestone and slate, both of which are quarried. The pa. church is a modern building, and there are schools.

Clonea (1), pa. on C. Bay, Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 N.E. of Dungarvan; ac. 2,108; soil light, overlying limestone, which is quarried. Copper and lead occur along the shores, and a fine close turf is found under the sand. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Clonea (2), vil., pa. of Mothel (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Clonee, vil. on the Ballybough, pa. of and 1 E. from Dunboyne (q.v.), S.E. co. Meath, Ir. *Summerseat* is a mansion.

Cloneen (1), pa., Slieveardagh and Middlethird bars., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 E. of Fethard; ac. 7,540. The surface is hilly, but the soil is fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Ballinard*, *Claran*, *C.*, and *Kilbury* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clonderalaw	.....	.....	12927
Clondermot	Londonderry	177	10701
Clondrohid	Macroom (4)	200	3495
Clonduff	Newry (8)	76	4106
Clondulane	Clondulane	164	961
Clone	Ferns (2)	70	748
Clonea (1)	Carrick-on-Suir (4)	149	314
Clonea	Dunboyne (1)	11	128

Cloneen (2), pl., pa. of Columbkille (q.v.), N.E. co. Longf., Ir., about 5 N.W. of Ballywillin.

Clonegall, vil. on the Derry, pa. of Moyacomb (q.v.), E. co. Carl., Ir., 15 S. of Carlow. Four annual fairs are held.

Clonegane. [Clonagam.]

Clonelty, pa. on the Deel, Glenquin bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 3 E. of Newcastle; ac. 3,784; soil good, and all under crop and pasturage. There are several schools. Ruins of the pa. church and of a castle remain.

Clonenagh and Clonagheen, pa., Cullenagh and East and West Maryborough bars., Mid Q. Co., Ir., 3 S.W. of Maryborough; ac. 47,188; soil mostly poor, consisting largely of bog and upland waste. The pa. church dates from 1796, and there are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians and Quakers, with a number of schools. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Finian. There are several seats.

Clones, pa. and mkt. to. (Th. and F.) on the Finn; the town, with part of the pa., is in Dartree bar., W. co. Monaghan, 4 N.W. of Newbliss; the rest of the pa. extends into Clankelly bar., S.E. co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. of pa. 42,874. The surface is undulating, well wooded, and watered; soil good, overlying limestone. Extensive land reclamations have removed most of the bog. The town has Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and was formerly a thriving centre of the lace-making industry. There are large corn-mills, and agricultural implements are manufactured. The trade in agricultural produce is considerable, and the monthly horse-fair is important. There are the ruins of an abbey (said to have been founded by St. Tierney, second Bishop after St. Patrick), a round tower, an old market cross, vestiges of a chapel, an ancient cemetery, and earthworks. *Glebe House* is the Bishop of Clogher's residence.

Clonevin, pl., pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., 10½ S.E. of Gorey.

Clonfad, pa., Fortullagh bar., S. co. Wstm., Ir, 3 W. of Rockfortbridge; ac. 4,672; soil fertile, overlying limestone; marble is worked. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and several schools. *Calverstown*, *Guildford*, *Newcastle*, and *Templeoran* are seats.

Clonfeacle, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater and Ulster Canal; the vil. and the greater part of the pa. are in Middle Dungannon bar., S.E. co. Tyr.; part of the pa. extends into Armagh and Oneilland West bars., N.W. co. Arm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Armagh; ac. 26,283; soil of medium quality, resting on sandstone and limestone; the vil. is entirely in Tyrone. A Culdee monastery was founded 580 by St. Lugaid. Three battles were fought here—in 1597, when the Earl of Tyrone defeated the English under the Earl of Kildare; in 1601, when Lord Tyrone was defeated by the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy; and in 1641, when the O'Neils defeated General Munroe. *Tulleydowey House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cloneen (1)	Kilsheelan (5)	141	645
Clonegall	Milford (8)	61	206
Clonelty	Newcastle (3)	157	522
Clonenagh&C'gheen	Maryborough (3)	51	8210
Clones, pa.	Clones	94	11023
Clones, to.	Clones	94	2032
Clonfad	Castletown (5)	60	592
Clonfeacle	Armagh (3)	89	7884

Clonfert (1) (= "a retired spot"), pa. and to. on the Shannon and the Grand Canal, Longford bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 4 N.E. of Eyrecourt; ac. 24,446. A great part of the pa. is bog, but elsewhere the soil is good. St. Brendan is said to have been the founder and first abbot of a monastery here; the bishopric of C. is supposed to have been established in the 6th cent. either by him or by his successor St. Moena. It was united to the diocese of Kilmacduagh early in the 17th cent., but continued to be the seat of a bishop until the passing of the Church Temporalities Act (1833), when it was amalgamated with Killaloe and Kilfenora. It is still an independent Roman Catholic see. The abbey buildings were burnt by the Danes in 845. The west front of the cathedral is supposed to date from 1270; the whole structure was restored in the reign of Charles II. The palace is a plain building, erected 1640.

Clonfert (2), pa. on the Allow, Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.E. of Eyrecourt; ac. 62,109. The surface is hilly, and the soil, overlying Devonian strata, not very fertile. The church, erected 1830, is in Later Eng. style. The pa. has two castles in ruins. *Newmarket House* is a seat.

Clongeen, pa. and vil. on the Owenduff, West Shelmaliere bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 5 S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 5,379; soil of medium quality, resting on Lower Silurian strata. Here Sir John Moore engaged the rebels 1798. *Abbeyville*, *Brianstown*, and *Lough Graigue* are seats.

Clongesh, pa. on the Shannon, Longford bar., N.W. co. Longf., Ir., 3 N.W. of Longford; ac. 12,536. Although bog prevails, there is much good soil, overlying limestone, which is quarried to a small extent. There are several schools. *Castle Forbes* is a seat.

Clongill, pa., Morgallion bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 E. of Kells; ac. 2,387; soil fertile, largely under pasturage, overlying limestone. *Arch Hall* is a seat.

Clongorey Bawn, ha., pa. of Great Connell (q.v.), Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N. of Newbridge.

Clongowes Wood, pl., pa. of Mainham (q.v.), N. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 N. of Clane. Up to the middle of the 17th cent. the FitzEustaces had a seat here. In 1667 the property was purchased by Thomas Browne, a Dublin merchant, who changed the name to Castle Browne. In 1813 the Jesuit Fathers bought it, and opened a college for lay students in the following year, at the same time restoring the old Irish name (= "the Lawn of the Smith," from *cluain* = "a retired place, a lawn," and *gobha* [pronounced *gow*] = "a smith"). The rampart forming the boundary of the Old English Pale runs through the place.

Clonkeehan, pa. on the Glyde, Louth bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 4 N. of Ardee; ac. 605; soil good, overlying Lower Silurian strata. It is a well-wooded and tilled area.

Clonkeen (1), pa. on the Moyne, Tiaquin bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.E. of Athenry; ac. 8,213. There is some bog, otherwise the soil is fairly good. Here are several day-schools. A Franciscan house was founded here in the 15th cent.

Clonkeen (2), pa., Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 7 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 1,114; soil good, well cultivated, and overlying carboniferous limestone.

Clonkeen (3), pa., Ardee bar., W. co. Louth, Ir., 5 N.W. of Ardee; ac. 4,321. The surface is hilly, and the soil either poor or of medium quality, overlying a good building-stone, which is quarried. The pa. church is an ancient edifice, and there are several schools. *Cardistown*, *Cromartin*, and *Glack* are seats.

Clonkeen (4), vil., pa. of Taghmaconnell (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 14 S.W. of Roscommon.

Clonkeen (5), ha., pa. of Carbury (q.v.), N.W. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 W. of Edenderry.

Clonkeen (6), pl., pa. of Kilmacabea (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N.E. of Skibbereen.

Clonlea, pa., Lower Tulla bar., E. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N. of Sixmilebridge; ac. 8,680. The surface is high, and the soil largely boggy, overlying limestone. The church dates from 1811, and there are several schools. Stackpool Court, now in ruins, gives the title of baron to the Earl of Limerick. There are several seats.

Clonleigh (1), pa., Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir., 1 W. of Strabane; ac. 12,364. The surface is hilly, soil various, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The pa. church dates from the end of the 17th cent., and contains a monument to Sir Richard Hansard. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and a number of schools. Here are the ruins of an abbey ascribed to St. Columba.

Clonleigh (2), pa., Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 N.E. of New Ross; ac. 2,716; soil excellent, overlying Lower Silurian strata.

Clonlisk, bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 49,053. It contains seven whole pas. and portions of seven others.

Clonloghan, pa. on the Shannon, Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 3 S. of Newmarket-on-Fergus; ac. 2,951; soil good, and all under crop or pasturage, overlying limestone.

Clonlonan, bar., S.W. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 32,099. It contains two whole pas. and portions of two others. It is a pleasant area, except near the stream, where marshes are common. Agriculture is well attended to.

Clonlough, pl., pa. of Killeraght (q.v.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 W. of Boyle.

Clonlyon, ha. near the Blackwater, pa. of Clonmacnoise (q.v.), N.W. K. Co., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ferbane. *Moyclare House* is a seat.

Clonmacduff, pa., Upper Navan bar., W. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.W. of Navan; ac. 2,540. Although the surface is naturally boggy, most of the land is arable.

Clonmacken Point, promontory on the Shannon, Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 1½ miles below Limerick. Here is a lighthouse with a fixed light.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clonfert (1)	Ballinasloe (8)	94	1863
Clonfert (2)	Kanturk (3½)	156	9105
Clongeen	Wexford (12)	93	794
Clongesh	Longford (3)	78	2642
Clongill	Kells (4)	41	155
Clonkeehan	Castlebellingham (5)	48	132
Clonkeen (1)	Athenry (8)	116	796
Clonkeen (2)	Killonan (1)	125	202
Clonkeen (3)	Dunleer (11)	42	670
Clonlea	Six Mile Bridge	142	1547
Clonleigh (1)	Strabane (1)	163	2866
Clonleigh (2)	New Ross (6)	102	271
Clonlisk	.....	.....	7971
Clonloghan	Six Mile Bridge (3)	142	290
Clonlonan	.....	.....	5571
Clonmacduff	Navan (5)	31	340

Clonmacnoise (= "Meadow of the Son of Nos"), pa. on the Shannon, Garrycastle bar., N.W. K. Co., Ir., 8 s. by W. of Athlone; ac. 21,918; soil generally light and sandy, overlying carboniferous limestone.

CLONMACNOISE.

An abbey or Culdean college was founded here by St. Kieran in 548, and the place became one of the chief seats of religion and learning in Ireland. The "Seven Churches," with the towers, crosses, and tombs in the graveyard surrounding them, form a most remarkable group of ecclesiastical antiquities. Of the churches the most interesting is the cathedral or "Teampull McDermot," built 904, but reconstructed 400 years later; the capitals of the western doorway are thought by some to belong to the original structure. There are two round towers and three crosses, on one of which (the "Cross of the Scriptures") prayers for Flann, King of Meath (d. 915), and Colman, Abbot of C. (d. 924), founders of the cathedral, are inscribed in the ancient Irish language. To the south-west of the graveyard are the remains of a castle, said to have been built by O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, but according to others founded by the Anglo-Normans in 1214; it subsequently became the Bishop's Palace. Near it is St. Kieran's Well. The ruined nunnery called Relig-na-Cailleach, founded or rebuilt by O'Melaghlin's daughter Devorgilla about 1170, has a fine chancel-arch.

Clonmacnowen, bar., E. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 35,467. It contains one whole pa. and portions of seven others. The surface is largely boggy.

Clonmany, pa. and mkt. vil. (T. and F.) on Lough Swilly, East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 12 N. of Buncrana; ac. 23,381. The surface is hilly, and the soil of medium quality. Whinstone and clay-slate are quarried. The pa. church was erected 1772, and there are several schools. Along the shore are curious caves. C. was the site of an ancient monastery, and there are the ruins of two old castles and some so-called Druidical remains.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clonmacnoise	Athlone (8)	80	2320
Clonmacnowen	....	.....	6991
Clonmany, pa.	Buncrana (12)	189	4707
Clonmany, vil.	Buncrana (12)	189	158

Clonmeen, pa. on the Blackwater, Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 s. of Kanturk; ac. 20,075. The surface is mountainous, and the soil mostly consists of bog, although large land reclamations have been carried out. The pa. church is an ancient building, and has undergone restoration. C. Castle is a ruined stronghold.

Clonmel (1) (= "Plain of Honey"), pa., mun. bor., mkt. and assize to., partly in Upperthird bar., N. co. Waterf., but mainly in Iffa and Offa East bar., S. co. Tip. (of which it is the co. to.), Ir., 28 N.W. of Waterford; ac. of pa. 9,017, of mun. bor. and to. 331. Prior to 1885 the to. was represented in Parliament by one member. It stands on both banks of the Suir, as well as on Long and Moore Islands, which are connected with the mainland by three stone bridges. The river is navigable from Waterford as far up as C. The church of St. Mary, flanked by square towers, one of which is surmounted by an octagonal belfry, is picturesquely situated amidst trees in a churchyard skirted by the town walls; it was formerly a good example of E. Eng. architecture, with a fine east window, but it was much injured, especially on the outside, during the repairs in 1805. The Franciscan friary bears the date 1265. There are two Roman Catholic churches. The grammar school, which is handsomely endowed, was established 1685. Portions of the old walls, beyond which the to. has spread some distance, may still be traced, and the West Gate (the only one of the original four which remains) has been repaired. From C. a branch of the Scott family derives the titles of earl and viscount. The woollen manufacture established in the 17th cent. no longer exists. C. has several flour-mills, and there is a large export trade in agricultural produce, especially butter; tanning and brewing are also carried on. There are traces of encampments, said to be Danish, in the neighbourhood. The chief seats are *Knocklofty*, *Kilmanahan Castle*, and *Kiltinane Castle*.

MAIN STREET. CLONMEL.
(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clonmeen	Kanturk (1½)	156	2492
Clonmel (1), pa.	Clonmel	135	11658
Clonmel (1), to.	Clonmel	135	8480

Clonmel (2), pa., Barrymore bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 13 S.E. of Cork; ac. 3,197. It contains part of Queenstown and the whole of Spike island. The soil is moderately fertile; sandstone occurs.

Clonmellon, mkt. vil. (T.) on the road between Athboy and Finnea, pa. of Killua (q.v.), N.E. co. Wstm., Ir., 5 N.W. of Athenry. Four annual fairs take place. Here are ruins of a church and castle. *Killua Castle* is a seat.

Clonmelsh, pa. on the Barrow, Carlow bar., N. co. Carl., Ir., 4 S. of Carlow; ac. 3,138; soil excellent, overlying igneous rocks. *Ballybar*, *Clonmulsk*, and *Garryhunden* are seats.

Clonmethan, pa., West Balrothery bar., N.W. co. Dub., Ir., 14 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 3,027; soil fertile, overlying limestone. The pa. church is a modern building, and there are Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. *Brownscross House* is a seat.

Clonmines, pa. on the Bannow Bay, Shelburne bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 15 S.W. of Wexford; ac. 1,379; soil fairly good. The pa. church, built by the Kavanaghs, is in ruins, and there are the remains of a tower dating from the 12th cent., and of an abbey. C. returned two members to the Irish Parliament. *C. House* is a seat.

Clonmore (1), pa. and vil., Rathvilly bar., N.E. co. Carl., Ir., 5 N. of Shillelagh; ac. 6,029. Part of the surface is boggy and covered with heath, but the soil varies, overlying igneous strata. The pa. church dates from 1809. C. gives the title of baron to the Howard family. C. Castle is an interesting ruin. *Castleview*, *C. Lodge*, and *Eaglehill Lodge* are seats.

Clonmore (2), pa. on the Suir, Iverk bar., S.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 2,091; soil moderately fertile. The pa. church dates from 1817. The Bishops of Ossory formerly resided here.

Clonmore (3), pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,916. The surface is hilly, but the soil is well cultivated and fertile, overlying varied strata. The pa. church was erected 1795, and there are several schools. The ruins of a church and of a castle remain; the latter was a stronghold of the Verdun family.

Clonmore (4), pa. on the Slaney, Bantry and West Shelmaliere bars., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 3 S. of Enniscorthy; ac. 6,766; soil good, overlying an excellent building-stone, which is quarried. The pa. church dates from 1827, and there are several schools. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Madoc in the 6th cent.

Clonmore (5), ha., pa. of Castlejordan (q.v.), N.E. K. Co., Ir., 4 N.W. of Edenderry.

Clonmore (6), pl., pa. of Geashill (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir., 4½ N.E. of Tullamore.

Clonmore (7), ha., pa. of Killavinoge (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir., 4 E. of Templemore.

Clonmullen, vil., pa. of Barragh (q.v.), E. co. Carl., Ir., 1 W. of Newtownbarry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.	
Clonmel (2)	Queenstown	178	2564
Clonmellon	Athenry (5)	116	430
Clonmelsh	Carlow (4)	56	306
Clonmethan	Rush and Lusk (8)	14	250
Clonmines	Wexford (15)	93	186
Clonmore (1)	Shillelagh (5)	62	976
Clonmore (2)	Carrick-on-Suir (5)	149	493
Clonmore (3)	Dunleer (3)	42	348
Clonmore (4)	Enniscorthy (3)	78	843
Clonmult	Mogeely (5)	183	412

Clonmult, pa. and vil. on the road between Fermoy and Castlemartyr, Barrymore, Imokilly, and Kinnatalloon bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 9 S.E. of Rathcormack; ac. 4,601. The surface is mountainous, and the poor soil rests on building-stone.

Clonnearla, ha., pa. of Kiltartan (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 3 N.E. of Gort.

Clonoe, pa. on the Blackwater, Dungannon bar., E. co. Tyr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Dungannon; ac. 9,236. The surface is largely covered with marsh and bog, overlying Devonian and Cretaceous strata. Here are several schools.

Clonony, ha. on the Shannon, pa. of Gallen (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 4½ S.W. of Ferbane.

Clonoulty, pa. on the Suir, Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh bars., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Cashel; ac. 11,134. The surface is uneven, with good soil, overlying carboniferous limestone. There are several schools. Two annual fairs are held here. *C. House* is a seat.

Clonpet, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Tipperary; ac. 2,450. The surface is mountainous, and the soil poor; some limestone occurs. *Ballyglass* and *Brookville* are seats.

Clonpriest, pa. on the coast, Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 W. of Youghal; ac. 6,984; soil exceptionally fertile, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The pa. church was erected 1742, and there are several day-schools.

Clonroche, vil., pa. of Chapel (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.W. of Enniscorthy. Nine annual fairs take place.

Clonrush, pa. on Lough Derg, Leitrim bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 2 E. of Mountshannon; ac. 7,410. The surface is hilly, picturesque, and dotted with a number of small loughs; soil medium to good, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here are several day-schools. *Kilcooney*, *Meelick*, *Nutgrove*, *Tintrim*, and *Williamstadt* are seats.

Clonsast (1), pa. on the Philipstown, Coolestown bar., E. K. Co., Ir., 4 N.E. of Portarlington; ac. 23,557. The surface is flat, the soil wet; building-stone is quarried. The pa. church dates from 1813.

Clonsast (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S. from the to. of Kilcock (q.v.), N. co. Kildare, Ir. *Courtown House* and *Laragh House* are seats.

Clonshanbo, pa., Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S. of Kilcock; ac. 2,021. The surface is covered with bog, and the soil is wet and unproductive.

Clonshire, pa., Lower Connello bar., N.W. co. Lim., Ir., 2 S.W. of Adare; ac. 1,517; soil fertile, overlying limestone. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Clonsilla, pa. and ha. on the Royal Canal, Castleknock bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 8 W.N.W. of Dublin; ac. 3,256. The surface is flat, the soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church was

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.	
Clonoe	Dungannon (4)	103	3386
Clonoulty	Goold's Cross (1)	96	1493
Clonpet	Tipperary (2)	111	392
Clonpriest	Youghal (4)	193	1206
Clonroche	Enniscorthy (8)	78	228
Clonrush	Killaloe (11)	138	964
Clonsast (1)	Portarlington (4)	42	1772
Clonshanbo	Kilcock (4)	21	210
Clonshire	Adare (2)	140	148
Clonsilla	Clonsilla	9	835

erected 1710, and repaired about 1790. There are a number of day-schools.

Clonskeagh, vil. on the Dodder, pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S. of Dublin. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Clontarf, pa., tp., and watering-place, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 E.N.E. of Dublin; ac. of pa. 1,310, of tp. 1,295. The pa. church was built 1609. C. is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. On Good Friday, 1014, a famous contest took place here, in which the Danes were defeated by Brian Boroimhe (pronounced "Born"), who lost his life in the battle. *C. Castle*, much altered in recent years, originally belonged to the Knights Templars, and is said to date from the reign of Henry II. Lead is found here.

Clontead, pa. on the Bandon, Kinsale bar., S.E. co. Cork., Ir., 1 N. of Kinsale; ac. 3,097; soil good, highly cultivated, and overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. formerly belonged to Tracton Abbey. *Palacetown* is a seat.

Clontibret, pa. on Lough Mucknoe, Cremorne bar., E. co. Monaghan, Ir., 2 N.W. of Castleblayney; ac. 26,245; soil boggy and wet, overlying slate; galena occurs. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels and several day-schools. *Braca*, *Millmount*, and *Rockfield* are seats.

Clontoe, pl. on Lough Neagh, pa. of Arboe, E. co. Tyr., Ir., 4 S.E. of Coagh.

Clonturk, pa. on the Tolka, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 1 N. of Dublin; ac. 1,244; soil fertile, highly cultivated, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church, long in a ruinous condition, has been restored, and contains the monuments of Furlong the poet, Grose the antiquary, and members of the Coghill family. *C. House*, *Drumcondra Castle*, *Drumcondra House*, *Hampton Lodge*, and *Marino* are seats

Clontuskert, pa. on the Suck, Clonmacknowen and Longford bars., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Ballinasloe; ac. 15,509; soil medium quality. The pa. church dates from 1818, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, friary, and several schools. It is said that a monastery was founded here in the 9th cent.

Clonty, lough, Tullyhunco bar., W. co. Cav., Ir., 6 S.W. of Belturbet.

Clonusker, pl. on the Graney, pa. of Tomgraney (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 14 N. of Killaloe.

Clonyard, small loch and hill (500 ft.), pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. The loch is 3½ S.S.E. and the hill 4½ E.S.E. of Dalbeattie.

Clonygoose, pa. on the Barrow, East Idrone bar., W. co. Carl., Ir., 17 S. of Carlow; ac. 4,699; soil of medium quality. The old pa. church is in ruins, but service is held in a wing of *Borris House*, the seat of the Kavanaghs.

Clonygowan, vil., pa. of Ballykean (q.v.), E. K. Co., Ir., 3 N.W. of Portarlington. An annual fair is held. *C. House* is a seat.

Clonyhurk, pa. on the Barrow, Upper Philipstown bar., S.E. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 11,747; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. C. contains the to. of Portarlington (q.v.). The pa. church is a small building. *Barrowbank*, *Benfield*, *Clonehorke*, and *Killeen* are seats in fine grounds.

Cloon-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CLON-.

Cloon, lough, Carra bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 S.E. of Westport.

Cloonacleigha, lough, Corran bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 W. of Ballymote.

Cloonacolly, lough, Frenchpark bar., N.W. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.W. of Castlereagh. It is fed by a small stream from Lough Silverfield.

Cloonacool, vil., pa. of Achonry (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 12 S.W. of Collooney. Here are the remains of a castle of the O'Donoghs, and a few fragments of a monastery founded 1490 by the same family.

Cloonagh (1), pl., pa. of Columbkille, N.E. co. Longf., Ir., 6 N. of Granard.

Cloonagh (2), lough, Frenchpark bar., N.W. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.W. of Castlereagh.

Cloonaghlin, ha., Bear island, S. co. Cork, Ir., 17 S.W. of Bantry.

Cloonaghmore, stream, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., rises in two small headstreams, and, after their junction, flows N.E., falling into Rathfran Bay in the neighbourhood of Palmerstown.

Cloonascragh, ha. on the Grand Canal, pa. of Clontuskert (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Ballinasloe.

Cloonbo, lough on the road between Mohill and Drumsna, Mohill bar., S. co. Leit., Ir., 2 W. of Mohill.

Cloonbur, or **Fairhill,** pl., pa. of Ross (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N. of Oughterard. It stands amid fine scenery, and there is good fishing to be had in the neighbourhood.

Clooncah (1), vil., pa. of Cloonfinlough (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N.E. of Roscommon.

Clooncah (2), ha., pa. of Kilteevan (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 S.E. of Roscommon. *Grove* and *Kilteevan*, in fine grounds, are seats.

Cloonclare, pa., Drumahaire and Rosclogher bars., N. co. Leit., Ir., 2 E. of Manorhamilton; ac. 32,352. The surface is largely boggy, overlying freestone and limestone. The mountain and lake scenery is highly picturesque. *Glenfarn Hall* is a seat.

Clooncogaile, ha. on the Finisk, pa. of Seskinan (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 8 N.W. of Dungarvan. *Corradoon House* is in the neighbourhood.

Clooncon, ha., pa. of Boyounagh (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., near Glenamaddy.

Clooncorha, vil., pa. of and 3 N. from Kilrush (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir.

Clooncraff, pa. on Lough Bodarig, Roscommon bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 W. of Dromod; ac. 4,859; soil wet and boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Clonaghee House* is a seat.

Cloondara, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Killashee (q.v.), W. co. Longf., Ir., 4 W. of Longford.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clontarf, pa.	.....	.....	2938
Clontarf, to.	.....	.....	5104
Clontead	Kinsale (1)	190	515
Clontibret	Castleblayney (2)	73	7553
Clonturk	.....	.....	4164
Clontuskert	Ballinasloe (5)	94	1412

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clonygoose	Borris	75	1219
Clonygowan	Portarlington (3)	42	124
Clonyhurk	Portarlington	42	1816
Cloonclare	Manorhamilton (2)	142	6643
Clooncraff	Dromod	89	965
Cloondara	Longford (4)	78	187

Cloone, pa. and vil., Carrigallen and Mohill bars., S. co. Leit., Ir., 2 E. of Mohill; ac. 41,523. The surface is high, and the soil wet and overlying limestone; galena occurs. The pa. church, built 1821, is said to occupy the site of an abbey founded in the 6th cent. by St. Frioch. There are also a chapel-of-ease, Roman Catholic chapels, and a number of schools. Nine annual fairs take place. There are several seats.

Cloonee (1), ha., pa. of Killoe (q.v.), Mid co. Longf., Ir., 4 N.E. of Longford.

Cloonee (2), lough, Glanarought bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 S.W. of Kenmare. A narrow slip of land separates it from the Kenmare estuary.

Clooneen, ha., pa. of Forgney (q.v.), S.E. co. Longf., Ir., 4 E. of Ballymahon.

Clooneenbeg, vil. on the Suck, pa. of Athleague (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 4½ S. of Roscommon. *Castlestrange* is a seat.

Clooney (1), pa., Corcomroe bar., W. co. Clare, Ir., 1 S.E. of Ennistimon; ac. 10,225; soil varies, and is mostly under pasture. Whinstone is the prevailing rock, and has been worked.

Clooney (2), pa., Upper Bunratty bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 3 E. of Ennis; ac. 10,656. Surface mostly bog and waste hill-land, with some arable ground, overlying carboniferous limestone. Lead ore occurs. A church and castle are in ruins.

Clooney (3), pl. and lough, pa. of Inishkeel (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 7 N.W. of Glenties.

Cloonfad, pl., pa. of Killosolan, N. co. Galway, Ir., within 5 S. of Dunmore.

Cloonfaghna, ha., pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S.E. of Ballymoe.

Cloonfaris, ha., pa. of Kiltullagh (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 E. of Newtown Bellew.

Cloonfinlough, pa., Roscommon bar., E. co. Roscom., Ir., 1 S. of Strokestown; ac. 7,814. The surface is varied, showing some beautiful scenery, and the soil moderately fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Cloonfush, ha. on the Clare, pa. of and 1½ W. from Tuam (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Cloongullaun, pl., pa. of Kilconduff (q.v.), N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., near Swineford.

Cloonkea, ha., pa. of Clonfert (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 10 S.E. of Ballinasloe.

Cloonkeen (1), ha. on the Grange, pa. of Cummer (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Tuam.

Cloonkeen (2), ha., pa. of Killian (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 11 S.W. of Roscommon.

Cloonlara, pl., pa. of Kiltenanlea, S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 3 N.W. of Castleconnell.

Cloonlogher, pa. on the Shannon and Fergus, adjoining Manorhamilton, Drumahaire bar., N.W. co. Leit., Ir.; ac. 6,444. The surface is mostly upland, but the soil is good, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Larkfield* is a seat in extensive grounds.

Cloonmore, ha. on Lough Ree, pa. of Kilteevan (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 6 E. of Roscommon.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cloone	Dromod (7)	89	9773
Clooney (1)	Ennistimon (1)	169	1676
Clooney (2)	Ennis (3)	151	1401
Cloonfinlough	Roscommon (8)	98	1791
Cloonlogher	Manorhamilton	136	721
Cloonoghil	Ballymote (3)	122	1104

Cloonnagro, vil., pa. of Feakle (q.v.), N.E. co. Clare, Ir., 7 N.E. of Tulla.

Cloonoghil, pa., Corran bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 S.W. of Ballymote; ac. 6,989; soil fertile, with the exception of some bog, and overlying carboniferous limestone.

Cloonprohus, ha., pa. of Murher (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 N.E. of Listowel.

Cloonteen, ha., pa. of Kilconla (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Tuam.

Cloonturk, pl., pa. of and adjoining Mohill, S. co. Leitr., Ir.

Cloontuskert, pa. and vil. on the Shannon, South Ballintober bar., E. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 N.E. of Roscommon; ac. 5,980; soil poor, much of this area being covered with bog; carboniferous limestone is the prevailing rock. There are several day-schools.

Cloonygormican, pa., Ballymoe bar., W. co. Roscom., Ir., 6 N.W. of Roscommon; ac. 8,543. There are some small areas of bog, but the soil is fairly fertile, mostly under pasturage, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church was erected 1720, and there are some schools.

Clophill, pa. and vil. on the Ivel, N. Beds., 3½ E. of Ampthill; ac. 2,140; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (built 1848) is in the Late Perp. style. The old church is now used only for burials. There is a quaint custom here of making an annual collection in the church for the purchase of hats for the girls who attend the Sunday school. The remains of a considerable Norm. fortification, called Castle Hill, are about ¾ S.E. of the vil.

Clopton (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4 N.W. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,074; soil good marl, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883) is E. Eng. Large quantities of fossil remains are to be found in the sand-pits of this pa.

Clopton (2), tp., pa. of Mickleton (q.v.), E. Glouc., 4 N.E. of Chipping Campden.

Clopton Green, pl., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Wickhambrook (q.v.), W. Suff.

Cloran, vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Athenry (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Close Booth, West. [Higham with West Close Booth.]

Closeburn, pa. and vil., Nithsdale, W. Dumfs., Sc., 11¾ N.W. of Dumfries; ac. 29,347, water 246. The surface is hilly, and the soil various. The rocks are Silurian and Devonian—slate, freestone, and limestone being worked. Two mineral wells are here. The pa. church is a modern erection, and there are a Free church and several public schools. The pa. has a stone circle, a number of tumuli and cairns. C. Castle, a square tower with traces of Norm. work, was long a stronghold of the Kirkpatricks. Bronze implements and Roman urns have been found. Elspeth Buchan and her followers lived here 1784–87. Professors Hunter (1746–1837) and Gillespie (1778–1844) and Dr. Carson (1780–1850) were natives. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Close House (1), ha. forming a tp. with **Houghton,**

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cloontuskert	Roscommon (7)	98	1156
Cloonygormican	Roscommon (6)	98	820
Clophill	Shefford (4)	59	1068
Clopton (1)	Woodbridge (5)	79	358
Clopton (2)	Campden	97	43
Closeburn	Closeburn	344	1333

pa. of Heddon-on-the-Wall (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 W. of Newcastle. *C. House*, overlooking the Tyne valley, is a seat.

Close House (2), ha., pa. of Giggleswick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.W. of Settle.

Close, West, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Middleham.

Closkelt, pl., pa. of Drumgooland, Mid co. Down, Ir., 8 N. of Castlewellan.

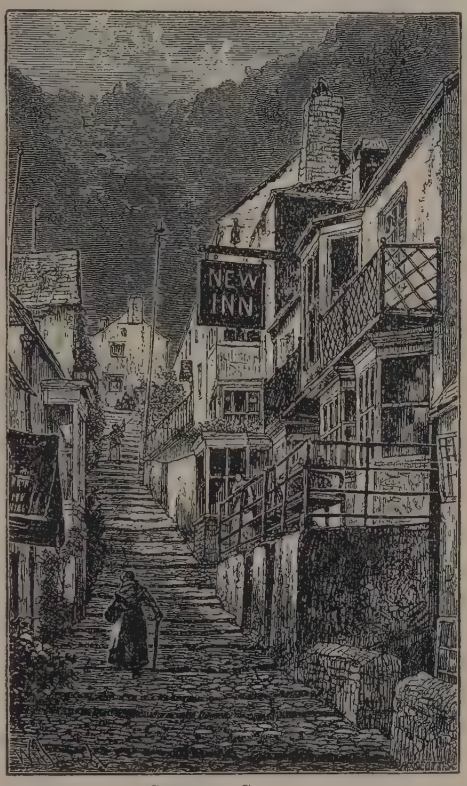
Closworth, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, Mid Somerset, 3½ S. of Yeovil; ac. 1,071; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is Perp. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard. The rectory-house bears the date 1606.

Clothall, pa. near the Ivel and on some small streams that fall into the Beane, N. Herts., 7 E. of Hitchin; ac. 3,526; soil and subsoil clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., and has a fragment of old glass and some good brasses of the 14th and 15th cents., among them one (1519) with figure holding Host and chalice, and another (1541) with figure in cope. Icknield Street and the Roman way pass through the pa.

Clotherholme, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 339.

Clotton Hoofield, tp. and vil., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 N.W. of Tarporley; ac. 1,552. *Hoofield Hall* is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Cloud End, eminence (1,190 ft.), near Macclesfield, E. Chesh. It forms the termination of the Biddulph Moor range of hills.



Street in Clovelly.

Clough-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Clogh-.

Clough (1). [Clough Fold.]

Clough (2), ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Huddersfield.

Clough (3), stream, W.R. Yorks., flows through Garsdale, and falls into the Lune 2½ S.W. of Sedbergh.

Clough (4), vil., pa. of Loughin island (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 6 S.W. of Downpatrick. There are remains of an old castle and a Scandinavian fort. Five annual fairs are held. *Seaforde House* is a seat.

Clough (5), pl., pa. of Bordwell (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 5 N.E. of Rathdowney.

Clough (6), vil., pa. of Dunaghy (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 10 S.E. of Ballymoney.

Clough Fold, large vil., pa. of Newchurch Kenyon (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 E. of Haslingden. There are cotton factories here.

Cloughton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the coast, pa. of Scalby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Scarborough; ac. 2,538, foreshore 84. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a very plain building. Freestone and hardstone are worked, and the cliffs of shale and gritstone abound in fossils. There is a stone circle, and the vil. is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient British settlement. In the neighbourhood is C. Wyke, a valley traversed by a beautiful little stream and presenting fine scenery.

Cloun-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Cloon- and Clon-.

Clousta, ha. with public school, on C. Voe, pa. of Sandsting, Mainland island, Shetland, Sc.

Clova, *q.s.* pa. and vil. **(Milton-of-Clova)** on the South Esk, pa. of Cortachy and Clova (q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc., 15 N.W. of Kirriemuir. The church was erected 1730, and the "jougs" which once belonged to it are now preserved in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. There is a public school. C. Castle, a curious old ruin, was a stronghold of the Ogilvies.

Clovelly, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, N. Dev., 11 W.S.W. of Bideford; ac. 3,502; soil various, overlying rock and clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1866) belongs to the Norm. and later styles; it contains a large slab, on which is engraved a floriated cross in memory of Hugh Myghellstowe (*ob.* 1488); above the cross there is a brass to Robert Cary (*ob.* 1540), and there are several other monuments of the Cary family in other parts of the building. C. is romantically situated in a richly-wooded gulley on the face of a steep and picturesque cliff. The village street, descending between rows of white houses from the summit of the cliff to the pier—a distance of 400 or 500 feet—consists of a series of steps, broken about two-thirds of the way down by a terrace or platform some 12 yards square, whence there are fine views of the coast towards the east and west. The rude little pier, from which

Place.	Nearest Rlly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Closworth	Sutton Bingham (2)	125	112
Clothall	Baldock (3)	37	291
Clotherholme	Ripon (2)	214	11
Clotton Hoofield	Beeston Castle (4)	169	373
Clough (4)	Downpatrick (6¼)	140	209
Clough (6)	Garryford (3)	145	91
Cloughton, eccl. pa.	Cloughton	234	992
Cloughton, tp.	Cloughton	234	571
Clova	Kirriemuir (15)	478	127
Clovelly	Bideford (11)	220	741

there are fine views along the coast, was built by a member of the Cary family, whose ancestors held the manor from the reign of Richard II. *C. Court* is renowned for the beauty of its grounds, traversed by paths of gravel or turf winding between fantastic rocks or along wooded and ferny glens; the mansion is a handsome building, erected in 1780. On the road from C. to Hartland there is an ancient circular camp called C. Dykes or Ditchen Hills, consisting of a huge earthwork with three embankments from 15 to 25 feet high, separated by ditches; it is supposed by some to be of British origin, but in its present form it bears evident marks of Roman construction. The inhabitants of C. are mostly engaged in the herring and mackerel fisheries.

Clovenfords, ha. on the Caddon, pa. of Stow (q.v.), N.E. Selks., Sc., 3¼ W. of Galashiels. Here are the Tweed Vineries, a magnificent range of hothouses, heated by 5 miles of hot-water pipes, and annually producing about 15,000 lb. of grapes. John Leyden (1775–1811), poet and physician, was schoolmaster here; Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor, attracted by the excellent fishing.

Cloven Stones, sepulchral monument, 1 S.W. of Laxey, I. of M., consisting of a small circle of twelve stones, one of which, 6 feet in height, is cloven from top to bottom. Some, however, maintain that *Cloven* is for *Clovan*, a corruption of Kirk Lovan or Loman, the ancient name of the pa. According to tradition, a Welsh prince was slain here during an invasion. It is said that the space in the centre was formerly occupied by a stone sepulchral chest or kistvaen.

Clovulin, ha. on Loch Linnhe, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Ardgour, N. Args., Sc.

Clow, burn, E. Lanarks., Sc., flows N., and falls into the Clyde in the pa. of Pettinain.

Clowne, pa., E. Derbys., 7 S.W. of Worksop; ac. 1,922; soil chiefly limestone. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm., E. Eng., and later. A cattle market is held fortnightly (T.). There is a colliery in the pa.

Clownholme, pl., pa. of and 3 N.N.W. from Doveridge (q.v.), W. Derbys.

Clows Top, ha., pas. of Bayton and Mamble (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., 1 E. of Mamble.

Cloy, burn, Arran island, Butes., Sc., flows 4½ N., and falls into Brodick Bay.

Cloydagh, pa. on the Barrow, Carlow, West Idrone, and Slievemargy bars., Q. Co. and co. Carl., Ir., 4 S.W. of Carlow; ac. 4,956. The surface is hilly, with a fertile soil, overlying carboniferous limestone. Coal is worked, and there are cornmills. The pa. church dates from 1800, and there are several schools.

Cloyfin, pl., pas. of Ballywillin and Ballyrashane (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 3 E.N.E. of Coleraine.

Cloygin, ha., pa. of Llandefeilog (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 4 N. of Kildwelly.

Cloyne, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), Imokilly bar., E.R. co. Cork, 13 S.W. of Youghal; ac. of pa. 9,969, of to. 89. (The name was originally "Cluaine-Uamhach" = "Retreat of the Caverns.") The see of C. is said to have been founded by St. Colman in the 7th cent. It was annexed to Cork and Ross in 1660, separated from them in 1678, and again united to them in 1835. The cathedral, which was built in the 14th cent. and has a fine east window, is in a good state of preservation. The building in the churchyard called the "Fire House" is said to have formerly contained the remains of St. Colman. Adjacent to the cathedral there is a round tower 92 feet, or with its modern parapet 102 feet in height. There are several curious caves here, the most remarkable being that at Rock Meadow. C. has manufactures of boots and shoes. George Berkeley, founder of the Ideal philosophy, was bishop of the diocese (1734–53).

Cluddley, tp., pa. of Wrockwardine (q.v.), N. Salop, 1 S.W. of Wellington.

Cluden (1), vil. on the Cluden, pa. of Holywood (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Dumfries.

Cluden (2), stream, S.W. Dumfs., Sc., is formed by the confluence of the Cairn and the Old Water of Cluden, and flows 8 S.E., falling into the Nith at Lincluden Abbey, 1½ N.W. of Dumfries. Trout, sea-trout, salmon, grilse, and herling provide excellent fishing.

Clumber Park, seat of the Duke of Newcastle, 2 S.E. of Worksop, N. Notts. In the park, which covers 4,000 ac. and has a circuit of 11 miles, there is a lake about 3 miles long and 200 ac. in area, on the north side of which the mansion is situated. Notwithstanding its handsome front of white stone, the building lacks grandeur, owing to its want of height; but the interior has always been famed for its magnificence and comfort, and this character has been retained since the destruction of most of the old rooms by fire in 1879. The chief rooms are now the central hall in classic style (in which there is a statue of Napoleon I. by Canova), the library (which has a good collection of books), and the sumptuous state dining-room with its marble chimney-piece and panelled ceiling, which contains some market scenes by Snyders and other valuable paintings; there are also several specimens of the Old Masters in other parts of the house. The space in front of the house has been beautifully laid out as a terrace and garden with steps descending to the lake; it contains a handsome fountain of white marble, which was brought from Italy. The park includes two ancient woods—Clumber Wood and Hardwick Wood—containing some venerable oaks.

Clumlee, ha. and promontory, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 17 S.S.W. of Lerwick. The Baas of C. are dangerous rocks off shore, covered at high water.

Clun (1), pa. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Clun, S. Salop, 5½ N. of Knighton; ac. 19,872; soil loam, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. George is Norm. and E. Eng., and has piscina and sedilia, and the churchyard is entered through an old lich-gate, now restored. There are Wesleyan chapels, a town hall, a temperance hall with reading-room, and a national school endowed out of the Hospital Fund. The Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity was founded in 1614 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, and now supports 16 poor men, who are provided with 10s. a week, hat and gown, and certain other gifts and privileges. Near the to. is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clowne	Clown	152	2349
Cloydagh	Carlow (4)	56	640
Cloyne, pa.	Middleton (5)	178	2868
Cloyne, to.	Middleton (5)	178	995
Clun	Hopton Heath (5)	174	2115

Offa's Dyke, the old boundary between Wales and Mercia, and an entrenchment of Caradoc is in the pa. There are remains of the old Norm. castle built by the Fitz-Alans, and said to be that mentioned in the "Betrothed" of Sir Walter Scott. In the 12th cent. C. was made an independent jurisdiction, and in the same cent. the castle was burnt by a Welsh prince, but was afterwards rebuilt. C. gives the title of baron to the Duke of Norfolk.

Clun (2), river, S. Salop, rises in the Clun Forest near the Welsh border, flows 18 S.E. past Clun, Clunbury, and Clungunford, and falls into the Teme at Leintwardine in Herefords. The river abounds in trout and grayling, and is a favourite resort of anglers.

Clunas, ha., pa. of Ardclach (q.v.), S. Nairns., Sc., 8 S. of Nairn.

Clunbury, pa. and vil. on the Clun, S. Salop, 5 E. of Clun; ac. 5,404; soil loam, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Swithin is Norm., and has been restored. There is a British camp near the vil. *Purslow Hall*, a seat on a height, with pleasure grounds sloping down to the river, is an old house of red brick with two wings.

Clune, estate, pa. of Carnock (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Dunfermline.

Clunes, pl. with railway station, on the Beauly Firth, pa. of Kirkhill (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 7 W.N.W. of Inverness. It is situated amid fine woodland scenery, and commands beautiful views of the Black Isle. *C.* is a seat.

Clungunford, pa. on the Clun and on the old Watling Street, on the border of Herefords., S. Salop; ac. 3,620; soil clayey, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Cuthbert is Dec., and has a piscina. Near the church is an ancient barrow. *C. House* (in ornamental pleasure-grounds) and *Ferney Hall* (burnt down in 1875, but since rebuilt, in well-wooded grounds overlooking the Onny) are seats.

Clunie (1), or **Cluny,** pa., Stormont, N.E. Perths., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Blairgowrie; ac. 11,384, water 294; soil a light and fertile gravelly earth, overlying granite, limestone, quartz, sandstone, and slate. Copper and heavy spar occur, and there are mineral wells. The pa. church is in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and a public school. The pa. has a monolith, a Caledonian fortified station, and remains of a hunting-lodge and of C. Castle—the latter built on a crannog in Loch C. *Forneth* and *Gourdie* are seats.

Clunie (2), loch, pas. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston and Glenshill (q.v.), on the borders of Invs. and Ross and Crom., Sc., 16 W. of Fort Augustus. It measures 4½ miles in length by ½ mile wide, and affords good trout-fishing. One of General Wade's military roads skirts its shores. The chief feeder is the C., flowing 4¾ E., on the banks of which is the "Clunie Bridge Inn," a noted resort for anglers. The loch drains into Loch Ness by the Moriston.

Clunie (3), deer forest, occupying an area of 12,500 ac., S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Clunie (4), burn, S.W. Abers., Sc., rises on the borders of Perths. and Forfs. by two headstreams, flows 7 S.E. through Glen Clunie, and falls into the Dee 1 mile below Castleton-of-Braemar.

Clunton, tp. on the Clun, pa. of and 2 W. from Clunbury (q.v.), S.W. Salop. Prior to the Reformation there was a church here. St. Mary's chapel-of-ease dates from 1871.

Cluny (1), pa., S.E. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Monymusk; ac. 9,741. In the valleys the soil is a deep yellow loam, passing, in the uplands, into a light, friable, mossy earth, overlying granite. The pa. church is a plain old building, and there are Free church and several schools. The pa. has stone circles and monoliths, and the ruins of Tilliccairn Castle. *C. Castle*, erected 1840–72, is a fine mansion occupying the site of an ancient stronghold of the Gordons, and has a most extensive pinetum. Other seats are *Castle Fraser* and *Linton House*.

Cluny (2). [CLUNIE (1).]

Cluny (3), vil., pa. of Auchterderran (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 4 N.W. of Kirkcaldy. Here are very extensive collieries.

Cluny (4), ha., pa. of Banchory Ternan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 3 N. of Banchory. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Cluny Castle, mansion on the Spey, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 8¾ W.S.W. of Kingussie. This is the seat of Cluny MacPherson, chief of the Clan MacPherson, noted for their loyalty to the Stuarts. Here are preserved a target, ruffles, and a holograph letter of Prince Charles Edward; and "the black chanter," said to have fallen from heaven to supply the place of one lost in the battle on the North Inch, described in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth."

Cluny Hill, eminence, pa. of and adjoining Forres (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc. On it is a hydropathic establishment, a well-known invalid and summer resort.

Clutton (1), pa., vil., and head of a Union, N.E. Somerset, 3 S. of Pensford; ac. 1,636; soil clay and sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. Augustine (rebuilt 1865) is principally in the Perp. style. The national schools (founded in 1728) have an endowment. There are collieries, stone quarries, a brewery, brick and tile works, and lime-kilns in the pa.

Clutton (2), tp., pa. of Farndon (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ N. of Malpas; ac. 633. *C. Hall* is occupied as a farmhouse.

Clwtybont, vil., pa. of Llanddeiniolen (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 4½ S. of Bangor. School-slates are manufactured here.

Clwyd, river, Brecons., rises on Bronbanog mountain, 7 N.W. of Corwen, and, after a winding course of about 31 miles, in which it passes Ruthin, Llanynnys, St. Asaph, and Rhyddlan, falls into the sea at Rhyl. Its bed, above Ruthin, lies in the Dyffryn Clwyd, a valley presenting picturesque scenery.

Clydach (1), eccl. pa. on the Tawe, pas. of Llangafelach and Cadoxton (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 5½ N.N.E. of Swansea. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Clydach (2), ha. on the C., pa. of Llanelly (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 3½ S.W. of Abergavenny.

Clydach (3), stream, S.E. Brecons., rises on the

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clunbury	Broome (2)	172	908
Clungunford	Hopton Heath (1)	174	570
Clunie (1)	Blairgowrie (4)	466	574
Cluny (1)	Monymusk (1½)	549	1196

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clutton (1)	Clutton	121	1095
Clutton (2)	Tattenhall (6)	177	60
Clydach (1)	Glais (2)	259	6036

Mynydd-Llangynider mountain, and has a course of about 7 miles to the Usk, into which it falls on the border of Monmouthshire. It is crossed by the Brecon and Newport Canal, carried over on an aqueduct 80 ft. high.

Clydach (4), vil., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 9½ N.W. of Llantrissant. There are valuable mines and quarries here.

Clydach, Lower, stream, W. Glamorgs., rises on the border of Carmarths., flows S.S.W., and falls into the Tawe at Clydach.

Clydach, Upper, stream, W. Glamorgs., rises near the border of Brecons., and falls into the Tawe 3 miles above Clydach.

Clyde, river, Lanarks., Dumbarts., and Renfs., Sc. This the most important river in Sc., and third in point of size, rises in a number of headstreams in the mountains and hill-ranges of S.E. Lanarks. It has a length, including windings, of 106 miles, and a drainage area of 1,481 square miles. It is navigable for large merchant vessels up to Glasgow, although early in the 19th cent. the stream could be forded and salmon were taken at the Broomielaw, now the port in the heart of the city. The artificial deepening and the keeping-open of the channel, with the erection and repair of the jetties, piers, retaining walls, and docks, have cost an immense sum of money, but have resulted in making the C. one of the most important commercial water-ways in the world. As early as 1566 an attempt was made to render the river navigable by light boats for a short distance, and in 1688 a quay was erected at the Broomielaw for the accommodation of boats engaged in the local trade, the to. of Port Glasgow (with harbours and the first graving dock established in the country) having been founded some years previously as the real port of the city. Encouraged by these advances, the Town Council of Glasgow proceeded with dredging operations, and (1740) authorised a sum not exceeding £100 stg. to be expended in the work. Smeaton reported on these works (1755), but it was not until 1768 that any real advance was made, when Golborne of Chester contracted for narrowing the course of the river by the erection of jetties and further deepening by the consequent contraction and scour and by dredging and ploughing; in this part of the work he had the assistance of James Watt. Still more important were the operations carried out by Rennie and Telford, and, later, by resident engineers, until now there is an almost uniform depth between Port Glasgow and the Broomielaw. Below Dumbarton the river opens into the noble estuary of the Firth of Clyde. On its upper course four cascades, known as the Falls of Clyde, are visited for their romantic scenery. The Vale of Clyde, or Clydesdale, is famous for its orchards, its breed of draught-horses, and its coal and iron mines. It gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Hamilton.

The Clyde, at Glasgow.

Clydebank, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Clyde, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Glasgow, the *q.s.* pa. extending into the pa. of Renfrew (q.v.). The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style, and there is a United Presbyterian church and a public school. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring ship-building yards.

Clyde Ironworks, vil. on the Clyde, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 3 S.E. of Glasgow. Here are large ironworks.

Clydesdale (1). vil. near Holytown, pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. Here are extensive ironworks, employing most of the inhabitants.

Clydesdale (2). [Clyde.]

Clydey, pa., N.E. Pembs., 5½ S.W. of Newcastle Emlyn; ac. 8,120; soil moderately fertile, overlying Lower Silurian strata and granite. The church of St. Clydai is a plain and very old building.

Clyffe, ha., pa. of Tincleton (q.v.), S. Dors. The seat of the lord of the manor stands on elevated ground, about ½ N. from the parish church, and is also called *Clyffe*.

Clygyrog, tp., pa. of Llanbadrig (q.v.), N. Anglesey, 6½ N.W. of Llanerchymedd.

Clynder, vil. on the Gare Loch, pa. of and 1 N.N.W. from Roseneath (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Clydebank, *q.s.* pa.	Clydebank	411	8484
Clydebank, to.	Clydebank	411	10589
Clyde Ironworks	Carmyle (1)	398	616
Clydesdale (1)	Holytown	389	1227
Clydey	Llanfrynach (4)	260	988
Clynder	Greenock (10)	422	331

vil. is becoming a favourite watering-place, and is famous for its honey. The scenery is very fine.

Clyne (1), tp., pa. of Lantwit-juxta-Neath (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 1 N.E. of Neath; ac. 2,184.

Clyne (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Suths., Sc., 9 S.W. of Helmsdale; ac. 75,614, water 1,110. The surface is mountainous, and the soil light and poor, yet much of the low-lying ground is arable. Coal is worked. The church dates from 1770, and was enlarged 1827, and there are several schools. An early Christian cell is said to have stood at Kilcolm Kill. There is a large distillery in the pa. [BRORA.]

Clynish, island in Clew Bay, Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., about 4 N.W. of Westport.

Clynnog, pa. and vil. on Carnarvon Bay, W. Carnarvs., 9 S.W. of Carnarvon; ac. 12,060, water 510; soil moderately fertile, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church of St. Bueno, a cruciform Later Eng. building, was once collegiate, and is considered to be the finest church in the northern portion of the Principality. It contains monuments to the Glynnes and Twistletons, stone stalls, and an ancient oak chest for the offerings. There are also Calvinistic Methodist and Independent chapels. Two annual fairs are held. The chief antiquity is a cromlech of unusually large size. A fine waterfall is in the neighbourhood, and St. Bueno's Well was long held in great esteem on account of the curative properties of its waters. The saint is said to have founded a monastery here (616), and here he lived and died as a hermit.

Clynnynnos, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Clyro, pa. and vil., S.E. Radnors., 1 N.W. of Hay; ac. 7,225; soil medium quality, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church of St. Michael contains a piscina. A monastery was founded here at an early date, and near are the remains of an ancient castle. *C. Court* is a seat.

Clyst. [CLIST (2).]

Clyst Honiton, pa. and vil. on the Clist, E. Dev., 5 N.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,725; soil red sand and clay, overlying red sand. The church of St. Michael, restored 1875, is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains some monuments and a Norm. font. The pa. has an endowed school (1872), and the charities are devoted to educational purposes.

Clyst Hydon, pa. and vil. on the Clist, E. Dev., 4 S.E. of Cullompton; ac. 1,725; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, enlarged 1855, is E. Eng.; over the porch, which has a fine groined roof, is a shield of the arms of the St. Clere family, with which those of Courtenay, Halse, and Tidwell are quartered. There are three almshouses. "Hydon" originated from the family of that name, who were at one time lords of the manor. *Ratclyffe House* is a seat.

Clyst St. George, pa. and vil. in the valley of the Clist, E. Dev.; ac. 1,041, water 25; soil sand and clay, overlying pebbles and clay. The church of St. George, restored 1852, is Perp.; the choir-stalls are oak; the reredos, with painted panels, is carved oak; and there are carvings on the bench-ends; the Stations of the Cross are figured in relief on the walls; there is a brass of 1504, and another, with the figure of a woman kneeling, dated 1614; the monuments, of which there are several, date from 1652 to 1802. The schools have an annual endowment, arising from land. *Knowles* is a seat.

Clyst St. Lawrence, pa. and small vil. on the Clist, E. Dev., 5½ S.E. of Cullompton; ac. 1,060; soil loam, overlying red sand and clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Perp.; the font is Norm., and there is a fine ancient screen between the chancel and nave; on the north side of the tower is a statue of the Virgin and Child; and in the churchyard are fragments of a cross with carvings of the Crucifixion.

Clyst St. Mary, pa. and vil. on the Clist, E. Dev., 4 S.E. of Exeter; ac. 582; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying blue clay, red sandstone, and marl. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored and enlarged 1870, is E. Eng. An old bridge of five arches crosses the river. *Greendale House* and *Winslade* (with a well-timbered park) are seats.

Clyth, ha., bay, and burn, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caith., Sc., 2 E. of Lybster. The bay is exposed, but was at one time the resort of a considerable fishing fleet; fisheries are still carried on. The burn falls into the sea after a course of 3½ miles. Halbury Castle is now in ruins. Heavy spar of a remarkably fine quality occurs abundantly on the sea-shore.

Clytha, tp. on the Usk, pa. of Llanarth (q.v.), Mid Mon., 5½ S.E. of Abergavenny; ac. 1,840. *C. House* is a seat.

Clywedog, stream, Radnors., rises near the north-west border of the co., flows 8 S.E., and falls into the Ithon at Llanbadarnfawr. The valley of the river presents scenery of extreme beauty.

Coachford, vil. on the Lee, pa. of Magourney (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 E. of Macroom.

Coach Grange, ha., pa. of South Elkington (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N.W. of Louth.

Coad's Green, vil., pa. of North Hill (q.v.), E. Cornw., 6 S.W. of Launceston.

Coagh, vil. on the Ballinderry, pa. of Tamlaght (q.v.), N.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 5 E. of Cookstown. Twelve annual fairs are held. The giant Burns was a native.

Coal Aston, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Dronfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.; ac. 1,475.

Coalbourn Brook, pl., pa. of Oldswinford (q.v.), on the western border of Worcs., and forming a suburb of Stourbridge.

Coalbrook, dis., W. Glamorgs., 4½ W. of Swansea. It contains valuable mines.

Coalbrookdale, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Severn, pas. of Dawley and Madeley (q.v.), S. Salop, 11 S.E. of Shrewsbury. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style, and is built on the slope of a hill covered with wood, and surrounded by other hills. There is a Flemish stained window

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Clyne (1)	Neath (2)	196	264
Clyne (2)	Brora (1)	680	1713
Clynnog	Pen-y-Groes (4)	254	1490
Clyro	Hay (1½)	166	698
Clyst Honiton	Broad Clyst (1½)	167	274
Clyst Hydon	Whimple (4)	163	298
Clyst St. George	Topsham (1½)	175	291
Clyst St. Lawrence	Whimple (2)	163	126
Clyst St. Mary	Topsham (2)	175	197
Clytha	Usk (5)	157	301
Coachford	Macroom (8)	200	189
Coagh	Cookstown (5)	158	394
Coal Aston	Dronfield (1)	151	534
Coalbrookdale	Coalbrookdale (1)	160	1502

having the Last Supper for its subject. The Literary and Scientific Institute is of blue brick and in Tudor style, and contains a good library and reading-rooms. There is also a School of Art in the building. Large iron-works employ upwards of 800 hands, where all kinds of architectural, ornamental, agricultural, and horticultural castings are made; and there are brick and tile works. The Severn is here crossed by an iron bridge (1779) and a G.W.R. iron bridge of 200 ft. span, planned by Sir John Fowler. Iron rails are said to have been first manufactured and used here. Coalbrook Dale, about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, takes its name from a brook which rises in Little Wenlock, near the Wrekin. It is situated between the towns of Wellington, Wenlock, Lilleshall, and Shifnal, and gives its name to a coal-field which is now practically exhausted. Ironstone is abundant, and is largely worked.

Coalden, vil., pa. of Auchterderran (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 4⅓ N.W. of Kirkcaldy. There are numerous coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Coaley, pa. and vil., S. Gloucs., 3 N.E. of Dursley; ac. 2,463; soil gravelly and clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. Many of the people work at a large edge-tool factory in the pa.

Coaley Lane, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Brampton Bierlow.

Coalford, vil., pa. of Collethe (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., about 2 E. of Ladybank. It stands amid an extensive coal-field.

Coalhall, vil., pa. of Stair (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 7 S.E. of Ayr. A manufacture of black and brown pottery is carried on, a considerable portion being exported to America.

Coalheugh, mineral spring, pa. of and adjoining Cromarty (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It was discovered during unsuccessful borings for coal, and has been covered with a dome of dressed stone.

Coal Island, mkt. vil. (T.) on a canal of the Blackwater, pas. of Tullyniskan and Donaghenry (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 5 N.E. of Dungannon. Coal of an inferior quality is mined here. A brisk trade is carried on in ironmongery, pottery, bricks, and agricultural produce.

Coalmore, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Little Wenlock (q.v.), E. Salop.

Coalpit Heath, eccl. dis. and ha., pa. of Westerleigh and Frampton Cotterell (q.v.), S. Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Chipping Sodbury. The church of St. Saviour is in E. Eng. style.

Coalport, dis. and vil. on the Severn, pa. of Madeley (q.v.), E. Salop, 2 S.E. of Ironbridge. The manufacture of china has been carried on here for a long time, and early in the 19th cent. the works at Caughley, in this co., and at Nantgarw, Glamorgs., transferred their business to this place. C. has a reading-room and a library.

Coal Rock, insular rock off the north coast of Anglesey, 2 W. of the Skerries Light. It is surmounted by a beacon.

Coalsnaughton, vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Tillicoultry, Mid Clacks., Sc. It contains a public school, and is surrounded by collieries.

Coalstoun, mansion, pa. of and 2¼ S. from Haddington, Mid Haddings., Sc. Here is a pear, preserved in a silver box, said to have been plucked by the wizard laird of C. in the 13th cent., and given as a marriage present to his daughter as an omen of good fortune.

Coalton, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Coalton of Balgonie, vil. with public school, pa. of and 2 S. from Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Coaltown, vil. on the coast, pa. of Wemyss (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 1¼ N. of West Wemyss.

Coalville, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Ibstock, Packington, and Whitwick (q.v.), N. Leics., 5 S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style, and there are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Calvinist chapels and a small cemetery. The public hall is fitted up for dramatic entertainments, and there is a monthly cattle market. C. has an iron foundry, railway waggon works, a silk factory, and a brick and encaustic tile factory, and many of the people work at the large collieries in the neighbourhood.

Coalyburn, ha., pa. of West Linton (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 4¼ S.W. of Leadburn Junction.

Coalyland, or **Collyland,** vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Alloa (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. There are numerous coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Coanwood, tp., situated in a valley, pa. of and 4 S. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 3,320. There is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, and a Wesleyan chapel. A large colliery gives employment to a number of the inhabitants.

Coat, ha., pa. of Martock (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Ilchester.

Coatbridge, mun. bor. on the Monkland Canal, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 8¾ E. of Glasgow. About sixty years ago the place was a mere vil., but the opening and development of the surrounding mineral fields have made it a place of importance, and the centre of the principal mineral dis. in the country. There are three Established, three Free, three United Presbyterian, and three Roman Catholic churches; and Episcopal, Evangelical Union, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches, with numerous public schools, theatre, and a fountain to the memory of Janet Hamilton (1795–1873), the poetess. C. is the principal seat of the iron trade in Scotland, and has a large proportion of the blast furnaces of the country, and works for all kinds of finished iron. The manufacture of railway waggons, boilers, tubes, oakum, bricks, tiles, firebrick, and fireclay goods is carried on. It is a busy, smoke-begrimed place, by day filled with the roar of machinery and active trade, and at night presenting a weird appearance, lighted up with the glow of furnaces and engine-fires. The railway communications are most complete. In its growth C. has absorbed a number of small country vils. which now form part of the to.

Coatdyke, vil., pas. of Old and New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of Airdrie.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coaley	Coaley Junction	195	654
Coalpit Heath	Yate (3)	209	1781
Coal Island	Dungannon (3)	103	785
Coalsnaughton	Tillicoultry (2)	422	888
Coalton of Balgonie	Cupar (2)	432	568
Coaltown	West Wemyss (1)	420	381
Coalville	Coalville (1)	113	2692
Coanwood	Coanwood	309	146
Coatbridge	Coatbridge	392	30034

Coate (1), ha., pa. of Durrington (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Worthing.

Coate (2), ha., pa. of Chisledon, N. Wilts., about 1 S.E. of Swindon.

Coate Easton, ti., pa. of and 1½ S. from Bishops Cannings (q.v.), Mid Wilts.

Coates (1), pa., N.W. Lincs., 7 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 950; soil and subsoil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Edith is principally Perp. with Norm. remains. The chancel is divided from the nave by a Perp. carved oak screen, with a rood-loft above. The font is an ancient one. In the church is a mural medallion monument in marble, dated 1653; there are also several brasses and slabs commemorating the Butler family.

Coates (2), pa. and vil. on the Thames and Severn Canal, E. Gloucs., 3½ S.W. of Cirencester; ac. 2,514; soil various, overlying rock. The church of St. Matthew is Trans., E. Eng., and Perp., and has a Norm. font-bowl, a trefoil-headed piscina, and a rood-screen with tracery and beaded carving. *Trewsbury* is a seat on the site of an old encampment.

Coates (3), pa. on the Rother navigation, W. Sussex, 3 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 347; soil light, overlying gravel. The church (of unknown dedication) is E. Eng., and possesses a 16th-cent. chalice. *C. Castle* is a seat with a fine view.

Coates (4), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Whittlesey (q.v.), N.W. Cambs. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1840, is a brick structure.

Coates (5), tp. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Barnoldswick, W.R. Yorks., 7½ S.W. of Skipton; ac. 633.

Coates (6), ha., pa. of and near Winchcomb (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Coates (7), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from the vil. of Habblesthorpe (q.v.), N. Notts.

Coates (8), ha., pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Barnsley.

Coates, Great, pa. and vil. on the Humber, N. Lincs., 2½ W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 2,777, water 1,699; soil rich alluvial, overlying blue drift-clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1865, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and contains numerous brasses to the memory of members of the Barnardiston, or Barnardston, family. One of those in the chancel, dated 1503, bears a representation of the Resurrection. Both in the chancel window and in that in the east of the north aisle are shields of arms in old stained glass. In a field to the south-west of the church, called the "Hall Close," are traces of the moats formerly surrounding Great Cotes, for several centuries one of the seats of the baronial house of Barnardiston.

Coates, Little, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 1 W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 1,119; soil alluvial and loam, overlying drift-clay. The small church of St. Michael is principally Perp. The pa. has an abundant supply of good water from a number of natural springs, locally known as "blow wells." A large quantity of this water is now forced, by steam-power, into the Scartho reservoir of the Great Grimsby Water Works, a distance of rather more than a mile.

Coates, North, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, N. Lincs., 9 N.E. of Louth; ac. 4,101, including 2,040 water; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1865, is E. Eng.

Coatflatt, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Coatgill, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Coatham, East, eccl. pa., to., and watering-place at the mouth of the Tees, pa. of Kirk Leatham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Guisbrough. Christ Church (1854) is in E. Eng. style, and is finished inside with carved Caen stone. The endowed grammar school, founded 1700 at Kirk Leatham, was removed here in 1869, when the present fine building was erected. Other buildings include a convalescent home (established in 1861, and since enlarged), public hall (built in 1846 for a railway station), coastguard station, and a splendid pier. The sands are extensive, affording excellent bathing. Some fisheries are carried on.

Coatham Mundeville, tp. and vil. on the Skerne, pa. of Haughton-le-Skerne (q.v.), S. Dur., 4½ N. of Darlington; ac. 1,631. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, rebuilt 1865, is in E. Eng. style. *Coatham Hall* and *Coatham Hall Garth* are seats.

Coatham, West, pl., pa. of Kirk Leatham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., adjoining East Coatham.

Coathill (1). [COTEHILL-WITH-CUMWHINTON.]

Coathill (2), ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Coaton, tp., Northants. [COTON.]

Coats (1), *q.s.* pa., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., partly included in Coatbridge. The church is in Gothic style.

Coats (2), part of Cambuslang (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4 S.E. of Glasgow.

Coatsaw Moor, tp., pa. of Heighington (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N.W. of Darlington.

Coatyards, tp., pa. of Nether Witton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7½ N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 236.

Cobairdy, estate, pa. of Forgue (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 5 N.E. of Huntly. The mansion-house is a modern erection.

Cobbinshaw, or **Cobinshaw,** vil. with railway station, pa. of West Calder (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc., 18 S.W. of Edinburgh. The C. Reservoir is in the neighbourhood.

Cobbler, The. [BEN ARTHUR.]

Cober. [LOO.]

Cobhall, vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Allensmore (q.v.), S. Herefords.

Cobham (1), pa. and vil. on Watling Street, Mid Kent, 4 S.E. of Gravesend; ac. 3,056; soil light, overlying chalk. The collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng. and Perp., and has two wood screens, triple Dec. canopied sedilia, an octagonal canopied piscina, and an aumbry; and some

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. LON. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Coates (1)	Stow Park (2)	141	54
Coates (2)	Tetbury (2)	92	450
Coates (3)	Petworth (3)	55	84
Coates (4)	Whittlesey (1½)	95	1321
Coates (5)	Thornton (2)	226	70
Coates, Great	Great Coates	157	217
Coates, Little	Great Coates (1)	157	55

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. LON. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Coates, North	Grimsby (3)	155	262
Coatham, East	Eston Grange (2)	241	3681
Coatham Mundeville	Aycliffe (2)	237	143
Coats (1)	Coatbridge	393	5807
Coatyards	Ewesley (1)	304	7
Cobbinshaw	Cobbinshaw	381	309
Cobham (1)	Sole Street (1½)	27	968

fragments of statuary were discovered on a wall staircase. In the chancel are oak stalls and specimens of 14th-cent. tilting armour. The church contains many brasses, one of which is a palimpsest; there are also stone coffin-slabs with crosses, and a fine altar-tomb to the third Baron Cobham (1558), with carved and emblazoned figures. Among the charities is C. College, founded 1596, a Perp. building round a quadrangle, and containing 20 almshouses. The pa. formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Cobham, and Lord Lyttelton now derives his title of Viscount from the place. *C. Hall* (an Elizabethan house with a good picture gallery and a gilt hall, open to visitors, in a park of 1,800 ac. and 7 miles round, with deer, a heronry, and fine timber) is the seat of Lord Darnley. Upon a hill in the park is a mausoleum, hitherto unused.

Cobham (2), pa. and vil. on the Mole, W. Surrey, 6½ W. of Epsom; ac. 5,332, water 56; soil gravel, overlying London clay and sand. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., and there are

COBHAM, FROM THE CHURCHYARD.

Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a Working Men's Hall, a Home of Rest for governesses, and a similar institution for servants. There were iron-works here, but these have been turned into saw-mills. *C. Park* (through which the Mole flows), *Hatchford*, *Knowle Hill*, *Poynters*, *Pyports*, and *The Hut* are seats.

Cobham Terrace, pl., pa. of Swanscombe (q.v.), N.W. Kent, about 3 E. of Dartford.

Cobholm Island, vil., although in the pa. of Great Yarmouth (q.v.), it is in the county of Suff.

Cobley, ha., pa. of Tardebigg (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2 S.E. of Bromsgrove.

Cobo Bay, on the west side of Guernsey, about 3 N.W. from St. Peter Port.

Cobridge, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Burslem (q.v.), N. Staffs. Christ Church, built 1839, is in E. Eng. style.

Cochno, hill, stream, and loch, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc. The hill (1,140 ft.) lies 2 N.W. of Duntocher. The loch is half a mile long, and is situated at the north-east side of the hill. The stream issues from the loch, and, after flowing 2½ S., falls into the Duntocher Burn at Duntocher.

Cochrage Muir, heathy plateau, pa. of Blairgowrie (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Blairgowrie. It was formerly much resorted to for peat-cutting, but suffered great damage by a fire which broke out in the summer of 1826, and smouldered until extinguished by the wet weather of the succeeding winter.

Cochrane, ancient bar., now included in the pa of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc. Between the 14th and 18th cents. it belonged to the family of Cochrane, and gave the title of baron to the Earls of Dundonald.

Cockairney, estate, pa. of Dalgetty (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 1½ W. of Aberdour. *C. House* is a seat.

Cockayne Hatley, pa. and vil., N.E. Beds., 5½ N.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,161; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of John the Baptist (restored 1889) is Dec. and Perp. Almost the entire length of the chancel is decorated with carved oak, depicting, in high relief, medallion busts of many of the later saints of the Roman Catholic Church. This fine woodwork was formerly in the Abbey of Alne, near Charleroi, until its destruction at the close of the 18th cent. The twenty-four stalls in the chancel have misereres attached to them, and are ornamented with carved inlaid blackwood, worked in 1689. The oak communion-rail has four compartments of carvings typical of the Eucharist. The pulpit was carved in 1559, and is ornamented with the figures of the Four Evangelists. The nave contains a piscina that was formerly in the chancel. There is some fine screen-work in the north aisle.

Cock Beck, stream, W.R. Yorks., rises at Aberford, flows 10 N.E., and falls into the Wharfe below Tadcaster. The battle of Towton (1461) was fought upon its banks, when it ran blood.

Cock Bevington, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Salford Priors (q.v.), S.W. Warws.

Cockburnlaw, hill (1,065 ft.), pa. of and 4 N.W. from Duns, Mid Berws., Sc. It is formed of granite, rising from amid a great expanse of greywacke, and is crowned by the remains of an ancient fort. On one of its sides is Edinshall, one of the only three brochs existing south of the Caledonian Canal.

Cockburnspath, pa. and vil. on the coast, N. Berws., Sc., 7 S.E. of Dunbar; ac. 12,652; soil generally light, and about half the surface arable. Sandstone capable of standing great heat is quarried. The pa. church, restored 1875–6, dates from at least 1163. There is a United Presbyterian church and a public school. An old market cross stands in the vil.; C. Tower is a ruined stronghold; several ancient camps occur, and Roman remains have been found.

Cockbury, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Winchcomb (q.v.), E. Glouc.s.

Cocken, tp. on the Wear, pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N. Dur., 3½ N.E. of Durham; ac. 465, water 23. Coal is worked. *C. Hall* is a seat, and was formerly the dwelling-place of a settlement of Teresian nuns.

Cockenzie, *q.s.* pa. and vil. (the vil. is also known as **C. and Port Seton**) on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Tranent (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 1 N.E. of Prestonpans. The church dates from 1838, and there is a Free church, and a public school. Salt is largely manufactured, coal exported, and an active seafishery carried on. The harbour, at Port Seton, is a concrete structure with fine piers, and covers

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cobham (2)	Cobham (1½)	19	2978
Cobridge	Cobridge	149	5424
Cockayne Hatley	Potton (3)	75	104
Cockburnspath	Cockburnspath	359	1112
Cocken	Durham (4)	254	176
Cockenzie, *q.s.* pa.	Prestonpans (2)	386	1716
Cockenzie, vil.	Prestonpans (2)	386	1578

nearly 8 acres. The place has been much improved, a new vil. having, practically, been erected since 1881. Here the Highlanders discovered General Cope's military chest after his defeat at Prestonpans. *C. House* is a seat.

Cocker (1), stream, W. Cumb., rises on Borrowdale Hause, flows 15 N.N.W. through Buttermere, Cumnock Water, and the Lorton Valley, and falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cocker (2), stream, N. Lancs., flows 5 miles, and falls into Morecambe Bay at Cockerham.

Cockerham, pa., tp., and vil. on the Cocker and the Lancaster Canal, N.Lancs., 6 S. of Lancaster; ac. of pa. 14,750 (water 547), of tp. 5,562; soil moss, sand, and gravel, overlying clay. Part of the peaty area is still unreclaimed and waste, but root-crops are raised upon the remainder. The church of St. Michael (founded 1200, and partially rebuilt 1814) is E. Eng., and contains a couple of brasses. *Crookhey* is a modern mansion in Elizabethan style.

Cockerington, North, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3½ N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,750; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. No traces of the church remain. There is an almshouse of six tenements for poor persons belonging to the pa., founded in 1670.

Cockerington, South, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,880; soil mixed, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1873, is Late Perp., and contains a 17th-cent. alabaster tomb with effigy. Near is a tablet with figures. The chancel contains a closed priest's door and a piscina; there is also a fine carved oak screen, and in the north wall of the nave is a stoup.

Cockermouth, tp. (with two eccl. pas.) and mkt. to. (M. & S.) at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker (both here spanned by bridges), pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 25 S.W. of Carlisle; ac. 2,425. It is situated between two hills, in a fertile and pleasant-looking country. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1853 in Dec. style, and contains a fine stained-glass window in memory of Wordsworth. Christchurch is in Norm. style. Here are also Roman Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. There is a Free Grammar School (1676), and here is the Cumberland County Industrial School (1881). The public buildings include the public hall and court-house, market-house, cattle market, workhouse, almshouses, and Mechanics' Institute. In the Main Street is a statue to Lord Mayo, formerly M.P. for C., afterwards Viceroy of India, assassinated in the Andaman Islands (1872). In the to. are two woollen factories, four tanneries, iron foundry and engineering works, and agricultural machine works. There are fortnightly fairs and important periodical sales of horses, cattle, etc. Overlooking the town are the remains of the ancient castle founded soon after the Conquest. It was surprised by the Scots in 1387, became the prison of Mary Queen of Scots in 1568, and was dismantled, after a month's siege in 1648, by the Parliamentarians, a portion being restored for a private residence.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cockerham, pa.	Bay Horse (2)	224	3182
Cockerham, tp.	Bay Horse (2)	224	705
Cockerington, North	Louth (4)	141	210
Cockerington, South	Louth (4)	141	245
Cockermouth	Cockermouth	311	5464
C'kermouth Division	.....	.....	63590
Cockersand Abbey	Lancaster	230	46

Cockermouth Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Cumberland. It is in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Cockersand Abbey, pa. at the confluence of the Cocker and the Lune, N. Lancs., 6½ S.W. of Lancaster; ac. 346; soil various, overlying clay. Here is the octagon chapter-house of the Premonstratensian abbey of St. Mary, founded at the end of the 12th cent.

Cockerton, tp. and vil. on the Cocker Beck, pa. of Darlington (q.v.), S. Dur., partly within the mun. bor.; ac. 1,808. The national school is endowed.

Cockett, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Swansea, W. Glamorgs. The vil. has a chapel-of-ease and some cottage homes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the brick-works and colliery.

Cockey, the old name, still in local use, for Ainsworth (q.v.).

Cockfield (1), pa. and tp., S. Dur., 7 N.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. of pa. 4,491, of tp. 1,765; soil disintegrated sandstone and shale of the Coal Measures, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1868, is E. Eng. Coal is worked.

Cockfield (2), pa. and vil. on the Brent, S.W. Suff., 7 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 3,626; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1879) is Dec. and Perp., and contains a handsome monument and fragments of stained glass. In the pa. are traces of a Roman encampment.

Cock Forsters or **Fosters,** vil., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx., 2 E. of New Barnet. [Trent Park.]

Cockhampstead, ha., pa. of Braughing (q.v.), N.E. Herts., 4 N.W. of Bishop Stortford.

Cockhill, ti., pa. of and near Castle Cary (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Cock Hill, ha., pa. of Moor Monkton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of York.

Cocking, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 3 S. of Midhurst; ac. 2,598; soil chalky, overlying clay and rock. The church (of unknown dedication) is E. Eng. and Dec. The pa. figures in Domesday as "Cochinges," and the manor was given by William I. to Roger Montgomery. It then passed to the Fitzalans, who held it till Elizabeth's time.

Cockington, pa. (formerly mkt. to.) and sub. of Torquay, E. Dev.; ac. 1,209; soil red loam. The church of SS. George and Mary (partly restored 1882–83) is Perp. The stalls are in carved oak, and there are portions of the original stained glass preserved in some of the windows. There are almshouses, and the Chelston Convalescent Home for Working Women, built 1888, in Gothic style. *C. Court*, with a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Cocklade, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Wedmore (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Cocklarks, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Purleigh (q.v.), E. Essex.

Cocklaw (1), tp., pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4½ N. of Hexham; ac. 3,759.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cockerton	Darlington (1½)	232	3108
Cockfield (1), pa.	Cockfield	270	2266
Cockfield (1), tp.	Cockfield	270	1572
Cockfield (2), pa.	Cockfield	70	926
Cocking	Cocking	63	449
Cockington	Torquay (1)	215	1718
Cocklaw (1)	Hexham (4¼)	289	154

Cocklaw (2), pl. on the South Medwin, pa. of Walston (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., about 4 E. of Lanark. Here is a circular camp occupying a commanding situation, defended by ditches and two circular mounds, one within the other, and measuring 201 ft. in diameter within the inner circle.

Cocklaw Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of Cavers (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Hawick.

Cockle, stream, N.E. Linliths., Sc., falls into the Firth of Forth within the policies of Dalmeny.

Cockleford, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Elkstone (q.v.). Mid Glouc.s.

Cockle Gat, north entrance to Yarmouth Roads, Norf. It is 1 mile broad, and the water is from 5 to 10 fathoms deep. A light-vessel, with a revolving light visible 10 miles, is stationed at the eastern extremity.

Cockle Park, small tp. commanding fine views of the German Ocean, pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 N. of Morpeth; ac. 1,407.

Cocklerue, or **Cuckold-le-Roi**, eminence (912 ft.), pas. of Linlithgow and Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Linlithgow. A fine view is obtained from its summit.

Cockle Shoal, sandbank off Caister, N. Norf., 3 N. of Yarmouth.

Cockley Beck, stream, S. Cumb., falls into the Duddon at the head of Seathwaite and at the foot of Wrynose Fell. It has a very impetuous current.

Cockley Cley, pa., S.W. Norf., 4 S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 4,312; soil sandy, overlying loam. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is now a cottage. *Cley Hall* is a seat.

Cocknage, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Trentham (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Cock of Arran, hill (976 ft.), pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), at the north extremity of the island of Arran, Butes., Sc. It forms a well-known landmark for mariners, and is composed of red sandstone. There is a freestone quarry at its foot.

Cockpen, pa. and vil., E. Edins., Sc., 7½ S.E. of Edinburgh; ac. 2,950; soil various. Sandstone and limestone prevail, coal is worked, and copperas has been found. The church (1820) is in the Perp. style, and there are Free church and public schools. C. is well known through Lady Nairne's humorous song, "The Laird of Cockpen." *Dalhousie Castle* and *Hillhead House* are mansions.

Cockpool, old fortress, pa. of Ruthwell (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Comlongan Castle.

Cockshot, hill, S.W. Cumb., near Keswick, commanding a good view of Derwentwater.

Cockshutt, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop. The church of SS. Simon and Jude was rebuilt 1777, and restored 1886. *Frankton Grange* is a seat.

Cocks Tor, hill (1,472 ft.), pa. of Tavy St. Peter (q.v.), S.W. Dev., about 4 E.N.E. of Tavistock.

Cockthorpe (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 4 N.E. of Walsingham; ac. 514; soil mixed, overlying marl and clay. The church of All Saints is chiefly E. Eng., and contains two monuments and brasses dated 1615 and 1639. The seats bear the date 1642. In the vil. are traces of the ruins of the once magnificent residence of the Calthorpe family. Three 17th-cent. admirals—Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Minns—were born in this pa.

Cockthorpe (2), ha. on the Windrush, pa. of Ducklington (q.v.), W. Oxon, 2 S. of Witney.

Cockum, stream, Berws. and Edins., Sc., rises in the pa. of Channelkirk, flows 4½ miles, and falls into the Gala near Stow. It affords excellent trout-fishing.

Cockwood, ha., pa. of Dawlish (q.v.), S. Dev., 6 E. of Chudleigh.

Codale Tarn, at the head of Easedale, N.W. Westmd., 6 N.E. of Ambleside.

Codbro, quarter, pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), S.W. Warws., 4 N.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

Coddenham, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 S.E. of Needham Market; ac. 2,719; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1888) is Gothic, and contains some good monuments.

Coddington (1), pa. and tp., W. Chesh., 9 S.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,022, of tp. 1,421; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1833) is a small stone edifice. Near it stands an ancient tumulus 80 yards in circumference. *Bechin* is an old mansion, now a farmhouse.

Coddington (2), pa. and vil., E. Notts., 2½ E. of Newark; ac. 1,850; soil clay, and gravel in parts, overlying blue lias, marl, and gravel. The church of All Saints (till rebuilt 1864) was E. Eng. and Dec., and retains some of the ancient features. *C. Hall* and *C. House* are seats.

Coddington (3), pa. on the border of Worcs., E. Herefords., 3½ N. of Ledbury; ac. 1,076; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has a piscina. Hops are grown here. *C. Court* is a seat.

Coddington (4), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Crich (q.v.), Mid Derbys.

Coddon Hill, eminence (623 ft.), N. Dev., 2 S. of Barnstaple.

Codford St. Mary, pa. on the Wiley, S. Wilts., 7 S.E. of Warminster; ac. 2,123; soil light chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is chiefly of the Trans. period, and the chancel-arch is Norm. work. A circular earthwork, surrounded by a vallum and fosse, and called Oldbury Camp, is situated on the summit of Codford Hill.

Codford St. Peter, pa. on the Wiley, S. Wilts.; ac. 1,611; soil light chalk loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Peter (restored 1864) is Dec., and contains sedilia and a quaint Saxon sculptured stone.

Codicote, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 5 S.W. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cockle Park	Morpeth (2)	288	27
Cockley Cley	Swaffham (3)	111	221
Cockpen	Dalhousie (2)	388	4495
Cockshutt	Ellesmere (3)	182	701
Cockthorpe (1)	Wells (6)	128	67
Coddenham	Needham (3)	77	801
Coddington (1), pa.	Tattenhall (5)	177	257
Coddington (1), tp.	Tattenhall (5)	177	106
Coddington (2)	Newark (2½)	120	553
Coddington (3)	Ledbury (3½)	133	168
Codford St. Mary	Codford	112	322
Codford St. Peter	Codford	112	260
Codicote	Welwyn (3)	22	1123

Stevenage; ac. 2,532; soil chalk and flint, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng., and has a south chapel dating from 1312. *The Node* is a seat.

Codling Bank, or **Codling Ridges,** off the coast of Newcastle bar., E. co. Wick., Ir., 10 N.E. of Wicklow Head. Four and a half miles off it is the Codling Bank lightship, showing a bright red revolving light visible 9 miles.

Codnor, ha., pa. of Heanor (q.v.), E. Derbys., 2 E. of Ripley.

Codnor and Loscoe, tp., pa. of Heanor (q.v.); ac. 1,931; and eccl. pa., extending into the pas. of Codnor Park, Denby, and Pentrich. The church of St. James (1844) is in Gothic style. Most of the men are employed in the large collieries in the neighbourhood.

Codnor Gate, ha., pa. of Heanor (q.v.), E. Derbys., ½ N. of Codnor.

Codnor Park, pa. on the Erewash and Cromford Canals, E. Derbys., 3 E. of Ripley; ac. 1,458; soil clay, overlying marl and clay. Some ruins still remain of C. Castle, which formerly belonged to the Lords Grey of Codnor, and was surrounded by a park of 1,500 ac. It is now the property of the Butterley Company, who have laid out 7 ac. as a recreation ground. On the top of a hill in the centre of this is a stone column 70 ft. high, with a flight of steps inside leading to a gallery which commands a wide view. There is an Institute. The pa. has many blast furnaces and ironworks, and steel and iron are smelted, ironstone and coal being abundant. Most of the inhabitants work at the collieries or the ironworks.

Codrington, ha., pa. of Wapley (q.v.), W. Glouc., 2 S. of Chipping Sodbury.

Codsall, vil., pa. of Codsall and Oaken (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 N W. of Wolverhampton.

Codsall and Oaken, pa. and vil. near the border of Salop and on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, W. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 2,580; soil arable, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (rebuilt) is Norm. and later periods, and has a good Norm. doorway and a 17th-cent. altar-tomb with figures, and there is a carved wooden ceiling. *Oaken House* and *Pendryl Hall* are seats.

Codsall Wood, vil., pa. of Codsall and Oaken (q.v.), W. Staffs., 6 N.W. of Wolverhampton.

Cod's Head, promontory in the estuary of the Kenmare, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 28 W. of Bantry.

Coe, river, N. Args., Sc., flows through Glencoe amid scenery of the greatest grandeur, and falls into Loch Leven at Invercoe. Sea and common trout and salmon are abundant. Here a party of the MacDonalds were massacred during the reign of William III. Tradition makes its banks the birthplace of Ossian.

Coedana, pa., Mid Anglesey, 2 S.E. of Lanerchymedd; ac. 1,627; soil moderately fertile, overlying various rocks, Silurian prevailing. The church is a very ancient and plain building.

Coedcanlass, pa. on the Cleddau estuary, S. Pembs., 7 S.W. of Narberth; ac. 842, tidal water and foreshore 280; soil various; Coal Measure rocks prevail. The ruined castle was a stronghold of the Percival family, who owned the place.

Coedenloe, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Hawarden (q.v.), E. Flints. Here the vanguard of the English army under Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh, led by the sons of Owen Gwynedd, 1157.

Coedfrank, tp. and vil. on the Neath Canal, pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 1 N. of Neath; ac. 3,681, water 31, and tidal water and foreshore 1,120. Here are large copper-works and mines.

Coedgain, ha., pa. of Langwnnor (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 4 S.E. of Carmarthen.

Coedkernew, pa., S. Mon., 4 S.W. of Newport; ac. 765; soil loam, overlying clay. All Saints' Church is in E. Eng. style. The high road from Newport to Cardiff commands fine views of the Went Loog Level and the opposite coast of the Bristol Channel.

Coedlasson, ha., pa. of Nantmel (q.v.), Mid Radnors., 4½ S.E. of Rhayader.

Coedtalog, ha., pa. of Llanerfyl (q.v.), N.W. Montgoms., 4½ N.W. of Llanfair.

Coedwrg, ha. near Llangollen, pa. of Llantysilio (q.v.), S. Denbighs.

Coed-y-Bwnydd, ancient encampment, Mid Mon., 4 N. by W. of Usk, 1,440 ft. in circumference.

Coed-y-Paen, ha., pa. of Llangibby (q.v.), Mid Mon.

Coed-y-Park, ha., pa. of Llandegai (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 2 S.E. of Bangor.

Coed-y-Ralth, tp., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N.W. Salop.

Coffinswell, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 4 S.E. of Newton Abbot; ac. 1,126; soil red loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew is Perp. and partly E. Eng. There is an aumbry, an E. Eng. font, and an arcade of four arches dividing the north aisle from the chancel. (The pa., formerly called Well, is said to have derived its present prefix from the family name of former owners of the property.)

Cofton, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Dawlish and Kenton (q.v.), E. Dev., 3 N. of Dawlish. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary was restored 1839; the church plate includes a remarkable cup of octagonal form, composed of double plaques of mother-of-pearl which is said to have formed part of the booty found on a Spanish vessel.

Cofton Hackett. [COSTON HACKETT.]

Cogan, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 4½ S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 616; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church of St. Peter contains monuments to members of the Herbert family, of which *C. Pill*, now in a state of decay, was the seat.

Cogdean, ha., pa. of Sturminster Marshall (q.v.), E. Dorset, 2 S.W. of Wimborne Minster.

Cogden, moorland tract and ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., near Reeth.

Cogenhoe, pa. and vil. on the Nene, E. Northants., 5¼ E. of Northampton; ac. 960; soil mixed. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Perp., and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Codnor & Loscoe, tp.	Ripley (1)	138	3848
C. & Loscoe, ec. pa.	Ripley (1)	138	4518
Codnor Park	Codnor Park	133	1077
Codsall and Oaken	Codsall	146	1436
Coedana	Llanerchymedd (2)	256	234
Coedcanlass	Haverfordwest (6)	264	100

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coedfrank	Neath (1)	196	4029
Coedkernew	Newport (5)	151	135
Coffinswell	Kingskerswell (1½)	212	200
Cofton	Woodbury Road (2)	176	401
Cogan	Cogan	166	1627
Cogenhoe	Billing (1)	71	447

retains stoup, credence, aumbry, and a 13th-cent. tomb with stone figure of a knight in chain mail. The church possesses also a black-letter Bible and a worked Elizabethan altar-cloth. There is much ironstone in the pa., and a white sand which is useful for pottery. Shoes are made here.

Cogges, or **Coggs,** pa. on the Windrush, Mid Oxon., adjoining Witney; ac. 2,285; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Trans. and Dec., and has a canopied piscina. Among the monuments is an altar-tomb, panelled and decorated with the symbols of the Evangelists, and having recumbent figures. The vicarage house embodies part of an ancient Benedictine priory formerly subject to the Abbey of Fécamp.

Coggeshall, to. on the river Blackwater, pas. of Great and Little Coggeshall (q.v.), E. Essex, 6 E. of Braintree. The to., situated partly on the river-side and partly upon the slope of a hill, is very ancient, and was once a Roman station. A market was chartered by Henry III., but it is now of no importance. There are reading-rooms with libraries, and among the industries are the manufactures of tambour lace, clothing, and velvet, of isinglass and gelatine; and brewing and malting are carried on. The to. possesses a good clock-tower.

Coggeshall, Great, pa. on the north bank of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 13 N.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,638; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula is Perp., and has sedilia and piscina, with an E. Eng. font (brought from another church) and a good modern reredos; the interior of the church is richly carved and decorated. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Independent chapels, the last of which is said to have been founded by Oliver Cromwell's chaplain. The cemetery of 3 ac. is near the church. *Holfield Grange,* on the old Roman road, is a seat.

Coggeshall, Little, pa. on the south bank of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 13 N.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,014; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is ruined, and was for a time used as a barn. It has sedilia and some remains of painting. It is near the site of a Cistercian abbey of Our Lady founded in 1142, and the ruins of this abbey form a good specimen of mediæval brickwork. There is an old Tudor house on the river-bank; and an artificial bed of the river, made to feed the abbey mill, is crossed by an ancient bridge of three arches joining Great and Little C.

Coggs. [COGGES.]

Coginan, ha., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 8 N.E. of Aberystwith. The lead-mines in the neighbourhood are among the most important in the Principality.

Cogrieburn, pl. with public school, pa. of Johnstone (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., about 7 N.W. of Lockerbie.

Cogshall, tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Northwich; ac. 520. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cogsmill, ha. with public school, pa. of Cavers (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Hawick.

Cohaw, ha. with public school, pa. of Drumgoon (q.v.), N.W. co. Cav., Ir., near Cootehill.

Coigach, dis. and ha. on the coast, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 24 N.W. of Ullapool. The dis. has an area of about 155 square miles, and includes much varied and romantic Highland scenery.

Coilantogle, ford on the Teith, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. Here Scott, in "The Lady of the Lake," placed the scene of the combat between FitzJames and Roderick Dhu. A huge sluice belongs to the Glasgow Water Works.

Coille, or **Caisteal Coille,** broch on the Black Water, pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 7 N.W. of Brora.

Coilsfield, estate on the Water of Faile, pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Tarbolton, W. Ayrs., Sc. Here is a mound said to have been the burial-place of King Coil; on being opened, it was found to contain funeral urns. *C. House* was celebrated by Burns in his lines to "Highland Mary," under the name of "the Castle of Montgomerie." Considerable alterations have been made since the time of the poet, and it is now a fine mansion in Classical style.

Coiltie, river, N. Invs., Sc., issues from Loch-nam-Meur on the side of Mealfourvonie, and rushes down a steep bed, through romantic scenery, passing through Loch Aolaich, and falling into Loch Ness at Drumnadrochit. It is full of small trout.

Coire, loch, pa. of Daviot and Dunlichity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 10½ S.W. of Inverness. It has a length of 5 furlongs, with a width of 2¾ furlongs, contains trout, and drains into Loch Ruthven.

Coire-nam-Meann, loch, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Loch Leam-na-Clavan, into which it drains by a small burn.

Coire-na-Sith, loch, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 8 W. of Loch Naver, into which it drains. It is 4 furlongs by 3½ furlongs.

Coiresalach, waterfall on the Broom, pa. of Loch-broom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., within 5 miles of the head of Loch Broom.

Coir-na-Fearn and Ben Armine, deer forest, pas. of Farr and Clyne (q.v.), Mid Suths., Sc., 12 W. of Kinbrace; ac. 35,840.

Coir-nan-Ceud Creagh, valley on the road between Kinlochewe and Torridon, pa. of Gairloch, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 45 W. of Dingwall. Here are numerous cairns, probably the memorial of a clan battle.

Coir-nan-Uriskin (= "the Cavern of the Goblin," from its grandeur), chasm in the side of Ben Venue, between Loch Katrine and Bealach-nam-Bo, pa. of Aberfoyle, S.W. Perths., Sc. It is mentioned by Scott in "The Lady of the Lake."

Cokeham, ha., pa. of Sompting (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 N.E. of Worthing.

Cokehill, pl., pa. of and 3½ E. from Inkberrow (q.v.), E. Worcs. There is a chapel-of-ease here. In the 13th cent. a convent was founded here, of which some traces remain.

Coker. [COKER, NORTH.]

Coker, East, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 2 S.W. of Yeovil; ac. 2,078; soil sandy loam, overlying clay and sandy loam. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and contains several mural tablets and brasses dating from early in the 18th cent. There are almshouses. Some tesselated pavement and the

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cogges	Witney (1)	75	782
Coggeshall, Great	Kelvedon (2½)	42	2730
Coggeshall, Little	Kelvedon (2½)	42	379
Cogshall	Northwich (3½)	172	86
Coigach, dis.	Garve (40)	620	1074
Coker, East	Sutton Bingham (¾)	125	863

foundations of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1753. The ancient manor-house is now used as a farmhouse; but many portions of the original Perp. building still remain, and include some handsome windows and a spacious two-storied porch with a recessed and moulded entrance-arch.

Coker, North, pl., pa. of and ½ N. from Coker, East (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Cokers Frome, ha., pa. of Holy Trinity, Dorchester (q.v.), S. Dorset, about ½ N. from the to.

Coker, West, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Yeovil; ac. 1,367; soil loam and sand, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Martin (restored 1864) is Perp. and E. Dec., and contains a monument with two female figures kneeling. There is an almshouse (founded 1719) for six poor persons. The manufacture of twine is the principal industry. *West Coker House* and *West Coker Manor House* (the latter dating from the 14th cent.) are seats.

Cokethorpe. [COCKTHORPE (2).]

Colan, pa., E. Cornw., 4 S.W. of St. Columb Major; ac. 2,049; soil clay-slate, overlying same. The church of St. Colan is E. Eng. and Perp., and has remains of rood-stairs and screen. There is a brass (1575) of John Cosowarth, with figures of himself (in armour), his wife, and eight children, and one (1572) with figures of Francis Bluet, his wife, and twenty-two children. In the pa. is an ancient divining-well, into which people formerly threw wooden crosses to test their coming fortunes.

Colaton Raleigh, pa. and vil. on the Otter, E. Dev., 3 W. of Sidmouth; ac. 3,757; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. John Baptist (rebuilt, except tower and an arcade, 1875) is in E. Eng. style. The font is Norm., and a piscina is still preserved.

Colbost, ha. on Loch Follart, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Dunvegan.

Colburn, or **Colbourn,** tp. and vil., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Hipswell; ac. 1,537.

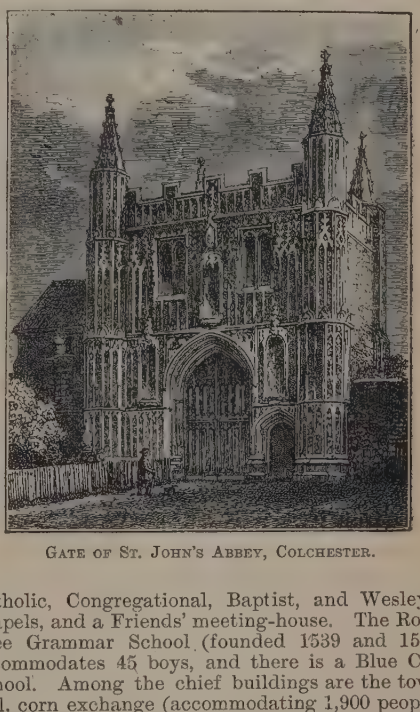
Colbury, eccl. pa. and ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 W. of Southampton. Christ Church (erected 1870) is in the E. Eng. style. *Langley Manor* is a picturesque seat.

Colby (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 16 N. of Norwich; ac. 1,101; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Giles is Perp.; the east window has old stained glass.

Colby (2), tp. on the Eden, pa. of Appleby St. Lawrence (q.v.), N.E. Westmd., 1½ N.W. of Appleby.

Colby (3), vil., pa. of Arbory (q.v.), I. of M., 3 N.W. of Castletown.

Colchester, parl. (returning one member) and mun. bof., mkt. to. (S.), head of Co. Co. dis., and river-port on the south bank of the Colne, E. Essex, 17 S.W. of Ipswich. The to. stands upon a slope and height overlooking the Colne, which is navigable from Hythe—a suburb of C.—to the North Sea (15 miles). The port of C. extends from Naze Point—the limit of the port of Harwich—as far as the beginning of the Port of London, and the important oyster-fishery is leased for a term of 99 years to the Colne Fishery Company, six members of the corporation forming part of the board of management. The river is crossed by three bridges. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twenty-four councillors, a high steward, and a recorder. Among the city plate is a silver oyster, which is used as a standard of size in regulating the fishery. There are 4 wards and 16 pas., and many churches, eight of them being within the walls. Those of All Saints and Holy Trinity are Perp., and the latter is the burial-place of William Gilbert, a 17th-cent. electrician. St. James's Dec. church has some 16th-cent. brasses and a tomb with recumbent figure. St. Martin's has some Roman brick-work. An avenue of limes surrounds the churchyard of St. Mary-at-the-Walls. St. Runwald's, an old Saxon and Norm. church, has disappeared. In St. Giles's Church are buried Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, shot by Fairfax in 1648. St. Leonard's-at-Hythe is Perp., with some curious frescoes and niches. There are Roman



GATE OF ST. JOHN'S ABBEY, COLCHESTER.

Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The Royal Free Grammar School (founded 1539 and 1583) accommodates 45 boys, and there is a Blue Coat School. Among the chief buildings are the town-hall, corn exchange (accommodating 1,900 people), corn market, cattle market, Free Library, four clubs, theatre, assembly rooms, General Hospital, the Co. Asylum for Idiots, and fine cavalry and artillery barracks, C. being the head of the Eastern military dis. The Castle Park includes the grounds round the Castle, and there is a new recreation ground at the east end of the town. The principal trade is in agricultural produce, the neighbourhood being prolific in fruit and vegetables. There are manufactures of clothing, boots, shoes, and machines, and iron- and brass-founding and malting and brewing are carried on. C. is thought to be the site of the Roman *Camalodunum*, and many Roman

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coker, West	Sutton B'ham (2¼)	125	892
Colan	Burngullow (9)	282	222
Colaton Raleigh	Lympstone (6)	178	551
Colburn	Catterick Bridge (2)	233	97
Colbury	Southampton (6)	78	982
Colby (1)	Felmingham (1½)	143	276
Colchester	Colchester	52	34559

remains have been preserved. The Castle (built by William II. by Ralph de Gernon, the King's Steward—one of a number of interesting Norman examples) contains a fine collection of Roman antiquities, the museum is in this respect, one of the richest in the Kingdom. The Priory, founded by Archbishop Stephen (d. 1461), during the tenancy of the Free School, is now transformed into a Free Library. St. Botolph's (Decorated Anglo-Norman period) is famous. There remains also the fine gateway of St. John's Abbey (founded by Eudo de Ste. Mère-Église). The Grammar was granted Henry VIII. and the last abbot was hanged in 1539. Colchester suffered somewhat from the earthquake which passed through the east of England in 1884.

Colchester Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Cockfield (q.v.). W. Suff.

Cold Ash, ecel. pa., formed from the pa. of Thatcham (q.v.), S. Berks. The church of St. Mark is a modern brick structure; and in the pa. are a Convalescent Home for Children, and Hill House, a home for waifs and strays, under the management of the Church of England Central Society.

Cold Ashby, pa. and vil., W. Northants, 9 S.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,940; soil light and sandy, resting above sand and gravel in places. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and has a Saxon fragment. The ancient font is a single block of granite, and there is an 18th-cent. sun-dial.

Cold Ashton, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 3 N. of Bath; ac. 2,289; soil clayey and sandy, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Trinity is Perp., and has a carved stone pulpit, in which Bishop Ken(net once preached. A brass in the chancel (1500 commemorates the builder of the church. There is an old encampment on the pa. Hemstead House is Tudor house and Sands Field are seats.

Cold Brayfield, pa. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 2½ E. of Olney; ac. 1,[illegible]; soil various, overlying stone, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Mary restored 1881, is a small Norm. building.

Cold Coniston. [Coniston, Cold.]

Coldcoats, tp. consisting of four farms, pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,073.

Coldcotes (1), ha. consisting of a few farms, pa. of and 4½ E. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Coldcotes (2), ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 S.W. of Clitheroe.

Cold East, ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Ilsington (q.v.), S. Dev.

Cold Eaton, ha., pa. of Ashbourne (q.v.), W. Derbys., 1 N.W. of Alsop-en-le-Dale.

Colden, hill (1,389 ft.), pa. of Braddan, I. of M., about 6 N.W. of Douglas.

Colden Common, ecel. pa., formed from the pas. of Compton and Twyford (q.v.), W. Hants, 4 S.E. of Winchester. The church of the Holy Trinity is in the Trans. style. Brick-making is carried on.

Cold Fair Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Knodishall (q.v.), E. Suff.

Places.	Nearest Rails. Sta., and dist.	Popn.	Popn.
Cold Ash	Hermitage (2)	37	792
Cold Ashby	Yelvertoft (4)	48	226
Cold Ashton	Bath (6)	107	344
Cold Brayfield	Olney 2	66	86
Coldcoats	Newcastle-on-T. (8½)	271	34
Colden Common	Shawford (2½)	62	691
Coldham	Coldham	89	374

Cold Fell, mountain (2,039 ft.), E. Cumb., 12 E. of Carlisle. It is a bleak bare eminence, but from its summit a grand panorama is obtained. The road between Caldew Bridge and Bewcastle Bridge passes over it.

Coldham, ecel. pa., formed from the pa. of Elm, N. Cambs., 7 S.W. of Wisbech. The church of St. Barnabas (built 1850) is in E. Eng. style.

Cold Hanworth, pa. on the Langworth, N. Lincs., 8 N.N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 707; soil loam and clay, resting clay. All Saints Church (1862) is in E. Dec. style. The font belonging to the old church is now standing in the churchyard.

Coldharbour, ecel. pa. and vil., pas. of Capel, Dorking, and Wotton (q.v.), W. Surrey, 4½ S.W. of Dorking. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. There is an endowed school for sixty children.

Cold Harbour (1), on the west bank of the Lea, pa. of and 1 N.N.E. from Harpenden (q.v.), Mid Herts. Many of the women are employed in different branches of the straw hat and bonnet manufactures.

Cold Hatton, tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from High Ercall (q.v.), E. Salop.

Cold Henley, ti., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Hants.

Coldhesledon, tp. on the coast, pa. of Dalton-le-Dale (q.v.), N. Dur., 7½ S. of Sunderland; ac. 1,014.

Cold Hiendley, ha., pa. of Felkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Wakefield.

Cold Higham, pa., S. Northants, 3½ N. of Towcester; ac. [illegible], soil clay and red loam, with substrata. The church of St. Luke is Norm., and has a 14th-cent. altar-tomb with oak figure of a cross-legged knight in plate armour.

Coldhill, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Coldhurst, ecel. pa., forming a suburb of Manchester, pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. Holy Trinity church (1848) is in E. Eng. style.

Coldingham, pa., vil., and inch on the coast, N.E. Berwick, St. 1 N.W. of Eyemouth; ac. 24,021; soil various, overlying Silurian strata, with some trap. The church forms part of the old priory. The vil. is a pleasant-looking little place in a sheltered valley, with United Presbyterian churches and a volunteer drill-hall. Within recent years it has become a favourite resort of sea-bathers. There are several schools. The priory, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, St. Mary, and St. Ebba, was founded (1098) by Edgar King of Scots, and was connected with Durham Cathedral, from which after many struggles, it was taken (1093) and transferred to the Abbey of Dunfermline. It was burnt (1216, 1462), and 1545; battered and disfigured by Cromwell; and latterly the stones have been used in the vil. buildings. The choir was restored (1854-5) with considerable skill and has long been used as the pa. church. The 'loch,' which is a small sheet of water, lies within ½ N.E. of the vil. and close to St. Abb's Head.

Places.	Nearest Rails. Sta., and dist.	Popn.	Popn.
Cold Hanworth	Wickenby (2½)	142	81
Coldharbour	Holmwood (2)	30	545
Coldhesledon	South Heaton (3)	253	682
Cold Higham	Blisworth (3)	63	330
Coldhurst	Molyneux Brow (2)	191	10426
Coldingham, pa.	Reston (3)	349	3016
Coldingham, vil.	Reston (3)	349	492

Coldingham Shore, coast vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Coldingham, N.E. Berws., Sc. There is a public school, and a boat-harbour from which fisheries are followed. Herrings are cured.

Cold Kirby, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Coxwold; ac. 1,617; soil calcareous, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1841) is in Norm. style. C. was occupied by the Romans.

Cold Meece, ha., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Stone.

Cold Newton, tp., pa. of Lowesby (q.v.), E. Leics., 8 N.E. of Leicester.

Cold Norton (1), pa. and vil., prettily situated on a small rivulet, W. Essex, 5 S. of Maldon; ac. 1,692; soil and subsoil strong clay. The church of St. Stephen, in Dec. style, takes the place of a 12th-cent. church, from which were removed to the new church a mural monument (1599), a brass shield with the Cammocke arms, and a brass figure of a female.

Cold Norton (2), tp., pa. of Chebsey (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 S.W. of Stone; ac. 1,309, water 10.

Cold Norton (3), pl., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Chipping Norton (q.v.), W. Oxon. The Priory Farm stands on the site of an Austin priory.

Cold Overton, pa., N. Leics., 4 S.W. of Oakham; ac. 1,657; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. John Baptist is Gothic. *C. O. Hall*, on a height with good view, dates from the reign of Queen Anne, and there is a large rookery on the estate.

Coldred, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 N.W. of Dover; ac. 1,552; soil heavy clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Pancras is Norm. and E. Eng., and stands within a large entrenchment said to have been formed in the 8th cent. by Ceolred, King of Mercia, who aided the men of Kent against Ina, King of Wessex. There is a 17th-cent. brass in the chancel. Among other Roman remains is a supposed Roman well 300 ft. deep.

Coldrey, pa., N. Hants, 5½ N.E. of Alton; ac. 194. It was formerly extra-par., and contains only two inhabited houses.

Coldridge. [COLERIDGE.]

Cold Rowley, ha., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 6½ N.E. of Wolsingham.

Coldshiels. [CAULDSHIELS.]

Coldside, ha., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Canonbie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Coldsmouth and Thompsons Walls, tp. on the borders of Scotland, pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Wooler; ac. 1,340.

Coldstead. [COLSTEAD.]

Coldstone. [LOGIE COLDSTONE.]

Coldstream, pa., to., police burgh, and burgh of barony, on the Tweed, S. Berws., Sc., 13 S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 8,534, water 214; soil good, the bog and waste land having been reclaimed. Sandstone (which is worked) and limestone are the prevailing rocks, and marl and gypsum occur. The church dates from 1795, and there are two United Presbyterian churches, several schools, a town-hall, public library, Mechanics' Institute, Masonic lodge, and working men's club. Ale is brewed. C. early assumed importance, as it was the first ford over the river above Berwick, and by this passage it is

COLDSTREAM.
(From a Photograph by T. Foster, Coldstream.)

highly probable that Roman legions entered Scotland. Edward I. crossed here in the invasion of 1296, and it was the scene of numerous passages by hostile armies from that date down to 1640, when Montrose led the Covenanters into England. Later, it became noted for many irregular and runaway marriages, including that of Lord Brougham. Here, in 1650, General Monk raised the regiment of Coldstream Guards. A priory was founded in the 15th cent., but no trace of it remains.

Coldswood, ha., pa. of St. Lawrence (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 N.W. of Ramsgate.

Cold Waltham, pa. and vil. on the Arun, W. Sussex, 6 S.E. of Petworth; ac. 1,233; soil and subsoil sand. The church of St. Giles is Dec.

Coldwell (1), tp., pa. of Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 305.

Coldwell (2), pl., pa. of and ½ W. from Kingstone (q.v.), S.W. Herefords.

Coldwell Rocks, a lofty and steep range of limestone crags, on the right bank of the Wye, S. Herefords., 4 N.E. of Monmouth. They are covered with woods and copses, and cloven into deep gullies, forming a striking contrast to the hill of Rosemary Topping, which faces them on the Gloucestershire side of the river.

Coldwells, pl. with public school, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., about 10 N.E. of Ellon.

Cold Weston, pa. near the Clee Hills, S. Salop, 7½ N.E. of Ludlow; ac. 670; soil clay and lime, overlying freestone. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and was restored in 1876.

Cole (1), ha., pa. of Pitcombe (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S.W. of Bruton.

Cole (2), ti., pa. of Malmesbury St. Paul (q.v.), N. Wilts., 1 S. of Malmesbury.

Cole (3), rivulet, N.E. Wilts., formed by the union

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Coldingham Shore	Ayton (5)	345	357
Cold Kirby	Thirsk (7)	210	143
Cold Newton	Loseby (2)	136	93
Cold Norton (1)	Cold Norton	37½	183
Cold Norton (2)	Norton Bridge (2)	139	74
Cold Overton	Oakham (3)	94	110
Coldred	Shepherd's Well (1½)	72	161
Coldrey	Bentley (2)	42	15
Coldsmth. & T. Walls	Kirknewton (1)	336	8
Coldstream, pa.	Coldstream	344	2388
Coldstream, to.	Coldstream	344	1535
Cold Waltham	Pulborough (3)	50	338
Coldwell (1)	Scots Gap (2)	299	3
Cold Weston	Ludlow (7½)	162	20

of several streams between Swindon and Wanborough. It flows about 13 N., separating Wilts. and Berks., and joins the Thames at Lechlade.

Cole (4), rivulet, N.W. Warws., flows 18 N.E. to Coleshill, where it meets the Blythe about a mile above the junction of the latter with the Tame.

Colebatch, tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Bishops Castle (q.v.), S. Salop.

Colebrook St. Peter, pa. within the bor. of Winchester (q.v.), Mid Hants; ac. 23.

Colebrooke (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5 W. of Crediton; ac. 4,722; soil clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a fine oak screen with carved panels and tracery. On some of the seats in the north aisle are coats-of-arms (with quaint figures), and on the floor is a stone with an inscription to John Coplestone and his wife (1455, 1457). There were several Roman settlements in this neighbourhood.

Colebrooke (2), ha., pa. of Plympton St. Mary (q.v.), S. Devon. It adjoins the vil. of Plympton.

Colebrooke (3), river, cos. Monagh. and Ferm., Ir., rises in the former co., flows over 20 miles, and falls into Upper Lough Erne, 3 S.W. of Lisnakea.

Colebury, ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 W. of Southampton.

Coleby (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 6 S. of Lincoln; ac. 2,673; soil limestone, overlying clay. The small church of All Saints is principally E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with Norm. and Trans. portions. The south doorway is Norm., and the font is of the same period. *Coleby Hall* was erected in 1628 on the site of a still older manor-house. In the grounds two temples have been erected—the Doric one in honour of the Earl of Chatham; the other, built on the model of the temple of Romulus and Remus at Rome, is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel.

Coleby (2), ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Burton-upon-Stather (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Colecombe, pl., pa. of and ½ N. from Colyton (q.v.), E. Dev. The remains of a castle formerly belonging to the Courtenay family are now used as a farm-house.

Colecleugh, vil., pa. of Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8 S. of West Allen.

Coledale, or **Portingscale,** tp. on the Derwent and Derwentwater, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 N.W. of Keswick.

Coleford (1), mkt. to. (F.) on the border of the Forest of Dean, pa. of Newland (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 5 S.E. of Monmouth. The to. is in the midst of the mining district. The octagonal church of St. John (1821) has ceased to exist, only the tower with clock remaining. The new church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. There are chapel-of-ease and Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and the cemetery of 4 ac. has two mortuary chapels. The Free Grammar School, founded 1626, has 12 foundation scholarships and an almshouse attached to the foundation. The basement of the town-hall is used as a market. Besides the weekly market, there is a monthly cattle market and two fairs for wool, cattle, and cheese.

Coleford (2), eccl. pa. and small to., pa. of Kilmersdon (q.v.), E. Somerset, 7 N.W. of Frome. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. A Temperance Hall was erected in 1866, and in 1879 the Working Men's Reading Room and Institute was opened. There are extensive collieries here. *Newbury House* is a seat.

Coleford (3), ha., pa. of Colebrooke (q.v.), N. Dev., about 4 N.W. of Crediton.

Cole Green, pl., pa. of and 2 W. from Hertingfordbury (q.v.), E. Herts.

Coleham, eccl. pa. and sub. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), Mid Salop. Trinity Church (rebuilt 1885) is in Gothic style.

Cole Henleigh, ti., pa. of and about 3 N.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), W. Hants.

Colehill, pl., pa. of Tagshinny (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 6 S.W. of Edgeworthstown.

Colemere, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Ellesmere, N. Salop. With **Lineal** it forms an eccl. pa. [LINEAL-CUM-COLEMERE.]

Colemore (in Domesday Book "Colemere"), pa., N. Hants, 5 S.W. of Alton; ac. 1,472; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula is Norm. and E. Eng., and has an ancient oak chancel-screen and a Norm. font.

Coleorton, pa., N. Leics., 2 E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,999; soil various. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Gothic, and has some stained glass brought from Rouen. A tomb in the south aisle commemorates Sir Thomas Beaumont and his wife (1646). The pa. possesses some charities, part of which goes to support a free school. There is a colliery and a pottery. *C. Hall*, in fine grounds laid out by the poet Wordsworth, is a stone house with Doric portico. On seats in the grounds are engraved three of Wordsworth's sonnets, and an inscription to Beaumont the poet.

Coleraine (1), bar. on the Bann, N. co. Londy., Ir.; ac. 85,837; soil generally good. It contains seven whole pas. and portions of three others. Coleraine and Garvagh are tos., and it is intersected by the railway between Kilrea and Portrush. Roads are numerous and good.

Coleraine (2), pa., tp., seaport, and mkt. to. (M., W., & S.) on the Bann, Coleraine bar. and liberties, N. co. Londy., Ir., 61 N.W. of Belfast; ac. of pa. 4,839, of tp. (partly in the pa. of Killowen) 1,008; soil moderately fertile, overlying granite. At the to. the river is spanned by a handsome stone bridge. The church, a very ancient foundation, was rebuilt in 1614, and contains many monuments erected in memory of the early English settlers here. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Independent chapels. Other public buildings include the town-hall, court-house, market-house, workhouse, endowed school, national and other schools. The chief manufactures are those of linen and whisky, and there is a large shirt and collar factory. The salmon fisheries (chiefly

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colebrook St. Peter	Winchester	65	769
Colebrooke (1)	Yeoford (1)	183	705
Coleby (1)	Harmston (2)	124	426
Coleford (1)	Coleford	134	2450
Coleford (2)	Radstock (3)	114	1520
Coleham	Shrewsbury	163	4582

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colemore	Alton (5)	47	87
Coleorton	Swannington (1)	114	761
Coleraine (1)	.....	.....	18827
Coleraine (2), pa.	Coleraine	166	6055
Coleraine (2), tp.	Coleraine	166	6845

for export) in the river are most important, and employ a great number of hands. A brisk trade is carried on in pork, grain, meal, butter, timber, barilla ash, iron, coal, and salt. There is railway

Salmon Weir Falls, Coleraine.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

communication with Belfast and Londonderry, and, through them, with all the principal tos. in Ireland. There is regular steamboat communication with Glasgow, and also a very considerable trade with Scotch and English ports, the navigation of the river having been greatly improved within the last few years. A fortnightly fair for the disposal of farm-stock takes place. The to. is well and substantially built, with a fine square. C. was formerly governed by a corporation, but is now under a body of Commissioners, who hold a considerable amount of property in trust, and have control over all the arrangements for paving, lighting, and supplying water. Two members were returned to the Irish Parliament, after which a single member was sent to Westminster until 1885. *Ballysally*, *Castleroe House*, *Cloonavin*, and *Somerset Tier Tara* are seats.

Coleraine, North-East Liberties of, on the Bann, adjoining C. bar., N. co. Londy., Ir.; ac. 18,007. They contain two whole pas. with portions of four others, and stretch out 3 miles around the to. of C.

Coleridge, or **Coldridge,** pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 5 s. of Chumleigh; ac. 3,670; soil loam, overlying shale. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1873) is a Perp. building.

Colerne, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 8 s.w. of Chippenham; ac. 3,620; soil corn-brash, overlying rock. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1875) is of various periods, ranging from Late Norm. to Perp. *Lucknam* is a seat.

Colesborne, pa. and vil. in the Cotswold Hills and on the Thames, E. Gloucs., 7 s.e. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,200; soil stone-brash, overlying freestone. The cruciform church of St. James is Perp., and has a Perp. pulpit. The system of ensilage is largely practised here. *C. Park* is a seat.

Colesdon, pl., pa. of Roxton (q.v.), N.E. Beds., 6 n.e. of Bedford.

Coles Green, ha., pa. of and 1 s.w. from Leigh (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coleraine, N.-E. L. of	.....	.....	9536
Coleridge	Lapford (2)	190	395
Colerne	Box (2)	102	1076
Colesborne	Charlton Kings (6)	105	242

Coleshill (1) (in Domesday "Coleshelle"), pa. and mkt. to. (w.) on the Cole, head of a petty sess. div., N. Warws., 10 e. of Birmingham; ac. 6,200; soil mostly a reddish loam, overlying (in high parts) gravel and (in low) clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1859) is Dec. and Perp., and contains two recumbent effigies of mailed cross-legged knights belonging to the Clinton family, several altar-tombs with escutcheons and recumbent figures of the Digbys from 1519 to 1586, and other monuments down to 1692. There are also a number of brasses and a font of Norm. design, curiously and rudely sculptured. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists have places of worship. C. derives its name from the river Cole and its hilly situation. The neighbourhood is healthy, picturesque, and well wooded. The town was originally possessed by Edward the Confessor, and was at this early period a place of some importance. The manor, after passing into several hands, was granted to the Digby family after the fall of Simon de Montfort. There is a small market-house, but the market has died out, the trade having been absorbed by Birmingham. The old stocks and pillory still remain. There are almshouses for four men and two widows, and a number of small charities. A grammar school, built in the reign of James I., accommodates 51 boys. *C. Park* is a seat; the mansion is a fine brick building in the Elizabethan style.

Coleshill (2), pa. and vil. on the Cole, N.W. Berks. (and part in Wilts.), 3½ s.w. of Faringdon; ac. 2,014; soil and subsoil clay and loam. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and the south transept was formerly a 15th-cent. chapel. The east window is filled with stained glass brought from Angers in the 18th cent. There are several monuments, among them one by Rysbach to a Countess of Radnor (d. 1751). There is a charity for apprenticing children of this pa. *C. House*, in a park of 250 ac., was designed by Inigo Jones, and is a good example of his style.

Coleshill (3), tp., pa. of Amersham (q.v.), S. Bucks.; ac. 2,810. All Saints is a chapel-of-ease. Edmund Waller was born here (1605).

Coleshillfawr, ha., pa. of Holywell (q.v.), E. Flints., about 16 n.w. of Chester. There are some valuable mineral workings in the vicinity.

Colestocks, ha., pa. of and 1 n.w. from Feniton (q.v.), E. Dev.

Colesty, pl., pa. of Clun (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 s. of Bishops Castle.

Coley (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., within ½ mile of Hipperholme. The church of St. John (1818) is a plain building, and occupies the site of a chapel erected 1530.

Coley (2), ha. on the Chew, partly in the pa. of East Harptree (q.v.) and partly in Hinton Blewitt, N.E. Somerset, 1 e. from East Harptree.

Coley (3), ha., pa. of and about 3 s.w. from Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Coley Lane, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ n. of Rotherham.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coleshill (1)	Coleshill	123	2335
Coleshill (2)	Faringdon (3¾)	70	373
Coleshill (3)	Rickmansworth (7)	22	516
Coley (1)	Halifax (1)	194	3615

Colfin, pl. and glen, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Portpatrick, W. Wigs., Sc.

Colgagh, lough, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 2 E. of Sligo. *C. House* is a seat.

Colgate, eccl. pa., pas. of Horsham and Lower Beeding (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 S. of Midhurst. The church of St. Saviour is in E. Eng. style.

Colgrave Sound, strait between the islands of Yell and Fetlar, Shetland, Sc. It is from 3 to 9 miles broad.

Colham Green, ha., pa. of Hillingdon (q.v.), W. Middx., 2 S.S.E. of Uxbridge.

Colhugh, stream, S. Glamorgs., flows 4 S.W., and falls into the Bristol Channel 2 S.E. of Nash Point. In ancient times its mouth served as a port, from which a brisk trade was carried on with Somerset. In the reign of Henry VIII. it became a harbour of refuge, but was subsequently destroyed by a landslip.

Coligarth, dis., pa. of Lady (q.v.), Sanday island, Ork., Sc. Here, on a barren moor, are a number of mounds, three of large size; and on C. Ness, a promontory in the neighbourhood, there is an artificial mound.

Colinsburgh, burgh of bar. and mkt. vil. (TH.), pa. of and 2 N.W. from Kilconquhar (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. Two annual fairs are held. It was named after its founder, Colin, 3rd Earl of Balcarras.

Colinton, pa. and vil. on the Water of Leith, N. Edins., Sc., 4 S.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 5,640; soil various; porphyry and sandstone prevail, the latter being quarried. The vil. is a romantic-looking and well-built little place. The pa. contains a mission church of the Establishment, Free and United Presbyterian churches, and several schools. There are a large number of grain-mills and paper-factories along the stream. *Bonally*, *C. House*, *Comiston*, *Dreghorn*, *Hailes*, *Redford*, and *Redhall* are seats.

Colintraive, vil. on the Kyles of Bute, pa. of Inverchaolain (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 7¼ N.W. of Rothesay. It contains a number of villas, and there is a pier, at which the Clyde steamers call.

Colkirk, pa., W. Norf., 2 S. of Fakenham; ac. 1,482; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Gothic, and contains memorials dated 1660, 1662, and 1664. The vil. is pleasantly situated on a height, and commands fine views of the surrounding country.

Coll (1), island forming a pa., W. Args., Sc., 9½ W. of Ardnamurchan Point; ac. 18,321. The island is 13 miles long by 5 miles broad, has a bold and rocky coast, with fairly good soil, producing fine pasturage. Mica-slate is the prevailing rock. Considerable quantities of butter and cheese are manufactured and exported, and sheep, cattle, and crop-farming are followed. Here are two ancient burial-grounds, one containing the ruins of a chapel. Other antiquities are Breacacha Castle (once a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles), monoliths, and several prehistoric fortresses.

Coll (2), vil. and burn, pa. of and 6 N.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc. Here is a curious cave, the sides covered with mussels, which during bright sunshine show a number of brilliant colours. The burn falls into Broad Bay near the vil.

Colla Firth, bay and ha., pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Northmavine island, Shetland, Sc.

Collace, pa. and vil., E. Perths., Sc., 8 N.E. of Perth; ac. 2,927; soil of the lower ground a light, black loam, the uplands being covered with peat and peaty earth, producing hill pasturage. The church is in Gothic style, and there are a Free church and public schools. *Dunsinane House* is a seat.

Collairney Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of Dunbog (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Newburgh. The Barclay family, hereditary bailies of the regality of Lindores, possessed it for nearly 500 years.

Collan Beg, island in Clew Bay, Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir.

Collan More, island in Clew Bay, Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir.

Collaton (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Paignton (q.v.), S. Dev. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (1866) is in E. Eng. style.

Collaton (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Broadhembury (q.v.), E. Dev.

Collaton (3), ha., pa. of Nalborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Collaven, ha., pa. of Sourton (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.W. of Oakhampton.

College Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow. It returns one member.

College Burn. [BOWENT.]

College Green Division, one of the four parl. divs. of the City of Dublin (q.v.). It returns one member.

Collessie, pa. and vil., N. Fifes., Sc., 2⅔ N.W. of Ladybank; ac. 8,699; soil deep and fertile, overlying trap, greenstone, and sandstone, the two latter being quarried. Here are new and old pa. churches, a Free church, and a public school. A monolith, a tumulus, and traces of ancient forts remain, and old coins and urns have been found. The Rev. Dr. Robert Blair (1718–1800) was pa. minister. There are several seats.

Collfryn, ha., pa. of Llansaintffraid (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 7⅓ N.E. of Llanfyllin.

Collibear, ha., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Tawstock (q.v.), N. Devon.

Collier Law, hill (1,678 ft.) in Weardale Forest, S. Dur., 5 N.W. of Wolsingham.

Collierly, tp. (pa. of Chester-le-Street) and eccl. pa. extending into the pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 9 S.W. of Gateshead. The church of St. Thomas is in E. Eng. style. Coal is worked.

Collier Row, vil. on the borders of Hainault Forest, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Romford (q.v.), S. Essex. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a reading-room.

Collier's End, ha., pa. of Standon (q.v.), E. Herts., 4 N.E. of Ware.

Collier Street, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colgate	Faygate (1½)	34	485
Colinsburgh, vil.	Elie (2½)	432	384
Colinton, pa.	Colinton	397	4549
Colinton, vil.	Colinton	397	476
Colkirk	Fakenham (2)	134	438
Coll (1)	Oban (45)	504	522
Coll (2)	Strome Ferry (87)	661	525

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Collace	Woodside (2)	459	419
Collaton (1)	Paignton (1½)	217	348
College Division	.....	.....	98047
College Green Div.	.....	.....	67923
Collessie	Collessie	429	2093
Collierly	Lintz Green (2)	271	4940
Collier Street	Marden (2)	38	775

Yalding (q.v.), Mid Kent. The modern church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

Colligan, pa., Decies-without-Drum bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 N.W. of Dungarvan; ac. 3,784; soil of medium quality; some limestone occurs.

Collin (1), vil. with public school, on the Lochar, pa. of Torthorwald (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 3 E. of Dumfries.

Collin (2), estate, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8 S.E. of Castle Douglas. *C. House* is a seat.

Collingbourne Ducis, pa. on the Bourne, S. Wilts., 2½ N.W. of Ludgershall; ac. 3,427; soil gravelly loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1877) is E. Eng. On the downs to the south of the pa. are numerous barrows, in which early British relics have been found. This pa. was at one time a part of the Duchy of Lancaster (hence the word "Ducis").

Collingbourne Kingston, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 3½ N.W. of Ludgershall; ac. 7,400; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1861–62) is an E. Eng. structure. The chancel contains a fine 17th-cent. monument to Sir Gabriel Pile and his wife. There is also a brass dated 1495. At the west end is a fine Norm. window.

Collingbourne Sutton. [SOUTHTON.]

Collingham (1), pa. and tp. on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Wetherby; ac. of pa. 2,549, of tp. 1,881; soil marl and gravel, overlying clayey rock. The river is here spanned by a bridge of three arches, giving communication with Linton. The church of St. Oswald (restored 1870) is of Norm. and Perp. periods, and contains mural tablets and stones with Runic inscriptions.

Collingham (2), vil., pas. of North and South Collingham (q.v.), S. Notts., 5½ N.E. of Newark.

Collingham, North, pa. on the Fleet and near the Trent, and bordering on Lincs., E. Notts., 6 N.E. of Newark; ac. 1,820; soil sandy loam, overlying lias. The church of All Saints is Saxon, Perp., and later periods, and two slabs of the 14th cent. bear a coat-of-arms with three unicorns' heads. There is part of a cross in the churchyard wall, and near it are marked the heights reached by two formidable floods (1795 and 1875). The pa. has remains of a Dec. market-cross. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and a good public hall and a library. Roman coins, stone and bronze celts, and 60 or 70 skeletons, mostly with broken thighs, some in a sitting posture and facing north-east, have been found in the pa.

Collingham, South, pa. adjoining C., North (q.v.), E. Notts., 4 N.E. of Newark; ac. 2,763; soil clay, and sandy loam in parts, overlying lias. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm. and E. Eng., and there are a missionary chapel of St. Stephen and a Wesleyan chapel. C. is noted for its early garden peas.

Collington, pa. and vil. on the border of Worcs., N.E. Herefords., 3½ N. of Bromyard; ac. 985; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and rock. There is an old church of All Saints in ruins and a modern one in E. Eng. style. A gravel-pit in the pa. has a seam of sand and gravel running through it from north to south, and on the west of it limestone and freestone are quarried. Hops are grown here.

Collingtree, pa., S. Northants, 3½ S. of Northampton; ac. 1,190; soil clay and light loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Columba is ancient, and has a 17th-cent. brass and a piscina. *C. Grange* is a seat.

Collingwood, pl., pa. of Ash (q.v.), W. Surrey, 10 N.W. of Guildford. *C. Mount* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Collins End, ha., pa. of Goring (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 6 W.S.W. of Henley. It is said that Charles I., when a prisoner at Caversham Park, came here to play at bowls, and a portrait of the woman who kept the inn at the time is still preserved.

Collins Green, ha., pa. of Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2 S.W. of Newton. There is a colliery here.

Collinstown, vil., pa. of St. Feighin's (q.v.), N.E. co. Wstm., Ir., 10 N.E. of Mullingar. Two annual fairs take place. *Barbavilla* is a seat.

Collinswell, estate, pa. of and 1 N. from Burntisland (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. *C. House* is a seat.

Collin Top, mountain (1,419 ft.), Upper Belfast bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N. of Lisburn. It is crowned by a turf-covered cairn of small stones.

Colliston (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of St. Vigean's (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Arbroath. The church was enlarged 1876, and there is a Free church and a public school. *C. House* is said to have been built by Cardinal Bethune.

Colliston (2), coast vil., pa. of Slains (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 6 E. of Ellon. It is a picturesquely-situated little place on a bay. The white fishery is briskly carried on, and a considerable trade is done in "C. speldings," haddocks dried on the rocks in the sun. At one time C. was a haunt of smugglers.

Colliston (3), estate, pa. of Dunscore (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 7 W. of Auldgirth. *C. House* is a seat.

Colliton Row, ha., pa. of Holy Trinity, Dorchester (q.v.), S. Dorset; it is about ½ N. of the town.

Collon, pa. and vil. on the Boyne; the vil. and part of the pa. are in Ferrard bar., S.W. co. Louth, but the pa. extends into Upper Slane bar., N.E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S. of Ardie; ac. 8,814. Much waste land has been reclaimed, and a considerable area is under plantations. *Oriel Temple* is a seat.

Collone, pl., pa. of Armagh, Mid co. Arm., Ir., 2 S.E. of Armagh.

Collooney, mkt. vil. (TH.) on the Ballysadare, pa. of Ballysadare (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 6½ S. of Sligo. Here are several corn- and flour-mills. Four annual fairs are held, and there is a small trade in farm stock and produce. *Annaghmore* and *Lodgford House* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colligan	Dungarvan (4)	141	384
Collin (1)	Racks (1)	328	311
Collingbourne Ducis	Collingbourne (½)	75	344
C'bourne Kingston	Collingbourne (1¼)	75	739
Collingham (1), pa.	Collingham Brdg(¼)	197	422
Collingham (1), tp.	Collingham Brdg(¼)	197	317
Collingham, North	Collingham (¼)	146	875
Collingham, South	Collingham (½)	146	705

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Collington	Bromyard (3)	135	121
Collingtree	Blisworth (2½)	63	224
Collinstown	Killucan (10)	44	172
Colliston (1), *q.s.*pa.	Colliston	478	575
Colliston (2), vil.	Ellon (7)	547	419
Collon, pa.	Drogheda (8)	32	1286
Collon, vil.	Drogheda (8)	32	437
Collooney	Collooney	130	354

Collorus, pl. with coastguard station, pa. of Tuosist (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, on the south side of the mouth of the Kenmare river.

Collow, ha. consisting of two farms, pa. of Legsby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Market Rasen.

Collumpton. [CULLOMPTON.]

Colluthie, hill (430 ft.), pa. of Moonzie (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Cupar. *C. House* is traditionally reported to have been built by Sir William Ramsey in 1356, but is certainly of a later period. It shows very thick walls, arched doors and windows, and underwent repairs and restoration in 1840.

Collycroft, ha., pa. of Bedworth (q.v.), N. Warws., 5½ N.E. of Coventry. There are schools for boys and girls, partly supported by a charity. Large coal-mines are in the neighbourhood.

Collyhurst, sub. of Manchester with two eccl. pas., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. James (1874), situated at the angle formed by Richardson Street and Teignmouth Street, is in E. Eng. style. The church of St. Oswald (built 1855) is in Gothic style.

Colly Weston, pa. on the border of Rutland, N. Northants, 4 S.W. of Stamford; ac. 1,690; soil limestone and slate, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and contains a 16th-cent. brass. Of a 15th-cent. mansion in which Margaret Beaufort lived nothing remains except the marks of terraces and a dovecot with "E. R." and "1578" upon it. C. is noted for its slates, and there are large slate quarries.

Colman (1). [CHAPELCOLMAN.]

Colman (2), pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Fethard; ac. 2,837; surface undulating, and soil medium quality, overlying sandstone and carboniferous limestone.

Colmanswell, pa. on the Maigne, Upper Connello bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 6 S. of Kilmallock; ac. 2,811; soil fairly good, overlying carboniferous limestone. The old church is in ruins. Here is a sacred well—hence the name.

Colmer. [COLEMORE.]

Colmonell, coast pa. and vil. on the Stinchar, S. Ayrs., Sc., 10½ S.W. of Girvan; ac. 47,969, water 479; soil in the valleys good, and the uplands afford excellent pasture. The church dates from 1772. There are several public schools. The antiquities include a number of ruined castles.

Colmslie, ruined tower in the Fairy Dean, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. It was a stronghold of the Borthwick family.

Colmworth, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Beds., 7½ N.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,310; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Denis is Perp., and contains a double piscina, a brass of 1389, and a white marble monument to the Dyer family (dated 1641).

Coln (1), river, E. Glouc., rises among the Cotswold Hills, in the pa. of Sevenhampton, 7 E. of Cheltenham, and flows 20 S.E., joining the Thames at Lechlade. It passes Shipton, Withington, Chedworth, Coln Rogers, and Bibury.

Coln (2), river, rises near Hatfield, S. Herts, and flows S.W. to Rickmansworth, passing Colney Street (a little below which it receives the Verlain) and Watford; soon after leaving Rickmansworth it takes a southern curve and flows between Bucks. and Middx., past Uxbridge and Colnbrook to Staines, where it enters the Thames. Below Uxbridge it divides into a great number of separate streams. The total length is 35 miles.

Colnbrook, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Stanwell in Middx. and Horton, Langley Marish, and Iver in Bucks., 2 N.E. of Wraysbury. The first chapel, which probably dated from the 14th cent., was rebuilt on a new site in 1790 and 1849. The church of St. Thomas, a flint structure erected in 1849, is in E. Eng. style. The Baptists, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. C. was incorporated 1544 (35 Henry VIII.) and again in 1632, but the corporation has been long dissolved. Edward the Black Prince, with his prisoner John, King of France, was met here by Edward III. During the Civil War Charles I. received here a deputation from the Houses of Parliament.

Colne (1), tp. with two eccl. pas., and mkt. to. (W. & S.) on the Calder, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 26 N. of Manchester; ac. 4,635. The eccl. pa. of C. St. Bartholomew was formed in 1867. The church, restored 1894, is partly Norm., and contains two side-chapels and a curious half-obliterated invocation to the Virgin, by William Hynd, for protection against evil spirits in the hour of death, and dated 1508. There are also several memorial windows and brasses. The eccl. pa. of C. Christchurch was formed in 1836, and the church is in Gothic style. The to. has Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Free Gospellers, Free Christian, and Baptist chapels; a free grammar school, and national and denominational schools. Among the public buildings are the Town Hall (1894), two public halls, and literary institute with reading-room and library. The manufactures are those of cotton, muslin, calico, and checked and striped goods, and some iron-founding is carried on. Woollen manufactures, now extinct, were established here as early as the 14th cent. After the failure of this industry, caused by the introduction of power-looms in Bradford and other centres, C. passed through a period of great depression; but business has been fostered and advanced, until now the former prosperity has returned, and a large number of new and handsome buildings have been added to the older portion of the to. Limestone and slate are largely worked in the neighbourhood.

Colne (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Hunts, 4½ N.E. of St. Ives; ac. 2,011; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng. A great part of the vil. was destroyed by fire in 1844. In the pa. is the site of a Roman settlement.

Colne (3), river, W.R. Yorks., rises on a moss between Saddleworth and Holmfirth, and flows 14 N.E. past Marsden, Slaithwaite, and Huddersfield to Cooper Bridge, where it joins the Calder. The Huddersfield Canal runs along the upper valley of the C. to a distance of about ¾ mile above Marsden.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Collyhurst	Molyneux Brow (2)	191	15895
Colly Weston	Ketton (1)	97	400
Colman (2)	Fethard (2)	104	257
Colmanswell	Kilmallock (6)	125	235
Colmonell, pa.	Pinwherry (2)	418	1900
Colmworth	Bedford (7)	50	365
Colnbrook	Colnbrook (1)	16	1380
Colne (1)	Colne	219	14023
Colne (2)	Somersham (1)	70	305

A little above Huddersfield the C. is joined by the Holme.

Colne (4), river, E. Essex, rises on the north border of the co., near Steeple Bumpstead, 4 s. of Haverhill, flows 36 S.E., and enters the North Sea at Mersea Island. On its banks are situated Great Yeldham, Castle Hedingham, Halstead, Colne Engaine, Colne Earls, Colne Wakes, Chappel Lexden, and Colchester. The oyster fisheries furnish Colchester with one of its chief trades, the amount sold annually being worth from £5,000 to £10,000. The river is navigable for vessels of 150 tons as far as Hythe, 1½ miles below Colchester. At the head of its estuary, 4 miles below Colchester, it is joined by the river Roman.

Colne Barrowford, eccl. pa. on the Pendle, formed from the pas. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., and Barnoldswick, W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Thomas, built 1839, is in Norman style. The Congregationalists (with a fine chapel in Romanesque style) and Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a large manufacture of cotton goods.

Colne Bridge, vil., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Huddersfield. The Colne is here crossed by a bridge.

Colne Earls, pa. and vil. near the banks of the Colne, an ancient to. dating from the time of Edward the Confessor, E. Essex, 3 S.E. of Halstead; ac. 2,978; soil strong loam and brick earth, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and has the arms of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who restored it in 1532. The pa. took its name from the De Veres, who had a seat here, and many of their monuments still remain in the ruins of a priory founded in 1100 by Aubrey de Vere. The industries of the vil. are silk-winding, brick- and tile-making, and malting, and there are large engineering and agricultural-implement-making works. *C. Hall* and *The Priory* are seats.

Colne Engaine, pa. and vil. on the Colne, E. Essex, 1 N.W. of Colne Earls; ac. 2,429; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and Gothic, and has sedilia and a piscina. *C. Park,* of 100 ac., with a tall column of Portland stone put up by Sir John Soane in 1791, is a seat. The name of the pa. is derived from a family who owned the manor in the 13th cent.

Colne Valley Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of the southern part of the W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Colne Wakes, pa. and vil. on the Colne, E. Essex, 5 S.E. of Halstead; ac. 1,935; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is Norm. and later. There is an old moated house called Crepping Hall; and *Fisher's* and *Wakes Hall* are seats.

Colne White, pa. and vil. on the Colne, E. Essex, 1½ E. of Colne Earls; ac. 1,466; soil loam and clay, overlying various. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has a piscina. There is a Baptist chapel.

Colney (1), pa. on the Yare, S. Norf., 3 W. of Norwich; ac. 948; soil light and sandy, overlying marl, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1886) is Perp. *Colney Hall* is a seat.

Colney (2), or **London Colney,** large vil. on the Colne and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of St. Albans, St. Peter, Shenley and Ridge (q.v.), S. Herts., 6 N.W. of Barnet. The church of St. Peter, built 1825, is in Gothic style. *Colney Park, Highfield Hall,* and *Tyttenhanger Park* are seats. The latter house was built in the middle of the 17th cent. from designs by Inigo Jones.

Colney Hatch, ha., pa. of Friern Barnet (q.v.), N. Middx., 2½ S.E. of Chipping Barnet. Here is the London County Lunatic Asylum, opened in 1851, a fine brick structure in the Italian style. The building covers upwards of 4 acres, will accommodate more than 2,000 patients, and the total area of the kitchen garden, burial-ground, and other land belonging to the establishment is about 119 acres. This asylum is for the reception of pauper lunatics only, and the cost of maintaining it is about £60,000 per annum.

Colney Heath, eccl. pa. and scattered vil., pas. of St. Albans St. Peter and Ridge (q.v.), S. Herts., 3 E. of St. Albans. The church of St. Mark, built 1844, is in Byzantine style.

Colney Street, ha., pa. of and 3 s. from St. Albans (q.v.), S. Herts.

Coln Rogers, pa. and vil. on the Coln, E. Gloucs., 7 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 1,508; soil loamy, overlying freestone. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and Late Eng.

Coln St. Aldwyns, pa. on the Coln, E. Gloucs., 7 S.E. of Northleach; ac. 2,666; soil stone-brash, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. *Williamstrip Park* is a seat, with 17th-cent. house in a deer-park of 200 ac.

Coln St. Denis, pa. on the Coln, E. Gloucs., 8 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 2,430; soil stone-brash, overlying stone. The church of St. Denis is E. Norm.

Colomane, pl., pa of Caheragh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.E. of Bantry.

Colonel's Bed, gorge and cave on the Ey, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), Braemar, S.W. Abers., Sc., 6 S.W. of Castleton-of-Braemar. It received its name from having afforded hiding to one of the Farquharsons of Inverey when pursued by Gordon of Abergeldie.

Colonsay and Oransay, pa. consisting of the two islands of Colonsay and Oransay, W. Args., Sc.; ac. 11,076. The islands are separated by a narrow channel, dry at low water. The soil is very fertile, and all under crop and pasturage. The climate is remarkably mild and pleasant. Farming is the principal industry, barley and potatoes being the more popular crops, and a fine breed of black cattle is reared. The church dates from 1802, and there are public schools. In a curious bone-cave here animal remains are found covered with a deposit of stalagmite. Columba and Oran are said by tradition to have first landed here after leaving Ireland, and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Colne Barrowford	Colne	219	4803
Colne Earls	Colne (¼)	52	1720
Colne Engaine	Colne (¼)	52	522
Colne Valley Div	.....	.....	59344
Colne Wakes	Chappel (½)	50	507
Colne White	Colne (1)	52	346
Colney (1)	Hellesdon (2¼)	147	117
Colney (2)	Park Street (2½)	19	979
Colney Heath	Park Street (1½)	19	853
Coln Rogers	Cirencester (7)	93	93
Coln St. Aldwyns	Fairford (3)	89	406
Coln St. Denis	Cirencester (8)	93	200
Colonsay & Oransay	Glasgow (90)	400	381

gave their names to the islands, but the priory of Oransay was not founded until the 14th cent.; it was under the abbey of Holyrood; the roof is now gone, but the walls show it to have been E. Eng.; it contains a number of curious effigies, and, with the exception of the remains on Iona, is one of the most interesting ecclesiastical relics in the country; near it are a couple of beautifully-sculptured crosses—one entire, the other broken. Duncan McNeil (1794–1874), on being raised to the peerage, took the title of Lord Colonsay. *Colonsay House* is a seat.

Colonsay, Little, island between Ulva and Staffa, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 3 W. of Inchkenneth. It is two-thirds of a mile long by half a mile broad. The soil is moderately good, and the rocks are basaltic.

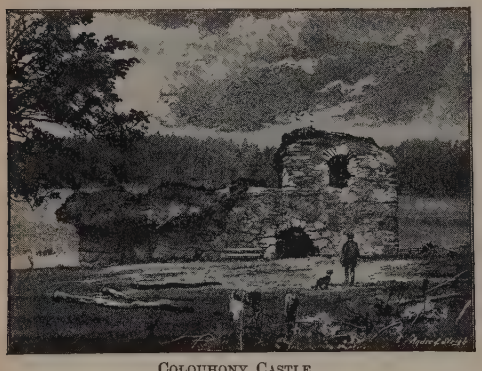
Colp, pa. on the Boyne, Lower Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 3 E. of Drogheda; ac. 5,417; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church dates from 1809. An abbey was founded here 1182, and some ruins are shown as its remains. *Ballaghstown*, *C. Abbey*, *Eastham*, and *Pilltown* are seats.

Colpieden, ha., pa. of and 1¾ E. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Colpy, ha., pa. of Culsalmond (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 4 E. of Insch. It lies on a small burn of the same name, and there are two cairns near.

Colquhalzie, estate on the Earn, pa. of Trinity Gask (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 4½ N.N.W. of Auchterarder. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Colquhony, ruined castle on the Don, pa. of Strathdon (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 16 S.W. of Alford.



COLQUHONY CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

It was begun by Forbes of Towie early in the 16th cent., but is said never to have been completed. The inn in the neighbourhood is a well-known resort of tourists.

Colsay, island, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 8 N.W. of Sumburgh Head. It presents a rugged and broken appearance.

Colscott, ha., pa. of West Putford (q.v.), N. Devon, 10 S.W. of Bideford.

Colstead, or **Coldstead,** pa., Mid Lincs., 4½ S.W. of Wragby. There is only one house.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colonsay, Little	Glasgow (90)	400	2
Colp	Drogheda (3)	38	1283
Colstead	Langworth (2)	136	5
Colsterworth	Great Ponton (4)	102	894

Colsterdale, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Healey (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Colsterworth, pa. and vil. on the Witham, N. Lincs., 8 S. of Grantham; ac. 3,414; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John Baptist is chiefly E. Eng., with Norm., Dec., and Perp. portions. The Newton chapel, built in memory of Sir Isaac, has a sundial said to have been made, with a penknife, by Newton at nine years of age. In the Transitional font Sir Isaac was baptised; the church also contains the remains of a Saxon cross. The vil. has almshouses for four widows.

Colston Bassett, pa. on the Smite and on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, adjoining Leics., S. Notts., 5 S. of Bingham; ac. 2,391; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is 13th cent., and was built on the site of an older church, of which the Norm. pillars remain. The church, founded by the Abbey of Laund, was cruciform; but the north aisle and north transept were taken down in the 18th cent. There is some ancient communion plate, and an old village cross has been rebuilt. Foundations of houses which were standing in Elizabethan times may still be traced near the church; but a plague in 1604 seems to have depopulated the village. *C. Hall*, in a park of 50 ac., is a seat.

Colstoun. [COALSTOWN.]

Colt, island off the coast of East Balrothery bar., N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 1 N.E. of Skerries.

Coltbridge, suburb in the west end of Edinburgh (q.v.).

Coltfield, ha., pa. of Alves (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 8 N.W. of Elgin.

Colthrop (1), ha., pa. of Haresfield (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., about 2 N. of Standish. It has a chapel-of-ease.

Colthrop (2), ti., pa. of and ½ E. from Thatcham (q.v.), S. Berks.

Coltishall, pa. and small to. on the left bank of the Bure, N.E. Norf., 8 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,180; soil sand and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1865) is E. Eng. The battlements of the tower and the west doorway are ornamented in a curious fashion with rude figures. The town—upon which Henry III. conferred various privileges by charter in 1231—does a considerable trade in malt, corn, and coals, and has several extensive malting-houses. There is good yachting and fishing to be had in the neighbourhood. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Coltness, *q.s.* pa. and estate on the South Calder, pa. of Cambuskenneth (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1 N. of Wishaw. Hugh Mackail, the Covenanter, was apprehended here in 1666. *C. House*, an ancient building, contains a fine picture gallery. C. Ironworks form part of Newmains (q.v.).

Colton (1), pa. on the Crake and Leven, N. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Ulverston; ac. 14,322, water 450; soil loam, resting on gravel. The church of Holy Trinity is supposed to date from about the time of the Reformation. A tower, erected to commemorate our naval victories, stands on a neighbouring hill. Bobbins, hoops, and gunpowder are manufactured. Ireland's Moss is a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Colston Bassett	Barnston (2)	119	295
Coltishall	Coltishall	126	893
Coltness	LanarkNewmains(½)	387	2814
Colton (1)	Greenodd (2)	255	1774

peat bog from which fuel is still obtained. The scenery is very fine, hilly, and richly wooded, typical of "the Lake District," of which the place is a part.

Colton (2), pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, S. Norf., 5 N.E. of Kimberley; ac. 911; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and contains monuments dating from the 17th cent. There is a carved chancel-screen, and the seats are ornamented with poppy-heads finely carved. A stoup for holy water is inside the south door.

Colton (3), pa. and vil. on the Trent and the Grand Trunk Canal, E. Staffs., 1 N. of Rugeley; ac. 3,692; soil loam. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt, is E. Eng. The pa. has almshouses, a reading-room, and free endowed schools. *Bellamour Hall* and *C. House* are seats.

Colton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Bolton Percy (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of York; ac. 1,206.

Colton (5), tp., pa. of Hovingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Gilling; ac. 1,087.

Colton (6), vil., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Leeds.

Coltscross Green, pl., pa. of and ½ N. from Wickhambrook (q.v.), W. Suff.

Colts Hill, ha., pa. of Brenchley (q.v.), Mid Kent 6½ S.E. of Tonbridge.

Columbkille (1), pa., Granard bar., N. co. Longf. Ir., 5 N. of Granard; ac. 18,566. The surface is uneven, and the boggy soil rests partly on carboniferous limestone. Iron has been worked. The scenery is pleasing and frequently picturesque. The pa. church dates from 1830, and there are several Roman Catholic chapels. *Ernehead* is a seat.

Columbkille (2), pa. on the Nore, Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 E. of Kells; ac. 4,473. This is a hilly area, the poor and cold soil resting on carboniferous limestone. Part of Thomastown (q.v.) lies within the pa.

Colva, pa. on the Edw, E. Radnors., 5 S.W. of Radnor; ac. 2,293; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church of St. David is a substantial building.

Colvaster, ha. on Basta Voe, pa. of Fetlar and North Yell (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 20 N.N.E. of Scatsby.

Colvend, pa. and ha. on the coast, S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5¼ S.E. of Dalbeattie; ac. 18,666. Where under cultivation the soil is good, but on the uplands poor and barren. Millstones have been quarried and copper worked. The church dates from 1771, and there are several public schools, the ruins of two castles, a vitrified fort, and a decayed chapel.

Colveston, pa., S.W. Norf., 9 S.S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 861; soil light sand, overlying chalk and in places sand. The church of the Virgin Mary has fallen into decay, and there is little but the remains of the foundation.

Colwall, pa. and vil. on the border of Worcs., S.E. Herefords., 3½ N.E. of Ledbury; ac. 3,771; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng., and has some 16th-cent. brasses with figures. There are Wesleyan chapels and a free school for boys, maintained by the Grocers' Company. About sixty boys are educated free, and the headmaster has also a preparatory school. A manufactory of mineral waters is carried on, and hops are grown. Kilbury Camp and the Herefordshire Beacon are objects of interest in the neighbourhood, and the Malvern Hills are easy of access. *Hope End* is a modern house in a well-wooded park of 900 ac. In the former house on the same site Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent her early days; and Jenny Lind once lived in a house near the Beacon. *Barton Court* is also a seat.

Colway, ti. within the bor. of Lyme Regis (q.v.), W. Dorset.

Colwell (1), tp., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8 N. of Hexham.

Colwell (2), pl., pa. of and forming part of the town of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W. C. Chine and C. Bay are about 2 N.W. from Freshwater Bay.

Colwell (3), agricultural vil., pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1¼ N.W. of Netherton station.

Colwich, pa., tp., and vil., near the Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, which here pass through a pretty valley, W. Staffs., 6 S.E. of Stafford; ac. of pa. 9,217 (water 99), of tp. 7,775 (water 96); soil gravel and sand, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Michael is Dec., and contains many monuments, among them being the tomb of Admiral Anson and a stained-glass window to the memory of Major Hodson of "Hodson's Horse." There is a Roman Catholic Priory of St. Benedict, and the pa. possesses eight almshouses.

Colwick, pa. and vil. on the Trent, S. Notts., 2 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,255; soil partly stony clay. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., and is on the lawn of *C. Hall.* There are monuments of the Byron and Musters families, including one to the poet Byron's Mary Chaworth. *C. Hall,* in a park of 70 ac. with a lake of 2 ac., is a seat.

Colwinston, pa., S. Glamorgs., 4 W. of Cowbridge; ac. 1,841; soil medium, resting on Liassic strata and carboniferous limestone. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here are traces of ancient camps and a portion of the Julian Way.

Colwith Force, waterfall on the Brathay, W. Westmd., 4 W.S.W. of Ambleside. It has an upper and a lower fall, the former taking an irregular course, whilst the latter is broken by a projecting rock. After a total descent of some 80 feet its waters form a large pool in a picturesque glen.

Colworth, ti., pa. of Oving (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 E. of Chichester.

Colworth Farm, pa., N. Beds., 2 N. of Sharnbrook; ac. included with Sharnbrook (q.v.).

Colwyn, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs and Llysfaen (q.v.), Denbighs. and Carnarvs., 5 W. of Abergele. The church of St. Catherine is a substantial building.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Colton (2)	Kimberley (4)	129	239
Colton (3)	Rugeley (1)	125	731
Colton (4)	Bolton Percy (2)	187	127
Colton (5)	Gilling (1½)	213	109
Columbkille (1)	Ballywillin (6)	72	5061
Columbkille (2)	Thomastown	92	487
Colva	Kington (7)	169	132
Colvend	Dalbeattie (8)	347	1127
Colveston	Brandon (6)	86	53
Colwall	Colwall	131	1506
Colwich, pa.	Colwich	127	1652
Colwich, tp.	Colwich	127	1472
Colwick	Netherfield and C.	125	480
Colwinston	Cowbridge (4)	180	231
Colworth Farm	Sharnbrook	57	6
Colwyn	Old Colwyn	218	1464

Colwyn Bay, large watering-place, pa. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 6 W. of Abergele. C., which has existed as a watering-place since 1866, is renowned for the beauty of its situation. The coast here sweeps round in a fine curve from Llandrillo to Penmaen Rhôs. The neighbourhood is well wooded, and abounds in picturesque lawns sloping down to the sea. There is excellent sea-bathing.

Coly, river, E. Dev., rises near the Somerset border, and flows 10 S., joining the Axe 2 miles below Colyton.

Colyford, ti., pa. of and 1 S. from Colyton (q.v.), E. Devon. Here is a chapel-of-ease, erected 1880.

Colyton, pa. and small to. in a picturesque situation in the valley of the Coly, E. Dev., 4½ S.W. of Axminster; ac. 7,200; soil gravel, overlying marl. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. The south transept is enclosed with a finely-carved stone screen; there are two chantries—the Pole and the Yonge—with monuments to the families of those names; the chancel contains an altar-tomb (1512), with figure and canopy, to Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Devon, and in the south transept is a stone in the shape of a coffin (16th cent.) with a cross and arms in relief, also a memorial stone to an ejected vicar (1662). On the porch of the old vicarage, of 1529, is a Latin inscription, with the arms of Bishop Veysey and several escutcheons. The Congregationalists, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Wesleyans, the Unitarians, and the Plymouth Brethren have places of worship. There is an endowed grammar school, supported by the feoffees of Colyton. The trade of the town is derived chiefly from agricultural produce; there are some corn-mills, a paper manufactory, steam saw-mills, a foundry, and a tannery, as well as a small industry in Honiton lace. The markets are obsolete, but an ancient market-hall remains. The *Great House* (formerly the seat of the Yonge family, erected in the 16th cent., with an arched entrance, and containing fine wainscot and the cypher, with a thistle, of James I.) is now a farmhouse.

Colzean (or **Culzean**) **Castle,** mansion, pa. of Kirkoswald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 4 W. of Maybole. It

Colzean Castle.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

crowns the top of a basaltic cliff, and covers 4 acres of ground. The Caves of C. are a series of caverns in the rock immediately below the castle, and gave shelter to Sir Archibald Kennedy at the Revolution. In 1634 they were the scene of a phenomenon which attracted much attention, the footprints of men and beasts appearing in the sand, where neither men nor beasts were known to be. The matter has never been explained, but was, in all probability, an elaborate practical joke or an unsuccessful attempt to fix the crime of witchcraft upon someone.

Colzium, glen and ruined castle, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Comaderry, mtn. (1,567 ft.), Ballynacor bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 7 W. of Newtown Mount Kennedy.

Comb-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Combe-, Coomb-, and Coombe-.

Comb Bank. [Sundridge.]

Combe (1), or **Coomb,** pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6 S.E. of Hungerford; ac. 2,226; soil heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Swithin (restored 1881) is E. Eng., with a wooden tower. There was at one time a convent here in connection with a priory in the Abbey of Bec, Normandy.

Combe (2), pa. and vil. on the Evenlode, Mid Oxon, 3 W. of Woodstock; ac. 1,417; soil cold and pebbly, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Perp., and has canopied sedilia, piscina, rood-loft stairs, and a Dec. niche. Some Elizabethan coins and a ruby ring were found in the churchyard in 1823. The pa. adjoins Blenheim Park.

Combe (3), tp., pa. of Presteigne (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., 4½ N.E. of Kington; ac. 599. *C. House* is a seat.

Combe (4). [Monckton Combe.]

Combe (5). [Haccombe-with-Combe.]

Combe (6), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Chipping Campden (q.v.), E. Glouc.s.

Combe (7), ti., pa. of Wotton-under-Edge (q.v.), W. Glouc.s., 1 N.E. of Wotton.

Combe (8), ha., pa. of Woodnesborough (q.v.), E. Kent, near Sandwich.

Combe (9), ti. on the Avon, pa. of Enford (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 N. of Amesbury.

Combe (10), ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Allington, East (q.v.), S. Devon.

Combe (11), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Bigbury (q.v.), S. Devon.

Combe (12), ha., pa. of and 1 mile from Malborough, S. Devon.

Combe (13), ha., pa. of and 1½ E.N.E. from Bishopsteignton (q.v.), S. Devon.

Combe Abbey. [Combe Fields.]

Combe and New Malden, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kingston-upon-Thames (q.v.), N. Surrey. Christ Church, built 1866, is in the E. Eng. style.

Combe Down, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Monckton Combe (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2 S. of Bath. The church of the Holy Trinity (erected 1835) is in the Perp. and Dec. styles. Some of the largest Bath-stone quarries are in this pa.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Colyton	Colyton Town	150	2152
Combe (1)	Newbury (6½)	53	92
Combe (2)	Hanborough (2½)	70	527
Combe (3)	Pembridge (4)	164	57
C. and New Malden	C'mbe & Malden (1½)	10	3565
Combe Down	Bath (2)	107	1367

Combe Fields, pa. and lib., N. Warws., 5 E. of Coventry; ac. 4,210; soil clay loam, overlying red clay. *Combe Abbey*, the seat of the Earl of Craven, is situated in a fine and well-wooded park containing a large lake. The Abbey, founded originally by Richard de Camvill in the reign of King Stephen, was the earliest Cistercian establishment in the county. In 1547 it was granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Warwick, and after his death it passed to the Harrington family. In 1616 the estate was purchased by Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, with whose descendants, afterwards created Earls of Craven, it still remains. The Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of James I., afterwards Queen of Bohemia, resided here for some time under the guardianship of Sir John Harrington. The mansion was built by Lord Harrington, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the ruins of the monastery. It has been altered and added to at different periods. There are some beautiful Norm. arches, remains of the old abbey, in the east wing and a Trans. Norm. doorway, and Inigo Jones is believed to have designed the lake front. The interior contains a handsome suite of rooms with ancient furniture, and a large and splendid collection of pictures. The gardens are of great extent and beautifully laid out.

Combe Fishacre, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Ipplepen (q.v.), S. Devon. *C. F. House* is a seat.

Combe Florey, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 5 N.E. of Wiveliscombe; ac. 1,352; soil rich loam, overlying marl. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. and Late Dec., and has a stone slab in the wall of the north aisle to one of the nuns of Cannington, whose heart was buried here; it bears a quaint inscription in 13th-cent. Lombardic lettering; the chancel has a stained-glass window to the memory of Sydney Smith, who was rector of this pa. from 1829 till his death in 1845. *C. F. House* is a seat.

Combe in Teignhead, eccl. pa. and vil. in the valley of the Teign, pa. of Haccombe-with-Combe (q.v.), E. Dev., 6 N. of Torquay; ac. 2,217, water 190; soil clay and sandstone, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp., with traces of Norm. work; the rood-screen and some of the seats are ancient, in finely-carved oak; the Norm. font, with circular basin, is richly embellished, and the old chancel-screen delicately carved; there are several memorial tablets, an altar-tomb with arms and brass (1613), and a brass (1859) to the wife of Sir W. P. Carew. In the churchyard are two lichgates.

Combe Martin, or **Combmartin,** pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.) on the coast of the Bristol Channel, N. Dev., 5 E. of Ilfracombe; ac. 3,815; soil loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter, restored 1881, is E. Eng. and Perp.; the rich screen between the chancel and aisle is embellished with paintings of the Apostles; and there is a monument, with effigy, of 1637. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. The National Schools, founded 1716, are endowed. Lime-burning is carried on here, and there is also an umber mine. The lead- and silver-ore mines, worked originally in the time of Edward I., were of great value about the end of the 18th cent., but are now closed. The silver cup used at the annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, and dated 1593, is said to have been made from ore found in these mines, and was presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir R. Martin, Lord Mayor. The village consists of a long street, running from the shore along the side of a valley in a south-easterly direction.

Combend, vil., pa. of Colesbourne (q.v.), E. Glouc., 6½ N.W. of Cirencester. Ermine Street is in the neighbourhood, and Roman remains have been found.

Combe Pafford, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from St. Mary Church (q.v.), S. Dev.

Comber, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Lower Castlereagh bar., N. co. Down, Ir., 8 S.E. of Belfast; ac. 17,429. The surface of the pa. (which extends into Upper Castlereagh bar.) is hilly, and the soils bog, moor, and reclaimed bog of moderately fertile character, overlying Silurian strata and some carboniferous limestone. The church is in Later Eng. style, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels, and several schools. The to. is well built, and the square contains a monument to General Gillespie. There are two distilleries; flax is manufactured, and linen-bleaching carried on. An abbey was founded in the 12th cent., and rebuilt 1201. There are some prehistoric remains, and Mount Alexander is a ruined castle. Four annual fairs are held.

Combe Raleigh, pa. and vil. near the Otter, E. Dev., 2 N.W. of Honiton; ac. 1,747; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1886–87, is Perp. There is a free school in the vil. *Abbots* and *Hilcote* are seats.

Comberbach, tp. and vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Northwich; ac. 370.

Comberford, ha. on the Tame, pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), E. Staffs., 1 N.W. of Wigginton. *C. Hall* is a seat here.

Combermere, vil., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ S.W. of Nantwich. *C. Abbey*, the seat of Viscount C., the head of the Cotton family, stands on the site of a Benedictine monastery founded by Hugh de Malbanc about 1130. Some of its materials were made use of in the construction of the present mansion, a fine and spacious building in the Gothic style, and the walls of the library are said to have been those of the refectory. The most interesting features of the interior are the wood-carving in the library and the collection of weapons and trophies in the armoury, mainly formed in India by Field-Marshal Sir Stapleton Cotton, first Viscount C. (*ob.* 1865). The pictures include portraits of two members of the Cotton family by Romney. C. Abbey has belonged to this family since the Dissolution. The mansion stands in a beautifully-wooded park covering 886 ac., and overlooks the mere from which the place takes its name; this lake, which extends in the form of a river for rather more than a mile, is extremely deep, and abounds in fish.

Comberow, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 1 S. of Leighland.

Comberton (1), pa., W. Cambs., 5 S.W. of Cam-

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Combe Fields	Brinklow (1)	88	137
Combe Florey	Bishop's Lydy'd (1½)	163	260
Combe in Teignhead	Newton Abbot (3)	209	520
Combe Martin	Ilfracombe (4)	219	1407
Comber, pa.	Comber	121	6072
Comber, to.	Comber	121	2051
Combe Raleigh	Honiton (2)	155	213
Comberbach	Northwich (2)	172	392
Comberton (1)	Lord's Bridge (2)	87	453

bridge; ac. 1,925; soil clay, overlying chalk and gault. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is mostly E. Eng., and contains, also, examples of the Dec. and Perp. periods; the ancient rood-stairs and doorway still exist; there is an E. Eng. octagonal font; and the open benches of the church are carved in tracery. Coprolites are found in the pa., lying near the surface.

Comberton (2), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Orleton (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Comberton (3). [COMMERTON.]

Comberton, Great, pa. and vil. on the navigable Avon, E. Worcs., 3 S.E. of Pershore; ac. 960; soil marly, overlying gravel and freestone. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Dec., and has a waggon roof to both nave and chancel; the chancel has been rebuilt (preserving the old design), and some blocked windows were at the same time reopened.

Comberton, Little, pa. and vil. near the Avon, E. Worcs., 4 S.E. of Pershore; ac. 770; soil marly, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Perp., and the Norm. north doorway has a singular tympanum; there is some old glass, and in the chancel is a trefoiled piscina, and in the nave a Norm. one. There are two timbered houses in the village, one of them having a round dove-cot, and the other some good moulded beams in the ceiling. Roman and Saxon coins have been found here, as well as Roman pottery.

Combe St. Nicholas, pa. and vil. near the Chard Canal, W. Somerset, 2 N.W. of Chard; ac. 4,098; soil clayey, sandy, chalk, and stone, overlying chalk, flint, sand, and clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1863, is Perp.; in the chancel-arch are two squints, and there are piscinæ in the chancel and in the north and south chapels; on both sides of the church are stone staircases, which at one time led to the rood-loft, those on the north side being situated in a small turret; the rood-screen has been placed behind the choir-stalls; there are two monuments, dated 1644 and 1680; the church has two ancient fonts, one, of very early date, having been constructed out of a solid block of Ham Hill stone. The charities amount to about £215 per annum. There is a Mutual Improvement Society in the vil., with reading- and coffee-rooms attached. Lime-burning is carried on in the pa. Some years ago part of a Roman villa was discovered in a field. Good specimens of mosaic pavement, a spear-head, and fibula were found near the same spot in 1866. *Crickleaze* is a seat.

Combe Walter, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Abbotsham (q.v.), N. Dev.

Combhay, pa. and vil. on the Radford Canal, E. Somerset, 3½ S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,091; soil cornbrash and clay, overlying stone. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1874, is E. Eng. There is an extensive bed of fuller's earth in this pa., and in 1881 works were erected here for its preparation. The old Roman Fosseway runs through the pa. *Caisson House* is a seat.

Comb Hill, ha., forming a tp. with **Healey** (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 S. of Rothbury.

Combpyne, or **Combepyne,** pa. and vil., E. Dev., 3½ S. of Axminster; ac. 796; soil chalk, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1878, is a small ancient edifice, and contains a monument dated 1693, and several tablets.

Combridge, ha. on the road from Uttoxeter to Ashborne, pa. of Rocester (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N.E. of Uttoxeter.

Combrook, eccl. pa., tp, and vil., pas. of Compton Verney and Kineton (q.v.), S.E. Warws.; ac. 1,112. The church of SS. Mary and Margaret is in E. Dec. style. The remains of an ancient font and cross, thought to be Saxon, are in the churchyard.

Combs, pa. and vil. on the Orwell, N.W. Suff., 1 S. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,745; soil mostly stiff and clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1887, is E. Eng. and Dec.; there are ancient screens dividing the nave and aisles, and in a window in the south aisle is some old stained glass. There are large factories for tanning, currying, fellmongering, and the manufacture of leather goods of various kinds.

Combsies, ha., pa. of and about 2 S. from Chard (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Combs, St. [ST. COMBS.]

Combwich, vil. and chap. on the Parret, pa. of Otterhampton (q.v.), Mid Somerset. The church of St. Peter, erected 1870, is in Gothic style.

Comely Bank, north-eastern suburb of Edinburgh, pa. of St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc.

Comeragh, mountain range, N.W. co. Waterf., Ir. Its highest point is Knockanaffrin (2,478 ft.).

Comhampton, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Ombersley (q.v.), Mid Worcs.

Comiston, pl., pa. of Colinton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Edinburgh. The city drew its water-supply from the springs here as early as 1681. *C. House* is a seat.

Comley, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Cardington (q.v.), S. Salop.

Comlongan Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Ruthwell (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc. The walls are so thick as to contain small chambers in the masonry, and the building must have been of immense strength.

Commarch, stream, N. Brecons., rises on Drygarn mountain, and falls into the Ythan at Llangamarch.

Commeen, pl., pa. of Kilteevoge (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 9 N.W. of Stranorlar.

Commercial, ha., pa. of Llandeur Velpy (q.v.), E. Pembs., 3 N.W. of Narberth.

Commerton, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Kidderminster (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Commins Coch, ha., pa. of Darowen (q.v.), Montgoms., 7 E. of Machynlleth.

Commondale, tp., pa. of and 6½ S.E. from Guisborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,057.

Commondyke, vil., pa. of Auchinleck (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Cumnock. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Commonhead, pl. with railway station, adjoining Airdrie, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Comberton, Great	Pershore (3)	112	202
Comberton, Little	Pershore (4)	112	252
Combe St. Nicholas	Chard (3)	143	1069
Combhay	Bath (3½)	107	190
Combpyne	Colyford (1)	151	106
Combrook	Kineton (2)	92	209
Combs	Stowmarket (1½)	81	1184
Commondale	Commondale	246	128
Commondyke	Auchinleck (1½)	376	412

Common, Little (1), ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Common, Little (2), ha. on the coast, pa. of and 2 W. from Bexhill (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Common, North, pl., pa. of Chailey (q.v.), Mid Sussex, 7 N. of Lewes.

Common, South, pl., pa. of Chailey (q.v.), Mid Sussex, 6 N. of Lewes.

Comp, ha., pa. of Leybourne (q.v.), Mid Kent, 5½ N.W. of Maidstone.

Compass Hill, eminence, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Canna island, N.W. Args., Sc. (Its name is derived from the effect it is said to exercise on the magnetic needle.)

Compass Point, headland on the south side of Bude Haven, forming the northern boundary of Widemouth Bay.

Compstall, vil., pa. of and 5 E. from Stockport, N.E. Chesh. It has coal mines and cotton works.

Compstone, estate on the Tarf, pa. of Twynholm (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2½ N. of Kirkcudbright. It has long been in the possession of the family of Maitland, two of whom were famous Scots judges, viz., Lord Dundrennan (1792–1851) and Lord Barcaple (1809–70). The old castle is in a ruinous condition; in it, in 1595, Alexander Montgomery, the soldier-poet, composed "The Cherrie and the Slae."

Compton (1), pa. and vil., S. Berks., 8 N.E. of Newbury; ac. 3,863; soil chalk and flint, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (or St. Nicholas) is of various periods. At the foot of the Downs, near the village, is an ancient camp, and from it may be seen another camp upon a hill 830 ft. high. Roman pottery, coins, and tiles have been found in the neighbourhood, as well as short knives and the boss of a shield. There are training stables of race-horses on the Downs.

Compton (2), pa. and vil. on the Itchen, N.W. Hants, 2½ S.W. of Winchester; ac. 2,098; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of All Saints is Norm., with a wooden tower; there is a marble monument to Dr. Huntingford, who died in 1832, and is buried in the churchyard. At the north-west corner of the neighbouring Downs are vestiges of the camp from which Cromwell attacked Winchester Castle. There are also some ancient barrows near.

Compton (3), pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 2½ S.W. of Guildford; ac. 1,998; soil light loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has piscinæ, a low side window, and a chapel over the chancel; there are some brasses, and the pulpit has a canopy of carved oak. *Pölsted Manor* is a seat.

Compton (4), pa. and vil. on the border of Hants, W. Sussex, 10 N.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,864; soil chalky, overlying flint-chalk. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1849, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles, and has some old monuments. *Little Green Manor House* is a seat.

Compton (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from King's Somborne (q.v.), W. Hants.

Compton (6), ti., pa. of Enford (q.v.), S. Wilts., 7 N. of Amesbury.

Compton (7), ha., pa. of and 1¾ N. from Marldon (q.v.), S. Dev.

Compton (8), ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Newent (q.v.), N.W. Gloucs.

Compton (9), ti., pa. of Henbury (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 6 N. of Bristol.

Compton (10), ha., pa. of Kinver (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ W. of Stourbridge.

Compton (11), vil. on the road from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 W. of Wolverhampton. Large quantities of red sand are obtained here for mortar and for the use of ironfounders.

Compton (12), ti. on the bank of the Brook, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Farnham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey.

Compton (13), ti., pa. of Compton Dundon (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5 N.E. of Langport.

Compton Abbas near Dorchester, pa., W. Dors., 7 N.E. of Bridport; ac. 846; soil gravel, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style. C. A. once formed a part of Milton Abbey—hence the affix.

Compton Abbas near Shaftesbury, pa., N. Dors., 3 S.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 1,473; soil sand and light loam, overlying chalk and stone. The church of St. Mary was built 1867.

Compton Abdale, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Northleach; ac. 2,215; soil corn-brash, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Oswald is Perp.

Compton Bassett, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 2½ N.E. of Calne; ac. 2,632; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Swithin is Norm. and Perp., and has a stone rood-screen of the Tudor period, very rich in design and workmanship. *Compton House,* a mansion built in the reign of Charles II., is a seat.

Compton Bay, south-west coast, I. of W., 3 S. of Yarmouth, and 3 N.W. by N. of Brixton. It extends for two miles, and is skirted by bold cliffs, exhibiting successively the chalk formation (towards Freshwater), thin Upper Greensand, gault, and the Wealden Lower Greensand (towards Brook Point). About half-way along the bay is Compton Chine, down which flows a stream, bringing with it carbonised hazel-nuts, locally termed "Noah's Nuts." From this point there is a fine view towards the east. In the Wealden clays here fossil remains of huge reptiles have been discovered.

Compton Beauchamp, pa. and vil., N. Berks., 6 N.W. of Lambourn; ac. 1,466; soil chalk, overlying brash. The cruciform church of St. Swithin is E. Eng. and Dec., and the chancel has sedile and stalls; there is a brass of an early rector, and several monuments of the Langley and Hawkeswell families. *C. House* is an ancient moated dwelling, with well-laid-out grounds, terraced gardens, and a cloister walk.

Compton Bishop, pa. and vil. on the Axe, Mid Somerset, 2 W. of Axbridge; ac. 2,535; soil differs

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Compton (1)	Compton	61	629
Compton (2)	Horsebridge (½)	75	480
Compton (3)	Godalming (2½)	34	558
Compton (4)	Rowland's Castle (3)	63	268
C. Abbas nr. D'chest'r	Maiden Newton (3)	145	51
C. Abbas nr. S'bury	Semley (6)	101	299
Compton Abdale	Bourton-on-Wtr. (8)	91	199
Compton Bassett	Calne (2½)	99	350
ComptonBeauchamp	Shrivenham (4)	72	122
Compton Bishop	Highbridge	143	496

widely; in the low-lying grounds it is light and fertile, but rocky on the hills. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1852, is E. Eng.; there is a very fine example of Norm. work in the south doorway, and in the chancel is some old stained glass; in the south aisle is a monument dated 1688, and the pulpit is a splendid piece of 16th-cent. carving; an ancient cross stands to the south of the church. The National Schools are endowed. Denny's Hole, a large natural cave situated on the ridge of hills called "Crook's Peak," is a show-place. It has an almost perpendicular entrance, and is approached through a small ante-chamber formed by the expanded archway of the entrance. This cave has been robbed of the best part of the stalactites which at one time ornamented its roofs and sides.

Compton Castle, ancient manor house, E. Dev., 3 W. of Torquay. The castle is a very fine example of a fortified dwelling of the early part of the 15th cent. The buildings originally enclosed a quadrangle, and were surrounded by a wall 20 ft.

COMPTON CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

in height, which remains almost intact. The tower at one angle was originally one of four; near it may be seen the postern-gate, which had a portcullis. The chapel, which is well preserved, has a plain vault with a room over it, apparently intended for the priest; two squints afford a view of the altar from adjoining rooms. The fortification displays a striking peculiarity, viz., the numerous machicolated bartizans which, in the absence of a moat, protect the approach to the castle. At the back there are the remains of the old-fashioned garden. The building is now used as a farmhouse.

Compton Chamberlayne, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 4½ S.W. of Wilton; ac. 2,130; soil clay, overlying chalk and greensand. The church of St. Michael is chiefly of the Late Dec. period, with remains of Norm. and E. Eng. work; in the chancel is a white marble tablet to the Penruddock family, one of whom in 1655 lost his head, at the Protector's orders, for proclaiming Charles II. king. *Compton Park* contains a valuable picture gallery, and there is some fine carving by Grinling Gibbons in the dining-room.

Compton Dando, pa. and vil. on the Chew, N.E. Somerset, 2 S. of Keynsham; ac. 1,845; soil heavy, overlying clay and carboniferous strata. The church of St. Mary is 14th-cent. Gothic. At the entrance to the churchyard is an ancient lich-gate.

Compton Dundon, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Glastonbury; ac. 2,568; soil loamy. The church of St. Andrew is Gothic.

Compton Durville, ti., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from South Petherton (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Compton, East, ha., pa. of and 1½ E.N.E. from Pilton (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Compton Fenny. [FENNY COMPTON.]

Compton Gifford, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., adjacent to Plymouth, S. Dev.; ac. 642. The Emmanuel Church is in Dec. style.

Compton Greenfield, vil., formerly a pa., now merged in the pa. of Henbury (q.v.), near the estuary of the Severn, W. Glouces., 6 N. of Bristol. The church of All Saints (almost rebuilt) is in E. Eng. style, but has a Norm. chancel-arch and doorway. *Hollywood Tower*, in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Compton, Little, pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., 4½ N.W. of Chipping Norton; ac. 1,607; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Denis, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) 1863–64, belonged at one time to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and is in Late Norm. style.

Compton, Long (1) (in Domesday "Coontone"), pa. and vil., S.W. Warws., 5 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 3,680; soil light loam and clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1862–63, is mostly Dec., and contains a handsome modern carved screen. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. A charter to hold a weekly market and a three days' yearly fair was granted by Henry III. About one mile from the village, but within the county of Oxford, is the megalithic circle known as the Rollrich or Rollright Stones. *Weston House*, a fine mansion in the Elizabethan style, stands in a large well-wooded park, and is the seat of the Countess of Camperdown.

Compton, Long (2), ha., pa. of Ranton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 W. of Stafford.

Compton Martin, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 7⅓ N. of Wells; ac. 2,308; soil red sand, overlying mountain limestone. The church of St. Michael is of various periods; the chancel is divided into two bays by a massive arch, and has a vaulted roof of good Norm. work; the font is also Norm.; a chapel, which at one time belonged to Bickfield Convent, stands at the east end of the south aisle, behind a carved oak screen. Bickfield Farmhouse in this pa. is surrounded by an ancient moat.

Compton Nether, pa., N. Dors., 2⅔ N.W. of Sherborne; ac. 892; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., and separating the chancel from the body of the church is a small screen of 15th-cent. work; the transept has three cinquefoil-light windows, and the corners of the church are ornamented with grotesque gargoyles.

Compton Over, pa., N. Dors., 2 N.W. of Sher-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
C. Chamberlayne	Dinton (1½)	92	272
Compton Dando	Pensford (2)	124	324
Compton Dundon	Glastonbury (4)	131	504
C. Gifford, eccl. pa.	Plymouth	229	4661
C. Gifford, tp.	Plymouth	229	3264

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Compton, Little	Moreton-in-M'rsh(4)	91	439
Compton, Long	Chipping Norton (4)	89	606
Compton Martin	Wells (7)	126	344
Compton Nether	Sherborne (2)	118	323
Compton Over	Sherborne (3)	118	129

borne; ac. 788; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Perp. *Compton House* is a seat.

Compton Pauncefoot, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 5 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 672; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp. *Compton Castle* is a seat.

Compton Place. [EASTBOURNE.]

Compton Scorpion, ha., pa. of Ilmington (q.v.), S. Warws., 3½ N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Compton Vallence, or **East Compton,** pa. and vil., S.W. Dors., 6½ N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 1,296; soil gravel and clay, overlying chalk and in places gravel. The church of St. Thomas, rebuilt (except the tower) 1839, is in Perp. style; the structure is notable for the massiveness of its walls and pillars and for the stone vaulting of the chancel.

Compton Verney, pa., S.E. Warws., 2 W. of Kineton; ac. 1,740; soil loam and clay, overlying limestone. The church, a rectangular stone edifice in Italian style, was originally a private chapel belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke; it contains monuments to the Willoughby de Brokes, a recumbent effigy of Sir Richard Verney, Kt. (d. 1630), and his lady (d. 1631), and a 16th-cent. brass to Richard Verney and Anne his wife; in the chancel is a fine monument to Sir Greville Verney, Kt. (d. 1668); these monuments and some of the curious stained glass in the windows were moved from an old Benedictine chapel, the site of which, with the family churchyard, is marked by an obelisk. *Compton Hall,* a fine mansion, is a seat, and stands in a richly-wooded park with an extensive lake.

Compton, West, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Pilton (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Compton Winiates (in Domesday "Contone"), pa., S.W. Warws., 4½ N.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 997; soil loamy, overlying clay and sand. The church (dedication unknown) is in various styles; it was demolished by the Parliamentary army, who also did much injury to the beautiful and stately monuments. It was rebuilt 1662, and contains a mural monument to the Hon. Sir William Compton, Ordnance Master in 1660, and several broken figures from the tombs of the Compton family; the ceiling is beautifully painted to represent Day and Night. *C. W. House,* the seat of the Marquis of Northampton, is situated in a valley, and was built in the time of Henry VIII. by Sir William Compton; it is an irregular structure built round a court; over the porch of the principal entrance are the Royal Arms, surmounted by a crown and supported by a greyhound and griffin, with a rose and crown on each side; some of the apartments are rudely adorned with carvings.

Comrie (1), pa., vil., and burgh of barony, on the Earn, Mid Perths., Sc., 6½ W. of Crieff; ac. 6,293, water 2,340. There is some loam, but the soil is mostly a light, sharp gravel. Trap, limestone, and slate have been quarried, and granite, greenstone, lead, and iron occur. The low ground appears to have been covered by a lake at some former period. The great fault between the Highlands and the Lowlands passes through the pa., making the place subject to earthquakes, and severe shocks are frequently experienced. The vil. is a pleasant little place in a sheltered position. The church (1804) has a lofty spire; the Free church, said to be one of the handsomest in the country, is in French-Gothic style; and the United Presbyterian church is in Gothic style. There are a Masonic Hall and public schools. Monuments have been erected to Viscount Melville and Dr. Keith. The Rev. George Gilfillan (1813–78) was born in the manse.

Comrie (2), ha., pa. of Culross (q.v.), W. Fifes., Sc., 5 W. of Dunfermline. *C. Castle* is in the neighbourhood.

Comrie Ferry, on the Lyon, pa. of Weem (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 2 N. of Kenmore. Here are the ruins of *C. Castle.*

Con-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CONN-.

Cona (1), rivulet, N.W. Args., Sc., flows 9½ N.E., and falls into Loch Linnhe, 6¾ S.W. of Fort William. *Conaglen* is a seat of the Earl of Morton, and Conaglen deer forest covers an area of 10,260 ac., and is well stocked with various game.

Cona (2). [COE.]

Conait, burn, N.W. Perths., Sc., rises in Loch Dhamh, and flows 4½ S.W., joining the Lyon 8 N.W. of Killin, after traversing Loch Girre. It has a fall of 500 ft. and some fine waterfalls, especially near its mouth.

Conchan, or **Onchan,** pa. and vil., Middle Sheading, on the east coast of the I. of M., the vil. forming a northern sub. of Douglas; ac. 7,880; hilly throughout, and soil generally clay and of poor quality, largely in pasture. The church of St. Peter (originally dedicated to St. Concha) is Perp., with fine traceried window, containing representations of the Virgin, St. Peter, etc. There are several fine runic crosses preserved in the churchyard.

Conder, river, N. Lancs., flows about 10 S.W., and falls into the estuary of the Lune 4 S.S.W. of Lancaster.

Conderton, tp., pa. of Overbury (q.v.), S. Worcs., 6 N.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 800.

Condicote, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 3 N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 890; soil stone-brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Nicholas is Late Norm. and other periods, and there is a chalice of 1571. In the village is a restored ancient cross. Two camps near the village are supposed to be one Roman and the other British.

Condie, estate, pa. of Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 4 S.W. of Bridge of Earn. *C. House* is a seat.

Condons and Clangibbon, bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 78,481. It contains nine pas. and portions of eleven others. The soil is fertile and rests on limestone. The chief towns are Fermoy and Mitchelstown. The Blackwater is the principal river.

Condorrat, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pas. of Cumbernauld

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Compton Pauncefoot	Sparkford (2¼)	125	172
Compton Vallence	Grimstone (2)	149	115
Compton Verney	Kineton (2)	92	86
Compton Winiates	Banbury (9)	77	22
Comrie (1), pa.	Comrie	449	1591
Comrie (1), vil.	Comrie	449	870
Conchan	Douglas (3)	276	20484
Conderton	Bredon (3)	167	175
Condicote	Stow-on-th'-Wold(3	89	113
C'dons & Clangibbon	.....	.....	20516
Condorrat, *q.s.* pa.	Croy (1)	405	1596
Condorrat, vil.	Croy (1)	405	607

and Kirkintilloch (q.v.) (the vil. being entirely in the former pa.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 6 N.N.W. of Airdrie. The church was built 1875.

Condover, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 4½ S. of Shrewsbury; ac. 7,422; soil mixed and light, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and later periods. The village bears in Domesday the same name as now. *C. Hall*, which was built in the 16th cent. by a Justice of Common Pleas who was a native of C., is in a park of 330 ac., and is a very good example of Elizabethan architecture.

Condurrow, ha., pa. of Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1½ E. from Treslothan.

Conerock, hill (808 ft.), pa. of and 1½ S.S.W. from Rothes (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc. It is wooded to the summit, forms a conspicuous landmark, and consists of quartz containing rock crystals.

Coney (1), island in Sligo Bay, N. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 W.N.W. of Sligo. It shelters Sligo harbour from the swell of the Atlantic.

Coney (2), island in the Fergus, S. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 245.

Coney Beds (= "rabbit burrows"), Roman camp in the shape of a hill on Hay Fell, S. Westmd., 2½ E. by N. of Kendal. At the semicircular end the breadth within the curve is 224 ft., at the other end it is 128 ft.; the interior is traversed by two entrenchments. The view from the camp extends as far as Beaumaris in Wales.

Coneyburrow, vil., pa. of Monasteroris (q.v.), N.E. K. Co., Ir., near Edenderry.

Coneyhurst, ha., pa. of and 4 N.E. from West Chiltington (q.v.), W. Sussex.

Coneysthorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Barton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ W. of New Malton; ac. 1,205. There is a chapel-of-ease. The vil. is well built, and contains a school and reading-room.

Coneythorpe and Clareton, tp., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Goldsborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 392.

Coney Weston, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 2 S.W. of Hopton; ac. 1,323; soil mixed, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1887, is E. Dec.; the tower of the church fell many years ago, and has not been rebuilt; in the chancel some ancient Roman tiles were discovered, which have since been relaid in the vestry; there is a piscina with canopy in the south wall within the communion rails, and a small one in the south wall of the nave: there are two niches, arched with fine cusp work, on each side of the handsome arch which divides the chancel from the nave; those on the south side have been filled with the figures of two angels painted in oils on zinc; the font is a finely-carved specimen of E. Dec. work. *C. W. Hall* is a seat.

Confey, pa. on the Royal Canal, North Salt bar., N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 1 N.W. of Lucan; ac. 1,120. It is drained by the Ryewater, and the soil is of medium quality. An old castle is now in ruins.

Conford, pl., pa. of and 1 W. from Bramshott (q.v.), E. Hants. Here is a manufactory of edged tools.

Cong, pa. and to. (the pa. extending into Galway), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.S.W. of Ballinrobe; ac. 22,786; soil boggy to fertile, overlying limestone. C. town is situated beside a swift river, flowing from Lough Mask to Lough Corrib, which during great part of its course is subterraneous. The abbey, partly situated in the grounds of Ashford, was founded by St. Fechan in 624, but the existing structure dates from the close of the 12th cent., and is mainly E. Eng. in character; the most interesting part of the ruins is the cloisters, in which there are remains of a beautiful trefoil-headed arcade;

Cong Abbey.
(*From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

there is a fine doorway on the north side of the chancel, which retains its east window. Here Roderic O'Connor (d. 1198), the last king of Ireland, passed the closing years of his life. A portion of a stone cross with an Irish inscription remains in the centre of the town. The silver "Cross of Cong," ornamented with gold and tracery, and bearing an inscription to the effect that it contains a part of the true Cross, is now in the Royal Irish Academy. A curious natural feature is the network of cavities between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, one of which (the "Pigeon Hole") gives access to the subterranean stream. An attempt to construct a canal between the lakes, made in 1846–47 as a means of affording relief during the famine, ended in failure. The beautiful grounds of *Ashford*, which lie on either side of the river, are shown to visitors; the mansion is castellated.

Congalton, ancient bar., now included in the pa. of Dirleton (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc.

Congelow, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Yalding (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Congerstone, pa. on the Sence and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, S. Leics., 3½ N.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. 1,020; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. There is a Baptist chapel, and among the charities are almshouses.

Congham, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7 N.E. of King's Lynn; ac. 2,850; soil light sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., with a piscina in the chancel; in the nave is a mural monument dated 1787. The antiquary Sir Henry Spelman was born here 1562. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.
Condover	Condover 167	1679
Coneysthorpe	Goldsborough (1¼) 202	175
Coneythorpe and C.	Slingsby (3) 217	95
Coney Weston	Thetford (7) 90	178
Confey	Lucan (1) 7	86
Cong, pa.	Galway (18) 128	4518
Cong, to.	Galway (18) 128	227
Congerstone	Shackerstone 108	205
Congham	Grimston Road (1) 103	316

Conghoillis, ancient pa., nearly identical with the modern pa. of Inverkeillor (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc.

Conglass, burn, W. Banfs., Sc., rises on the borders of Aberdeenshire, and flows 8 N.W. and W., falling into the Avon 3 N.N.W. of Tomintoul.

Congleton, mun. bor. and mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Astbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 8 S.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 2,572. C. is situated in a deep hollow in the valley of the Dane, a tributary of the Weaver, close to the Staffordshire border; and the Macclesfield Canal passes by the town on its eastern side. It is mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the name of "Cogletone." A charter granted by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, early in the 14th cent., was superseded in 1625 by that of James I., which placed the government in the hands of a mayor, eight aldermen, sixteen capital burgesses, and other officers. This charter remained in force until 1835. The corporation now comprises a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough includes the three eccl. pas. of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Stephen. St. Peter's Church is a brick building, erected 1742. The churches of St. James and St. Stephen are both stone buildings in E. Eng. style; the former dates from 1848, the latter from 1860. The Roman Catholics have a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and there are Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and other Dissenting places of worship. The town hall (1864), in High Street, in addition to various public offices, contains an assembly-room and a library; the lower part of the building is used as a market-house; on the façade there are statues of Queen Victoria, Henry de Lacy (Earl of Lincoln), and Edward I. The Free Grammar School was in existence prior to 1553, but the date of its foundation is unknown; the present building, near St. Peter's Church, dates from 1814. C. has a public park covering 25 acres, through which flows the Dane. The regicide Bradshaw was at one time mayor of the town, and from C. the Parnell family take the title of baron. Fustian cutting is the chief industry; the towel, silk, and ribbon manufactures are of considerable importance; salt-making, the manufacture of nails, chairs, and agricultural implements, and other industries are also carried on; and in the neighbourhood there are extensive collieries and stone quarries

Congreave (1), ha., pa. of Youlgreave (q.v.), Mid Derbys., about 4 S.E. of Bakewell.

Congreave (2), pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Penkridge (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Congresbury, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, E. Somerset, 6½ N. of Axbridge; ac. 4,443; soil light clay and marsh, overlying stone and bog. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and contains a piscina and a 12th-cent. font; there are two small chapels, one containing a family monument; a screen of richly-carved oak divides the chancel from the nave. The vicarage house was built in 1465 by the trustees of Bishop Beckington, and is a fine example of the domestic architecture of that period. A large cross stands in the centre of the vil. *Woodlands* is a seat.

Conheath, estate, pa. of Caerlaverock (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 4½ S.S.E. of Dumfries. *C. House* is a seat.

Conholt, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Hurstbourne Tarrant (q.v.), N. Hants.

Conhope, or **Covenhope,** tp., pa. of Aymestry (q.v.), N. Herefords., 6½ N.W. of Leominster.

Conicavel, vil., pa. of Edinkillie (q.v.), W. Elgs., Sc., 3½ S.S.E. of Brodie.

Conie Castle. [WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM.]

Coningbeg, rock, 2½ miles off the south end of South Saltee island, S. co. Wex., Ir. A light-vessel shows a flashing light visible 10 miles.

Coningsby, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7 S.W. of Horncastle; ac. 3,440; soil light sand and clay, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., with some Norm. traces; beneath the chancel-arch are the remains of a carved oak screen, and in the south-west is a staircase leading to the parvise; the porch contains a stoup; a staircase which led to the rood-loft is at the east end of the nave; the octagonal font is E. Eng. On the south side of the church is a dial dated 1665. The vil. has a mineral spring called the Spa.

Conington (1), pa., W. Cambs., 3 S. of St. Ives; ac. 1,477; soil clay and loamy gravel, overlying clay and gault. The church of St. Mary is of various periods, and contains several monuments to local families, the most notable being a monumental vault which runs breast-high the entire length of the south side of the nave. The manor of C. is mentioned in the Domesday Book as "Contone" or "Conitone." *C. Hall,* an ancient brick building, is a seat.

Conington (2). [CONNINGTON.]

Conisbrough, pa., tp., and vil. on the Don, W.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Doncaster; ac. 4,296; soil argillaceous, sandy, and calcareous, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1884, is Norm. with E. Dec. additions, and contains some memorial brasses. A fine quality of magnesian limestone is quarried here. The manufactures are those of hooks, sickles, scythes, glass bottles, bricks, tiles, and pipes. The ruined castle, founded before 1000, the residence of Athelstane in Scott's "Ivanhoe," was a place of great strength and military importance. *Crookill Hall* is a seat.

Conisbrough Parks, pl., pa. of and 1½ S. from Conisbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Conisby, ha., pa. of West Halton (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N. of Frodingham railway station.

Coniscliffe, pa. on the Tees, S. Dur., 4 W. of Darlington; ac. 3,178; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of St. Edwin, repaired 1844, is mostly E. Eng. Limestone is worked.

Coniscliffe, High, tp. and vil. on the Tees, pa. of Coniscliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 4 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 1,858. The vil. stands on the edge of a long ridge of limestone rock.

Coniscliffe, Low, tp. and vil., pa. of Coniscliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 W. of Darlington; ac. 1,320.

Conishead Priory. [ULVERSTON.]

Conisholme, pa. near the coast, N. Lincs., 7½ N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,192; soil clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and the nave

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Congleton	Congleton	157	10744
Congresbury	Congresbury	132	1167
Coningsby	Dogdyke (1¾)	118	1186
Conington (1)	St. Ives (3)	64	150
Conisbrough, pa.	Conisborough	160	4515
Conisbrough, tp.	Conisborough	160	4499
Coniscliffe	.....	.....	498
Coniscliffe, High	Piercebridge (1)	238	349
Coniscliffe, Low	Darlington (2½)	232	149
Conisholme	Louth (4½)	141	120

contains a brass with effigies and marginal inscription, dated 1515, in memory of John Langholme, his wife, and their fourteen children.

Conister, or **St. Mary's Rock,** a dangerous reef, Douglas Bay, east coast I. of M. The *St. George* steamer was wrecked here in 1830. In 1832 a tower of refuge was erected for shipwrecked mariners.

Coniston (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 S.W. of Ambleside. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1819, is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic church dates from 1871. The vil. lies about ½ W. of C. Water, near its north extremity, and behind it rises C. Range, the nearest summit of which, the Old Man (*Alt Maen* = "high rock") (2,633 ft.), is the most conspicuous feature in the landscape for many miles round. *C. Hall*, a 15th-cent. mansion on the west side of the lake, was formerly the seat of the Le Flemings; it is now used as a farmhouse.

Coniston (2), (in Domesday Book "Coiningesbis"), tp. and vil., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Hull; ac. 602.

Coniston, Cold, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Aire, pa. of Gargrave (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Skipton; ac. 1,335, water 25. The church of St. Peter (1846) is a plain building. *Coniston Hall* is a modern mansion.

Conistone-with-Kilnsey, tp. on the Wharfe, pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 N. of Skipton; ac. 8,646, water 48. The neighbouring lead-mines are no longer worked.

Coniston Fells, mountain range overlooking Coniston Water (q.v.), N. Lancs. The highest point is C. Old Man (2,633 ft.), and they form by far the finest portion of the alpine area of Upper Furness. The core of the system is formed of clay-slate, resting on transition limestone, and syenitic granite appears above.

Coniston, Monk, ha., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs. It consists principally of villa residences on the shores of Coniston Water (q.v.). *Monk Coniston House*, in fine grounds, is a seat.

Coniston Water, lake, N. Lancs., 147 ft. above the sea; it is 6 miles long, averages ½ mile in breadth, and is said to have a depth of about 160 ft. The head of the lake is 2½ W. of Hawkshead and 9 W.N.W. of Bowness. Immediately behind the vil. of Coniston (q.v.), on its north-west side, rises the romantic group of mountains called Coniston Fells, the highest point of which, the Old Man (2,633 ft.), is a conspicuous object from all parts of the lake. C. Water is fed by streams from Yewdale and Tibberthwaite, and by Church Beck or Mines Beck, which flows from the tarns on the Old Man; on the latter there are two fine waterfalls, known as the Upper and Lower Falls. At the south extremity of the lake issues the Crake, which flows south-east to Morecambe Bay. Owing to its smaller size and the greater regularity of its banks, the scenery is less grand than that of Windermere, and towards the south may almost be described as tame; but from Nibthwaite at the south end there is a beautiful view up the lake, the main prospect being broken by two promontories, whilst in the background rise the magnificent heights of the Old Man, Wetherlam, and the Yewdale Crags. *C. Hall*, a fine building with ivy-mantled chimneys, situated

Coniston Upper Fall.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

on the west bank between Coniston and Torver, formerly belonged to the ancient family of Le Fleming; it is now occupied by a farmer. At the head of the lake are the beautiful grounds of *Weatherhead House;* Tennyson lived for a time at *Tent Lodge*, on the north-east shore; and further down is *Brantwood*, which has been the home of W. J. Linton, Gerald Massey, and John Ruskin. C. Water was formerly celebrated for its char, which are now scarce; trout and perch are also found.

Conlig, vil., pa. of Bangor (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 3 N. of Newtown Ards.

Conly, island in Lough Strangford, N.E. co. Down, Ir.

Conn, lough, Carra and Tirawley bars., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.W. of Ballina. It has an area of over 15,600 acres, and a coast-line of about 50 miles. The lower portion, Lough Cullen, is joined to the upper and larger body of water by a narrow channel spanned by a bridge.

Conna, vil. on the Bride (here spanned by a bridge), pa. of Knockmourne (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.E. of Fermoy. An old tower is now all that remains of a castle of Thomas Fitzgerald Roe, bombarded by Cromwell from the neighbouring Gallows Hill.

Connah's Quay, vil. and seaport on the estuary of the Dee, pa. of Northop (q.v.), Mid Flints., 4 S.E. of Flint. A small local trade is carried on from the harbour.

Connaught, prov., W. Ir. (ac. 4,392,086), is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by cos. Clare and Tipperary, and on the east by cos. Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Westmeath, and King's Co. It has a smaller area and a sparser population than the other provs. Clare was formerly included, but was transferred to Munster. C. is now made up of the cos. of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Galway. Towards the west the surface is mountainous, with narrow valleys

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coniston (1)	Coniston Lake (1)	279	818
Coniston (2)	Swine (1)	202	111
Coniston, Cold, ec. pa.	Bell Busk (1¼)	228	417
Coniston, Cold, tp.	Bell Busk (1½)	228	392

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
C'nistone-w.-Kilnsey	Gargrave (9)	225	116
Conlig	Newtown Ards (3)	127	229
Conna	Fermoy (6)	162	116
Connaught	.....	.....	724774

between the elevations, the summits frequently attaining heights of over 2,000 ft.; towards the east the land is more level and even. Although poorly cultivated, much of the soil is fertile, generally overlying carboniferous limestone; granite, gneiss, greywacke, trap, sandstone, micaceous schists, and quartz also occur, and coal and iron ore are found. Much of the alpine scenery rivals that of Kerry and Wicklow. The people are mostly employed in farming and fishing. The coast-line is irregular and broken, varying from low and tame to high, bold, and rocky. The chief indentations around the coast are the bays of Sligo, Killala, Clew, Blacksod, Galway, and Kilkerrin. There are numerous islands in the bays and along the coasts, among which are the Arran group, Inniskea, Achill, Inisbegill, Annagh, Clare, Innisturk, Innisboffin, Inishark, and Lettermullen. Loughs Conn, Corrib, Mask, Allen, Ree, and Derg are the largest inland bodies of water, and the Shannon, Moy, and Suck the principal rivers. The chief towns are Sligo, Carrick-on-Shannon, Westport, Castlebar, Galway, Athenry, Roscommon, Ennis, and Kilrush, mostly connected by railways. Navigation off shore is often intricate and dangerous, especially in the bays and sounds. Inland, considerable improvement has resulted from drainage operations, although there are many bogs, and numerous temporary lakes are formed in wet weather. The climate is mild and humid, and the rainfall often excessive, especially among the mountains, which intercept the clouds borne over the Atlantic by westerly breezes. In ancient times C. formed part of the principality of the O'Connors, when the whole dis. was much disturbed by invasions and local wars; but in 1305 the O'Connors were defeated and almost exterminated at the battle of Athenry. Before the English became masters of the territory, and divided it into counties in 1590, it had become a refuge for all defeated factions and broken men throughout the whole country, a state of matters resulting in much bloodshed and disorder. On Cromwell making his authority felt throughout the country, all hostile to his interests or likely to create disturbances were sent to C., where they could be more easily kept in subordination and overawed than if scattered throughout the island. Many of these persons, proving recalcitrant in their new quarters, were shipped as slaves to the West Indies. From that period the history of the province has been, comparatively, uneventful. The 88th Regiment, now "the Connaught Rangers," takes its title from the province.

Connel Ferry, ferry and railway-station at the mouth of Loch Etive, pas. of Kilmore and Kilbride and Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 6 N.E. of Oban. The ferry is 1½ furlongs wide, and has an inn at each side, much frequented by tourists. A bar of rocks stretching partially across the entrance to the loch is partly uncovered at low water, where the retreating tide makes a cataract among them, called the Falls of Connel.

Connell (1), loch, pa. of Kirkholm (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Stranraer. It is shallow, equally broad and long (measuring 3½ furlongs each way), and drains into Loch Ryan. A neighbouring hill (314 ft.) is crowned by a large tumulus called Cairn Connell.

Connell (2). [CONNEL FERRY.]

Connell (3), bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 34,783. The surface is generally flat and tame, over two-thirds being arable ground, the remainder bog and waste. It comprises three whole pas. and portions of five others, and is intersected by the Grand and Milltown Canals and by the Waterford and Limerick Railway. The Liffey is the only river of importance.

Connell, Great. [GREATCONNELL.]

Connell, Old. [OLDCONNELL.]

Connello, Lower, bar., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 47,850; soil various, overlying carboniferous limestone. It contains eleven whole pas. and portions of two others, and is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Connello, Upper, bar., S. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 61,256. The low ground has a rich and productive soil, but most of the area consists of barren uplands. It contains seven whole pas. and portions of five others.

Connel Park, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Connemara (originally "Conmacne-Mara" = "the Bays of the Oceans"), ancient dis., W. co. Galway, Ir., co-extensive with Ballynahinch bar. The name is sometimes used loosely of the whole of the western part of co. Galway, including Joyce's Country and Iar-Connaught. C. proper is bounded on the east by a line running from Killary Harbour on the north to Kilkieran Bay on the south by way of the Maamturk Mountains and Lough Oorid. There are beds of limestone in many parts of the interior, and banks of calcareous sand along the coast. The whole country is wild and desolate in the extreme, but it is renowned for the beauty of its scenery both among the mountains and loughs of the interior and along the rugged sea-coast. The inlets penetrate far into the interior, which is everywhere covered with a mass of freshwater lakes. The villagers on the coast support themselves by fishing; the inner parts of the country are very sparsely inhabited.

Connemara Division, parl. div. of co. Galway, Ir. It returns one member.

Conningsburgh, coast ha. and ancient pa., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 9 S.S.W. of Lerwick. An upland ridge is called the C. Hills.

Connington, or **Conington,** pa., N. Hunts., 9 S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 3,089; a large portion of the pa. is fenland. The church of All Saints is Perp., and contains numerous monuments, dating from 1518, to members of the Cotton family, including one to the memory of Sir Robert, who collected the Cottonian Library. The pa. has an endowed school for boys and girls. *C. Castle*, approached by an avenue of trees, is a seat.

Connonagh, vil., pa. of Kilmacabea (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 8 N.E. of Skibbereen.

Connor, pa. and vil., Lower Antrim bar., Mid co. Antrim, Ir., 5 S. of Ballymena; ac. 17,140; soil mostly fertile. The church dates from 1818, and stands in the vil., and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels and a number of schools. The

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Connell (3)	.....	.....	8061
Connello, Lower	.....	.....	8397
Connello, Upper	.....	.....	9613
Connel Park	New Cumnock (1)	369	622

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Connemara Division	.....	.....	50503
Connington	Holme (2)	69	286
Connor, pa.	Ballymena (5)	138	5893
Connor, vil.	Ballymena (5)	138	183

vil. was formerly a walled to. of some importance. Edward Bruce defeated the Irish and took the to. in 1315. Kells (q.v.) now absorbs most of the trade formerly belonging to the place, which gives its name to a diocese including almost all co. Antrim and parts of cos. Down and Londonderry. *Ross Lodge* is a seat.

Conock, ti., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Chirton (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Conon, or **Conan,** river, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., flows 12 N.E., and falls into the Cromarty Firth 1 S. of Dingwall. After flowing through Loch Luichart, it forms a series of fine cascades called the Falls of C. It is spanned by a railway viaduct of five arches. The salmon-fishing is excellent, and is strictly preserved. Trout and pearl-oysters are obtained. Hugh Miller has described the picturesque scenery in "My Schools and Schoolmasters."

Conon Bridge, vil. with public school, on the Conon, pa. of Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2 S. of Dingwall. *Conon House,* amid fine woods, is a seat.

Cononley, tp. on the Aire, pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 1,454.

Cononley-with-Bradley, eccl. pa., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 S.W. of Skipton. St. John the Evangelist's Church (1866) is in E. Eng. style.

Conor's Island, in Milk Haven, off the north coast of co. Sligo, Ir., 9 N.N.W. of Sligo town.

Conrie, burn, W. Abers., Sc., flows 4 N.E., and falls into the Don at Culfork.

Conry, pa., Rathconrath bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 8 W. of Mullingar; ac. 3,698; soil generally fertile and under cultivation.

Consall, tp., pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs.; ac. 2,147, water 13. Limestone, ironstone mines, and coal-pits are in the tp. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Consett, small to. and eccl. pa., head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., on the Derwent, pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 7½ N.E. of Wolsingham. Christ Church (1866) is in Norm. style. The Wesleyan chapel dates from 1893. The principal public edifice is the new town hall (1884). The C. Ironworks employ over 6,000 hands, who are partly engaged in coal-mining, partly in the manufacture of pig-iron, steel and iron plates, etc.; the output of the mines amounts to some 1,000,000 tons of coal and 500,000 tons of coke annually; the hematite ore used by the iron company is brought from the north of Spain, where they have an establishment. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Conside and Knitsley, tp. near the Derwent, pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 8 N. of Walsingham; ac. 2,715.

Constable Banks, shoal off the coast of Denbighs., 8 miles from east to west, with from 2 to 9 fathoms water.

Constable Burton. [BURTON CONSTABLE.]

Constantine, pa. and vil. on the Helford, W. Cornw., 7 S.W. of Falmouth; ac. 8,022, tidal water and foreshore 474; soil loam, overlying granite and clay-slate. The church of St. Constantine is very ancient, a church having been here before Domesday, and contains rood-loft stairs, sedilia, stoup, and several monuments; there is an interesting palimpsest brass (1574) of Richard Gervys, his wife, and sixteen children, with figures and inscriptions; the reverse shows, in Flemish work of the 14th cent., the head and breast of a knight, the head supported by angels upon a diapered heraldic tunic; another brass (1616) with figures commemorates John Pendarves, his wife, and two children. The pa. possesses a small library. There are remains of ancient chapels; a subterranean passage 30 ft. long, called Pixy Hall; and a circular fort about 50 yards across. The Tolmen is a mass of granite, 33 ft. long, and weighing 450 tons. It was thrown down in 1870 from its former position upon two other stones. Persons could formerly pass beneath it. There are granite quarries in the pa., and an oyster fishery in the Helford. The shaft of the Wellington monument at Strathfieldsaye is a solid block of granite, 30 ft. high, from C.

Constantine Bay, W. Cornw., 4 W. of Padstow. It contains C. Island.

Contell, ha., pa. of Auchterderran (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2 N. of Lochgelly.

Content, a north-east sub. of Ayr (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc.

Contin, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S.W. of Strathpeffer; ac. 179,276; soil various, overlying sandstone and gneiss. The church is an ancient building, and there are Free churches and public schools. *Coul* and *Craigdarroch* are seats.

Conval, Little, hill (1,810 ft.), pa. of Mortlach, (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc., 2¾ S.W. of Dufftown. It is crowned by the remains of an ancient camp.

Conval, Meikle, hill (1,867 ft.), adjoining Little Conval, pa. of Mortlach (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc.

Conveth, or **Convinth,** ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc.

Convoy, pa. and vil. on the Deele, Raphoe bar., Mid co. Don., Ir., 5 N.E. of Stranorlar; ac. 45,251. Part of the surface consists of fertile soil, the remainder being bog and waste. Building-stone occurs. The church dates from 1824, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, with several schools. Eight annual fairs are held. *C. House,* with fine grounds, is a seat.

Conwal, pa., Raphoe and Kilmacrenan bars., Mid co. Don., Ir., 15 W. of Londonderry; ac. 45,251. The surface is almost all mountainous, the soil overlying varied rocks. The church dates from about 1778, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and several day-schools. The pa. has several seats.

Conway (1), pa., parl. and mun. bor., mkt. to., and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Conon Bridge	Conon (¼)	606	385
Cononley	Cononley	218	881
C'nonley-w.-Bradley	Cononley	218	1393
Conry	Mullingar (8)	52	256
Consall	Froghall (3)	153	201
Consett, to.	Consett & Blackhill	265	8175
Consett, eccl. pa.	Consett & Blackhill	265	8071
Conside & Knitsley	C. & Blackhill (1)	265	8760
Constantine	Falmouth (6)	306	1771
Contin	Achterneed (2)	613	1436
Convoy, pa.	Killygordon (2)	173	2996
Convoy, vil.	Killygordon (2)	173	267
Conwal	Strabane (14)	163	7812
Conway, pa.	Conway	224	2350
Conway, bor.	Conway	224	3442

seaport, at the mouth of the C., N.E. Carnarvs., 4 s. of Llandudno; ac. of pa. 2,437 (water 932), of bor. 3,312. The to. stands on the left bank of the river, and is still almost completely enclosed by its ancient wall, which resembles a Welsh harp in shape, the castle being situated at the base, on a rock overlooking the river. The castle was built by Edward I. in 1284 for the purpose of overawing the Welsh. On the land side there is a moat, crossed by a drawbridge, which gives access to the Great Court, containing Llewelyn's Hall and a chapel adjoining it, which retains a round window. There are four massive towers on the north, and as many on the south side of the castle; those at the angles of the inner court have tall and slender turrets at their angles. The "Broken Tower" on the south side—the only one which has been

Conway Castle.

injured—has been repaired. The walls vary from 12 ft. to 15 ft. in thickness. In this castle, where he had sought refuge after his return from Ireland, Richard II. consented to yield his crown to Henry IV. (1399). It was given up by Prince Rupert to the Parliamentary troops in 1646, and was dismantled in 1665. The wall was built at the same time as the castle; it is 12 ft. thick, and rather more than a mile in circuit, and has four gates and twenty-one round towers. Of the Cistercian monastery founded by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1185, there are now no remains. The pa. church of St. Mary, mainly Dec., retains its rood-loft, and has a fine niche in the south wall of the nave. The elegant suspension bridge, built by Telford in 1826, is 377 ft. long and 32 ft. broad. In strong contrast to it is the neighbouring iron tubular bridge, constructed by Stephenson in 1848, through which runs the railway. The two tubes are 412 ft. in length, with a clear span of 400 ft. C. is one of the six Carnarvon boroughs which jointly return a member to Parliament. C. is still a favourite watering-place, though its importance in this respect has somewhat declined. It has a coasting trade in sulphur-ore and slates, and some shipbuilding is carried on. *Plâs Mawr* is a magnificent example of a timber-built house of the reign of Elizabeth.

Conway (2), river, N. Wales, issues from Lake Conway on the borders of Merions., Denbighs., and Carnarvs., flows N., and falls into Beaumaris Bay. It has a length of 30 miles, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 10 miles above its mouth. It traverses the Vale of C., where the scenery is very fine. The current, fed by numerous mountain torrents, is at first swift and impetuous, becoming slower and more even as the ocean is approached. The C. Falls are formed by the river making a leap over a precipice of 50 ft. into a rocky basin. Pearl oysters are found in the estuary, and trout are abundant in the higher pools and rapids.

Conwil Cayo, pa., N. Carmarths., 7 N.W. of Llandovery; ac. 41,785; soil average quality, overlying Silurian rocks. Mineral wells are common, and the Romans had gold mines. The church of St. Cynwil is an old and large building. The antiquities include tumuli, remains of an aqueduct, and part of the Sarn Helen Way. Torques and Roman coins, bricks, and inscriptions have been discovered.

Conwil-in-Elfet, or **Conwil Elfet,** pa. and vil. on the Gwili, Mid Carmarths., 7 N. of Carmarthen; ac. 13,153; soil medium quality. Some building-stone is found. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The antiquities include a British camp, an earthwork of unusual dimensions, and the remains of one of the largest cromlechs in the Principality.

Coodham, estate, pa. of Lymington (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Kilmarnock. *C. House* is a seat.

Cookbury, pa. and vil., W. Dev., 4 N.E. of Holsworthy; ac. 2,710; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.; the benches have ancient and curious carvings; the pulpit is carved oak; and there is a fine oak screen.

Cookham, pa. and vil., prettily situated on the Thames, E. Berks., 3 N. of Maidenhead; ac. 6,548, water 205; soil various, overlying gravel, chalk, and loam. The church of the Holy Trinity is Norm. and E. Eng., and the living was formerly in the gift of Eleanor, wife of Edward I., and afterwards in that of the Abbey of St. Mary at Cirencester. There are large corn and paper mills, and a boot and shoe factory in the pa. The river is crossed by an iron bridge upon seven pillars, and opposite are the beautiful scenes of Clieveden, Hedsor, and Taplow; and a good deal of the town of Maidenhead is in the pa. The scenery of the neighbourhood has had many describers, notably William Black in "Adventures of a Phaëton."

Cookham Dean, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Cookham (q.v.), E. Berks., 3 N. of Maidenhead, partly in a vale, and partly on a height 250 ft. above the river. The church of St. John Baptist is in Dec. style.

Cookhill. [Cokehill.]

Cookley (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Halesworth; ac. 1,704; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; in the chancel are the remains of a screen.

Cookley (2), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Stour, pa. of Wolverley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2½ N.E. of Kidderminster. The church of St. Peter is in E. Dec. style. There were formerly sheet-iron and tin-plate works here, but these have been removed, and the pa. has much declined in consequence.

Cookney, *q.s.* pa. and ha., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.).

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Conwil Cayo	Llandovery (7)	228	1803
Conwil-in-Elfet	Conwil	240	1567
Cookbury	Holsworthy (4)	218	154
Cookham	Cookham	27	8752
Cookham Dean	Cookham (½)	27	998
Cookley (1)	Halesworth (4)	101	205
Cookley (2)	Kidderminster (3½)	135	1114
Cookney	Muchalls (2½)	516	1784

N.E. Kincs., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Stonehaven. The church dates from 1817, and was originally a chapel-of-ease. There is a public school.

Cookridge, ha., pa. of Adel (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Otley. The C. Convalescent Hospital, standing in grounds of about ten acres, can accommodate 100 patients.

Cooksbridge, pl., pas. of Hamsey and Barcombe (q.v.), E. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Lewes. There is a brewery.

Cook's Castle, a mimic ruin standing on an inland cliff, I. of W., 2 N.W. of Ventnor, and commanding extensive views.

Cook's Folly, a lofty circular embattled tower, situated on a spur of Durdham Down, overlooking the Avon, a little below Clifton. On it is the inscription "I. Cook, 1693." There is a legend that a man named Cook was confined here to escape the fulfilment of a dream threatening death from a serpent, but received the fatal wound from a viper concealed in the firewood. According to another account, the tower was erected by J. Cook, sheriff in 1672. It is mantled with ivy, and forms a picturesque object, as does also the modern castellated mansion which now adjoins it.

Cookstown (1), pa., Ratoath bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 6 N. of Dunboyne; ac. 1,238; soil medium quality. Building-stone is quarried.

Cookstown (2), tp. and mkt. to. (T. & S.), pa. of Derryloran (q.v.), N.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 4½ N.N.W. of Stewartstown; ac. 187. The houses are well built and stand amid trees, giving the whole place a picturesque and pleasing appearance. There is one main street, from which some important side streets diverge. Linen is manufactured, and there are bleach-fields and chemical works. A trade in farm-produce is carried on, and there are extensive corn-mills. Nine annual fairs are held. *Killymoon Castle* is a seat.

Cookstown (3), stream, N. co. Wick., Ir., flows about 4 S.E., and falls into the Glencree near Bray.

Coolagh, ha., pa. of Moycullen (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.E. of Oughterard.

Coolaghmore, pa., Kells bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S. of Callan; ac. 5,504; soil excellent, overlying limestone. A considerable area is under wood. *C. House* is a seat.

Coolaneague, vil., pa. of Macroney (q.v.), N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N. of Fermoy.

Coolaness, ha., pa. of Derryvullan (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 1½ N.E. of Irvinestown.

Coolaney, vil., pa. of Killoran (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 4 W. of Collooney.

Coolarty, pl., pa. of Granard (q.v.), Mid co. Longf., Ir., 5 N. of Edgeworthstown.

Coolattin, vil. on the Derry, pa. of Carnew (q.v.), S.W. co. Wick., Ir., 1½ E. of Shillelagh. Four annual fairs are held. *C. Park,* a seat of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, stands in heavily-timbered grounds.

Coolavin, bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 25,473. It includes a considerable portion of Lough Gara, the land being mostly bog and waste.

Coolavota, vil., pa. of Kilcorcoran (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.W. of Kanturk.

Coolbanagher, pa. on the Grand Canal, Portnahinch bar., N.E. Q. Co., Ir., 6 W. of Portarlington; ac. 9,621; soil light and poor, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church was erected 1786, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels and several schools. C. Castle and Morett Castle are in ruins, and *Bridgeview, Emo Park, Shane Castle,* and *Woodbrook* are seats.

Coolbaun (1), pl., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Castlecomer (q.v.), N. co. Kilk., Ir.

Coolbaun (2), pl. on Lough Derg, pa. of Kilbarron (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 7 W. of Borrisokane.

Coolboy (1), vil. on the road between Aughrim and Carnew, pa. of Carnew (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 2 S. of Tinahely. Nine annual fairs are held here. *C. House* is a seat.

Coolboy (2), ha., pa. of Conwal (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 3 N. of Letterkenny.

Coolboyoge, pl., pa. of Urney (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 3 N.N.E. of Cavan.

Coolcappagh, pl., pa. of Clonagh (q.v.), N.W. co. Lim., Ir., 4½ W. of Rathkeale.

Coolcarron, vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Fermoy (q.v.), N.E. co. Cork, Ir.

Coolcashin, pa., Galmoy bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.E. of Johnstown; ac. 1,670; soil medium quality, overlying carboniferous limestone. *C. House,* in extensive wooded grounds, is a seat.

Coolcraheen, pa. on the Nore, Crannagh and Fassadinin bars., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.W. of Ballyragget; ac. 2,507; soil rich and fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The ancient pa. church is in ruins. *Foxrath Castle* and *Lismaine House* are seats.

Coolcullen, river and pl., pa. of Mothel (q.v.), N.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 S.E. of Castlecomer.

Cooldaniel, ha., pa. of Kilmichael (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.W. of Macroom.

Coole (1), bar., S. co. Fermanagh, Ir.; ac. 17,301. The surface is varied. Newtown Butler is the only to., and the Finn the chief river. Lough Erne forms the western boundary, and there are many small lakes. C. is intersected by the Great Northern Railway.

Coole (2), pa., Barrymore bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Fermoy; ac. 1,152. Although the surface is largely mountainous, the soil is generally good; building-stone occurs. *C. Abbey* is a seat.

Coole (3), vil., pa. of Mayne (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 E. of Float. Two annual fairs are held. *Pakenham Hall* and *Turbetstown House* are seats.

Coolea, pl., pa. of Ballyvourney (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., about 8 W. of Macroom.

Cooleagh, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 N. of Fethard; ac. 2,557; soil moderately fertile, overlying sandstone and carboniferous limestone.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cookstown (1)	Cookstown	158	69
Cookstown (2)	Cookstown	158	3841
Coolaghmore	Thomastown (10)	92	482
Coolaney	Collooney (4)	130	194
Coolavin	.....	.....	7055
Coolbanagher	Portarlington (6)	42	1250
Coolcashin	Ballyragget (8)	69	148
Coolcraheen	Ballyragget (2)	69	251
Coole (1)	.....	.....	3320
Coole (2)	Fermoy (4)	162	93
Coole (3)	Float (2)	67	160
Cooleagh	Fethard (4)	104	241

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English Miles

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Coole Pilate, tp. on the Shropshire Union Canal, pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 s. of Nantwich; ac. 715. *C. P. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Coolestown, bar., E. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 47,882. The surface is partly boggy, partly arable land and pasturage. Edenderry is the chief to., and the Boyne, Philipstown, and Figile the principal rivers. C. contains three whole pas. and a portion of another, and is intersected by the Grand Canal.

Cooley Point, promontory on the north side of Dundalk harbour, Lower Dundalk bar., E. co. Louth, Ir., 1 N.E. of Dundalk.

Coolgarrow, vil., pa. of Templeshannon (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 3 E. of Enniscorthy.

Coolgreany, vil. on the road between Gorey and Wexford, pa. of Inch (q.v.), N. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.W. of Arklow.

Coolham, pl., pa. of and 2¼ W. from Shipley (q.v.), Mid Sussex.

Cooliney, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.W. of Charleville; ac. 1,152; soil medium quality, chiefly overlying limestone.

Cooling, pa. on the Thames, N. Kent, 6⅓ E. of Gravesend; ac. 1,556; soil sandy loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is E. Eng., and has a Norm. font, a double piscina, an aumbry, and sedilia. There are towers and walls of a castle founded *temp.* Richard II., and besieged by Sir Thomas Wyatt in the 16th cent. Much of the pa. is marsh, upon which osiers are grown.

Coolkellure, pl., pa. of Fanlobbus (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 N.W. of Dunmanway.

Coolkenna, vil. on the road between Hacketstown and Park Bridge, pa. of Aghowle (q.v.), S.W. co. Wick., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Shillelagh.

Coolkerry, pa. on the Erkin, Clarmallagh and Clandonagh bars., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 S. of Ballybrophy; ac. 1,619; soil fairly fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Coolmain, ancient castle on Courtmacsherry Bay, Courceys bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 7½ S.E. of Bandon. It was a stronghold of the Red MacCarthy until 1642, when it was captured by the inhabitants of Bandon, and afterwards held by the English. A modern mansion of the same name is in the neighbourhood.

Coolmeen, pl., pa. of Kilfaddane (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 3 W. of Kildysart.

Coolmore, pl. on the coast, pa. of Kilbarron (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 3 N. of Ballyshannon.

Coolmountain, ha. on the Coha, pa. of Inchigeelagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 N. of Dunmanway.

Coolmundry, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 E. of Fethard; ac. 1,688; soil medium quality. *Bannixtown* and *Grove House* are seats.

Coolnahorna, pl. with public school, pa. of Mothell (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir., about 3 S. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Coolnegrenane, eminence rising above the west end of Lough Allua, West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 16 E.S.E. of Kenmare. Its dark and gloomy appearance is well described by the name, which signifies "the corner unvisited by the sun."

Coolock (1), bar., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 28,197. It contains 16 pas. and portions of four others, and includes the peninsula of Howth and the island of Ireland's Eye. It is intersected by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. The coast is bold and rocky, forming part of the fine scenery of Dublin Bay.

Coolock (2), pa. and vil. on the road between Malahide and Dublin, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.E. of Dublin; ac. 1,736; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church (built 1760, repaired 1815) has a fine spire, and there are several day-schools. The landscape is fine and richly wooded.

Coolrain, vil., pa. of Offerlane (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 6 N.W. of Mountrath. It stands in a boggy area, near the junction of the three headstreams of the Nore.

Coolsallagh, pl., pa. of and 3 W. from Dromore (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir. Linen manufacture is carried on here.

Coolstuff, pa., West Shelmalier bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 3 N.E. of Taghmon; ac. 3,347; soil good, overlying Cambrian and Lower Silurian rocks. There are several schools.

Coolvally, vil., pa. of Templeshanbo (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 9 W.N.W. of Enniscorthy.

Coolyhune, vil., pa. of St. Mullin's (q.v.), S. co. Carl., Ir., 4 S. of Borris.

Coomacarrea, mountain (2,542 ft.), Iveragh bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 N.E. of Cahersiveen. It rises above Lough Coomasaharn.

Coomasaharn, lough, Iveragh bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 20 N.W. of Kenmare. It is surrounded by high mountains, and the scenery is wild.

Coomathancane, pl. near Kilgarvan, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir.

Coomb-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also COMB- and COMBE.

Coombe (1), ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Ideford (q.v.), S. Dev.

Coombe (2), ti., pa. of and 2 S.W. from East Meon (q.v.), E. Hants.

Coombe (3), ti., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Crewkerne (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Coombe (4), ha., pa. of Huish Episcopi (q.v.), Mid Somerset, near Langport.

Coombe (5), pl., pa. of Kingston (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 2 N.E. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Coombe (6), ha., pa. of Croydon (q.v.), N.E. Surrey.

Coombe (7), ti., pa. of and 1 S. from Enford (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Coombe (8), ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Wotton-under-Edge (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Coombe (9), ha., pa. of and 3 S. from Morwenstow (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Coombe (10), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Kea (q.v.), W. Cornw.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coole Pilate	Nantwich (3)	162	49
Coolestown	.....	.....	5228
Coolgreany	Arklow (4)	49	180
Cooliney	Charleville (3)	130	91
Cooling	Cliffe (2½)	29	176
Coolkerry	Ballybrophy (4)	67	200

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coolmundry	Fethard (2)	104	155
Coolock (1)	.....	.....	25087
Coolock (2), pa.	Raheny (1)	4	752
Coolock (2), vil.	Raheny (1)	4	163
Coolrain	Mountrath (7½)	60	119
Coolstuff	Wexford (5)	93	284

Coombe Almer, ti., pa. of and 2 S. from Sturminster Marshall (q.v.), E. Dors.

Coombe Bissett, pa., S. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,207; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, restored 1845, a composite building, is Late Dec., with Norm. and E. Eng. remains; it presents examples of every period from the Trans. Norm. to the Perp.; the ancient rood-screen was removed at the time of the restoration, but has been replaced.

Coombe Castle, ha., pa. of Heytesbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 16 N.W. of Salisbury.

Coombe, East, ti., pa. of Bishop's Lydeard (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Taunton.

Coombe Hill, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Cheltenham.

Coombe Keynes, pa., S. Dors., 5½ S.W. of Wareham; ac. 2,004; soil strong clay, overlying sand. The church of the Holy Rood, rebuilt 1862, is in E. Eng. style, and retains a Saxon font.

Coombe, Nether, ha., pa. of Litton Cheney (q.v.), S.W. Dors., 5½ E. of Bridport.

Coombes, or **Coombs,** pa. and ha. on the Adur, W. Sussex, 2 S.E. of Steyning; ac. 1,280; soil chalk, subsoil various. The church (dedication unknown) is Saxon, Norm., and E. Eng., and among the plate is a 17th-cent. silver chalice.

Coombly, ha., pa. of Whippingham (q.v.), I. of W., Hants, 3 N.E. of Newport.

Coombs, ha., pa. of Chapel Chorlton (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 6 N.W. of Eccleshall.

Coombs Edge, tp., pa. of Chapel-en-le-Frith (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2½ N. of Buxton.

Coombsfoot, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Brendon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Coom Duv, or **Black River,** S. co. Kerry, Ir., flows through the Black Valley, at the foot of the Macgillicuddy Reeks, and passes through some very romantic scenery.

Coomhola, stream, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., rises in the Cooleagh Pass, flows 9 miles, and falls into Bantry Bay at Snave Bridge. Some fishing may be had.

Coonagh (1), bar., E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 36,323; the surface is largely mountainous, and the soil partially boggy and waste. It contains four pas. and portions of five others. The Bilboa and Dead rivers are the principal streams, and it is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Coonagh (2), ha. on the Shannon, pa. of Killeely (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 2 W. of Limerick.

Coonagh Point, promontory in the Shannon, Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 3 W. of Limerick. It has a lighthouse with a fixed light, seen between 4 and 5 miles.

Coonard, ha., pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.W. of Claremorris. Hollymount Horse Show is held annually near this place.

Cooneen, pl. on the Colebrooke, pa. of Aghalurcher (q.v.), E. co. Ferm., Ir., 10 N.E. of Lisnaskea.

Coonogue, vil., pa. of Kiltennell (q.v.), S.E. co. Carl., Ir., 5 E.S.E. of Borris.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coombe Bissett	Salisbury (3)	84	327
Coombe Keynes	Wool (2)	125	119
Coombes	Bramber (2)	54	86
Coonagh (1)	.....	.....	8113

Coopersale, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Theydon Garnon, on the border of Epping Forest, W. Essex, 1½ S. of Epping. The church of St. Alban is in E. Eng. style, and has credence, piscina, and sedilia. The pa. has considerable charities, and contains the workhouse of the Epping Union. *Gaynes Park* (of 100 ac., with house on a height commanding a good view) and *C. House* (in grounds containing a large sheet of water) are seats. The family of Archer held the latter from the time of Henry V., one of them having been at Agincourt.

Cooper's Hill, a ridge of Bagshot sand, pa. of Egham (q.v.), on the south side of the Thames, forming a boundary of Berks. and Surrey. The ascent from Runnymede at the east end is abrupt; the hill extends west as far as Englefield Green, and has an elevation of 142 ft. There is a magnificent view near the valley of the Thames, including the towers of Windsor Castle, and towards the south St. Anne's Hill is a pleasing object in the landscape. C. H. was the scene of the celebrated

Cooper's Hill College.

poem published under that title by Sir John Denham in 1643. C. H. College was instituted in 1870 as a place of education for the civil engineers employed by Government in the Indian Public Works Department; the officials of the Indian Telegraph and Forestry Departments are also nominated from the college, and persons unconnected with the public service are now admitted when there is any available space. The buildings include a library, laboratories, workshops, and a school of forestry, and the students are also trained in military and gymnastic exercises. *C. H.* and *Kingswood Lodge* are seats; the latter belonged to Sir J. Denham, and a seat in the grounds is shown as the place where he composed his poem.

Cooraclare, vil., pa. of Kilmacduane (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.E. of Kilrush. It stands upon a small stream of the same name, which rises on Mount Callan, flows N.W. for about 16 miles, and falls into the head of Dunbeg Bay.

Coosheen, vil. on the coast, pa. of Kilfearagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., about 7 N.W. of Kilrush.

Cootehill (1), tp. and mkt. to. (F. & S.) on the Cootehill, pa. of Drumgoon (q.v.), N.E. co. Cavan,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coopersale	Epping (1½)	17	672
Cooraclare	Ennis (22)	151	152
Coosheen	Foynes (30)	148	147
Cootehill (1)	Cootehill	88	1593

Ir., 12 E.N.E. of Cavan; ac. 451. Here are the pa. church and Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Moravian, and Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The to. is well built, and presents a comfortable and thriving appearance. The manufacture of linen, which was formerly considerable, is no longer carried on; but there are many flax- and grain-mills. Lead and slate occur in the neighbourhood, but are not worked. C. stands amid fine scenery, and the neighbourhood is well wooded. *Bellamont Forest* is a seat standing in extensive grounds. Twelve annual fairs are held.

Cootehill (2), river, cos. Monaghan and Cav., Ir., rises in numerous headstreams, and in its course of 20 miles forms or drains a number of small lakes. It falls into the Annalee 3½ W. of Cootehill.

Cootham, ha., pa. of Storrington (q.v.), W. Sussex, 6¾ N.W. of Steyning.

Copay, island in the Sound of Harris, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 1 mile off Toe Head. It has a bold coast of tufaceous rocks, and rises to a height of 112 feet.

Copdock, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3½ S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 954; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is Perp.

Copeland Beck, or **Coupland Beck,** ha., pa. of Warcop (q.v.), E. Westmd., 1½ S.E. of Appleby. There is a small woollen manufactory here.

Copeland Forest, a wide tract of bare and rugged moorland, lying to the south of Ennerdale Water and east of Egremont, W. Cumb. The highest of the fells is The Pillar (2,927 ft.).

Copeland Islands, in Belfast Lough, Lower Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 2½ N. of Donaghadee. Big C., the only island inhabited, is the largest of the group, is well cultivated (sea-weed being freely used as manure), and has an area of 295 acres. The people depend greatly upon their poultry, the birds bred here being of great size. Little C. has a light-house with a fixed light, visible from the Mull of Galloway in Scotland. The ship, *Enterprise* was wrecked here in 1801, and part of her rich specie cargo was recovered with difficulty about thirty years later.

Copford, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 4 S.W. of Colchester; ac. 2,492; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is Norm., and has specimens of Norm. wall-painting and of Roman brick, and a 14th-cent. chancel-screen. It is the burial-place of Bishop Bonner (1569). *C. Hall* was a former residence of the Bishops of London.

Copgrove, pa. on the Tutt, W.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Knaresborough; ac. 860; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (1584) is a small building. *C. Hall* is a fine seat in large, wooded grounds.

Cophead, a wooded knoll, S. Wilts., 1½ N.E. of Warminster, surmounted by a barrow, in which a human skeleton, beads, flints, and a deer's horns were discovered in 1809.

Copinshay, island, pa. of Durness (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Mainland island. It measures a mile in length by half a mile broad. The cliffs which line the shore are resorted to in the season by sea-birds, the feathers and eggs of which provide the few inhabitants with their principal articles of trade. A small islet, called The Horse of C., lies about half a mile off its north-eastern extremity.

Copie, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4 S.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,109; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains two altar-tombs of Purbeck marble and several brasses. *C. House* and *Wood End House* (the latter built upon the site once occupied by the ancient homestead in which Samuel Butler wrote his "Hudibras") are seats.

Copley, eccl. pa. and vil. on the north bank of the Calder, pa. of and 2 S. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Stephen, built 1865, is in Gothic style; the stone pulpit is enriched with panels of mosaic.

Copmanhurst (= "Chapman's Wood"), pl., pa. of Blidworth (q.v.), S. Notts. C. is situated on the estate of Fountain Dale (q.v.), in the midst of Sherwood Forest, and contains only a single small house. The form of the name shows that it lay within the territory occupied by the Danes. Friar Tuck's hermitage and well are in the immediate neighbourhood, and almost every spot in the romantic woodlands surrounding C. has some association with Robin Hood and his companions; many of these are preserved in Scott's "Ivanhoe." The vicar of Blidworth bears the title of "Clerke of Copmanhurst."

Copmanthorpe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., near the Ouse, pa. of St. Mary Bishopshill Junior (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. (but for parliamentary purposes in the N.R.), 4 S.W. of York; ac. 1,656. The small church of St. Giles is Norm. Formerly a preceptory of the Templars stood here, and some of its remains have been used in the walls and gardens in the neighbourhood.

Copnor, ha. on Portsea Island, pa. of Portsea (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 1½ N.E. of Portsmouth.

Copp, or **Great Eccleston,** eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of St. Michael-on-Wyre and Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 S.E. of Garstang. The church of St. Anne (1723) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels and several schools. Three annual fairs are held. Cutting and preparing rushes for the London market give employment to a number of the inhabitants, but most of them are engaged in agriculture.

Copped Wood Hill, S. Herefords., 6 S.W. of Ross. It commands fine views, extending at one point over eight counties—Herefords., Salop, Worcs., Glouc., Mon., Glamorgs., Brecons., and Radnors. Building-stone obtained here was used in the construction of Goodrich Castle.

Coppenhall (1), pa., W. Chesh., 5 N.E. of Nantwich; ac. 2,871; soil poor and stiff, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is in Gothic style.

Coppenhall (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Penkridge (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Stafford; ac. 963. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Copdock	Capel (1)	65	319
Copford	Marks Tey (2)	47	693
Copgrove	Copgrove	207	83
Copinshay	Aberdeen (125)	528	9
Copie	Cardington (2)	53	424

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Copley	Copley	195	1081
Copmanthorpe	Copmanthorpe	191	309
Copp	Brock (4)	216	962
Coppenhall (1)	Crewe (1)	158	32926
Coppenhall (2)	Stafford (2)	133	109

Coppenhall Church, tp., pa. of Coppenhall (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.E. of Nantwich. Hall of the Shaw, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat surrounded by a moat.

Coppenhall Monks, tp. and eccl. pa. (or **Crewe Christchurch**), pa. of Coppenhall (q.v.), W. Chesh. The tp. is absorbed into the town of Crewe. Christ Church, built 1845, is in Norm. style. On the tower is an iron flagstaff and vane, made at the London and North Western Railway Company's works.

Copperas Gap, ha., pa. of Portslade (q.v.), S. Sussex, 3 W. of Brighton. Smuggling was formerly carried on to a great extent. There is a coastguard station here.

Coppercleugh, pl. on St. Mary's Loch, pa. of Lyne (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., 17 S.W. of Selkirk.

Coppethorne, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Poundstock (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Coppice Green, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Shifnal (q.v.), N. Salop.

Coppingford, pa. and vil., S. Hunts, 7 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,030; soil clay, overlying clay.

Copping Syke, pa. (formerly extra-parochial) on the east bank of the Witham, S. Lincs., 1 S.W. of Swineshead; ac. 198; soil heavy loam.

Copplestone, vil., pa. of and about 2 N. from Colebrooke (q.v.), N. Dev. There was formerly a chapel here, but no trace of it now exists. C. Cross is a very ancient massive granite shaft about 10½ ft. high and 1½ ft. thick. The head is lost, and the sides are panelled and have interlaced work.

Copp Street, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Ash-next-Sandwich (q.v.), E. Kent.

Coppull, tp., eccl. pa., and vil., pa. of Standish (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4½ N.W. of Wigan; ac. 2,280. The church (1861) is in Norm. style. Coal is extensively worked.

Copsin, ha., pa. of Wolvey (q.v.), N.E. Warws., adjoining Copston Magna.

Copston Magna, tp., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 6½ S.E. of Nuneaton; ac. 1,074. The chapel of St. John, chapel-of-ease to Monks Kirby, is in E. Eng. style. C. M. was given by Geoffrey de Wirce to the monastery of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, and afterwards passed to the Carthusians of Axholme. At the Dissolution it followed the fortunes of the cell at Monks Kirby.

Copt Hewick, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 661. *C. H. Hall* is a fine mansion standing in large grounds.

Copt Hill, ha., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur., 3 N.W. of Weardale St. John.

Copthorne, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Worth, Crawley, and Down (N.E. Sussex), and Burstow and Horne (S.E. Surrey) (q.v.), 5½ N.W. of East Grinstead. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. *Rowfant* is a seat.

Coptivinney, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop. [STOCKS AND COPTIVINNEY.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coppenhall Church	Crewe (1)	158	4165
Coppenhall Monks	Crewe	158	28761
Coppingford	Huntingdon (6)	59	74
Copping Syke	Langrick (2)	112	20
Coppull	Coppull	200	2024
Copston Magna	Ullesthorpe (4)	105	74

Copt Oak, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Newtown Linford, Markfield, Bardon, Charley, Ulverscroft, and Whitwick (q.v.), N. Leics., 7 S. of Loughborough. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style.

Copt Point, headland, E. Kent, 1 N.E. of Folkestone, at the west extremity of East Wear Bay. Here there is a good section of the gault, about 100 feet thick, which underlies the chalk and Upper Greensand. It is divided into the Lower Gault, Passage Bed, and Upper Gault, and abounds in ammonites, belemnites, crustaceans, and gasteropods.

Cop-yr-Leni, hill, N.W. Flints., 4 E. of Rhuddlan. It is crowned by one of the largest tumuli in the north of the Principality.

Coquet, river, rises in marshy land in the Cheviot Hills, W. Northumb., 2½ W. of Woolbist Law, flows about 40 E., through wild and rocky scenery, past the villages of Alwinton and Harbottle, then broadens out, flowing past Holystone and Rothbury, where it rushes through a narrow chasm known as Thrum Mill; then through Brinkburn Woods, past Felton and Warkworth, falling into the North Sea opposite C. Island. Its banks are well wooded, and the river affords good sport in eel-spearing in its upper parts, and in its lower portion good salmon- and trout-fishing.

Coquet Island, in the German Ocean, off the coast of Northumb., 1 S.E. of the mouth of the Coquet; ac. 16. On the south-west side a substantial lighthouse has been erected, with a fixed light visible 14 miles. A silver ring with a Runic inscription was found here in 1863. This island was the resort of false coiners in the 16th cent. Gulls, terns, puffins, and guillemots make their nests here.

Cor, stream, S.W. Peebs., Sc., rises among the mountains on the border of Dumfriesshire, flows N.W., and joins the Glencraigie burn a little below Tweedhope to form the Tweed.

Corah, ruined stronghold, pa. of Kirkgunzeon (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3½ E. of Urr.

Corballa, ha., pa. of Castleconnor (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballina.

Corballis, vil., pa. of Duleek (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.E. of Drogheda.

Corbally (1), pa., East Muskerry bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.W. of Cork; ac. 869; soil of medium quality, overlying Old Red Sandstone.

Corbally (2), pa., Ballybritt, Clonlisk, and Ikerrin bars., K. Co. and co. Tip., Ir., 9 S.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 12,746. The surface is partly mountainous, and there the soil is boggy or waste, but elsewhere there is fine arable land. Here are the ruins of a Culdee abbey.

Corbally (3), pa. on Tramore Bay, Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 W. of Dunmore; ac. 725; soil various, overlying Lower Silurian, Devonian, and granitic rocks.

Corbally (4), pl., pa. of Kilfearagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., about 7 N.W. of Kilrush.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Copt Hewick	Ripon (2)	214	181
Copthorne	Rowfant (2)	32	1074
Copt Oak	Coalville (1½)	113	438
Corbally (1)	Cork (6)	166	99
Corbally (2)	Roscrea (6)	78	1560
Corbally (3)	Waterford (8)	112	161

Corbet (1), ancient Border peel, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Morebattle (q.v.), E. Roxbs., Sc. It has been repaired and restored.

Corbet (2), vil., pa. of Magherally (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 3 E. of Banbridge.

Corbetstye, ha., pa. of Upminster (q.v.), S. Essex, 4½ S.E. of Romford.

Corbiehall, the western sub. of Borrowstounness (q.v.), N.W. Linliths., Sc.

Corbie Pot, glen on the border of Kingussie, pa. of Maryculter (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc. The great variety of rare plants which occur here makes the place a favourite resort of botanists.

Corbière, headland, south coast of Guernsey, 5 S.W. of St. Peter Port. The C. is a haunt of the cormorants or sea-ravens (French *corbières*). The cliffs are rugged, and when viewed from a distance present a striking appearance, owing to the dark-green veins by which the gray and pink granites are intersected.

Corbières (= "Cormorants"), a group of detached rocks on the coast of Jersey, 7 W. of St. Helens, connected with the mainland at low water. They terminate St. Ouen's Bay on the south, and form the south-west extremity of the island. The rocks are so called from the number of cormorants always to be seen on and around them. Their outline is bold and jagged, and harmonises well with the scenery of the neighbouring coast. On one of the rocks there is a lighthouse with a fixed light visible 17 miles.

Corboe, pl., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Clogher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir.

Corboy, ha., pa. of Killoe (q.v.), Mid co. Longf., Ir., 4 N.W. of Edgeworthstown.

Corbridge (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the north bank of the Tyne (here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches), S. Northumb., 3½ E. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 13,198 (water 152), of tp. 5,008 (water 83). The ancient cruciform church of St. Andrew is Gothic, and is thought to have been built of materials brought from the ancient Roman station. There are Wesleyan and Free and Primitive Methodist chapels, a cemetery with two mortuary chapels, and a town hall with reading- and recreation-rooms and a library. A market cross was built early in the 19th cent., but there is no market. The soil is very fertile, and there are many market-gardens. In the market-place is a peel of the early 14th cent., and the interior is very perfect. It has served as a residence for the rector, for the vicars, and as a prison. The Roman station of *Corstopitum* was close by, on the Watling Street. The pavement has been found to be convex, and a semicircular apartment was discovered in the station, also a cemetery containing urns, bones, and a memorial stone of Julia Materna. [CORCHESTER.]

Corbriggs, or **Corbridge** (2), ha., pa. of Hasland (q.v.), E. Derbys., 3 S.E. of Chesterfield. The Grassmoor Colliery is near this place.

Corby (1), pa., N. Northants, 8 N. of Kettering; ac. 2,800; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. There is much ironstone in the pa., and an ironstone company employs many hands.

Corby (2), pa. and to. on the Glen, S. Lincs., 8 S.E. of Grantham; ac. 2,726; soil loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. John the Evangelist, restored 1860, is Dec. The vicarage-house is a large Elizabethan building. The Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is a Gothic structure. The town has a well-preserved market cross, and there are traces of a Roman road. Adjacent to the church is an entrenchment, within which it is supposed a castle once stood. There are stone quarries and two flour-mills. The October fair for sheep, cattle, and horses is one of the largest in Lincs. In 1669, a Mr. Charles Read founded a free grammar school, which still bears his name. *Birkholme* is a seat.

Corby, Great, ha. on the Eden, pa. of Wetheral (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4½ S.E. of Carlisle. *C. Castle*, a seat of the Howard family, is a plain square structure of red sandstone with a Doric portico; it occupies a commanding position on the edge of a precipitous cliff overlooking the Eden, which is approached from the higher ground by grassy walks leading through picturesque woods. A portion of the walls of the present mansion formed part of the ancient castle. The pictures include a full-length portrait of "Belted Will Howard." Great Corby has a small endowed school, and at Allen Wood there are extensive paper works.

Corby, Little, ha. situated at the junction of the Irthing and Eden, pa. of Warwick (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5 E. of Carlisle.

Corchester, or **Corstopitum,** a Roman camp on Watling Street, at the confluence of the Cor and Tyne, S. Northumb., ½ W. of Corbridge. A portion of the bridge by which Watling Street crossed the Tyne remains. The Roman antiquities found in the station include a large altar (afterwards used as the shaft of the market-cross at Corbridge, and now placed on the staircase of the castle at Newcastle); a very fine silver dish of 148 oz., with figures of Roman deities, discovered 1734, and now the property of the Duke of Newcastle; and a silver cup with a Christian monogram.

Corcomohide, pa., Orrery and Kilmore and Upper Connello bars., cos. Cork and Lim., Ir., 5 N.W. of Charleville; ac. 10,011; soil good, with some bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there are several Roman Catholic chapels and day-schools.

Corcomroe (1), bar. on the coast, W. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 61,385. It contains eight pas. Ennistimon and Kilfenora are the principal centres of population.

Corcomroe (2), ruined abbey, N. co. Clare, Ir., 2 S. of Burren. [ABBEY (10).]

Corcreegagh, ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Louth (q.v.), W. co. Louth, Ir.

Cordal, pl., pa. of Ballincuslane (q.v.), E. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 S.E. of Castleisland.

Cordangan, pa., Clanwilliam bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.W. of Headford; ac. 3,905. Although the surface is mountainous, the soils are among the most productive in the whole country. Limestone is the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Corbridge (1), pa.	Corbridge	286	2448
Corbridge (1), tp.	Corbridge	286	1647
Corby (1)	Weldon and Corby	80	845
Corby (2)	Corby	97	745

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Corcomohide	Charleville (5)	130	3273
Corcomroe (1)	.....	.....	12493
Cordangan	Tipperary	111	2729

prevailing rock. The beautiful valley of the Aherlow (often called Aherlow Glen) and a portion of the Golden Vale are included in this pa. *Ballyglass House* and *Brookville* are seats.

Coreen Hills, mountain ridge bounding the Howe of Alford, pas. of Alford and Tullynessle (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 5 W.N.W. of Alford. The highest point is Lord Arthur's Cairn (1,699 ft.). Mica-slate is extensively quarried.

Corehouse, estate, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S. of Lanark. *C. House* is a seat. Here are ruins of an old castle.

Coreley, pa. and vil. near the Clee Hills, S. Salop, 5 S. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. 2,175; soil stiff clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is—with the exception of the stone tower, which is E. Eng.—a modern brick building. Coal and ironstone are worked in the pa., and there is a quarry of granite.

Corellan, island, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. C. is used as a grazing farm, and the beef and mutton it produces are held in esteem.

Corfe, pa., W. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Taunton; ac. 1,120; soil loamy, red clay overlying clay, and limestone. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1844, is Trans. Norm.

Corfe Castle, pa. and small to., Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dors., 4½ S.E. of Wareham; ac. 9,884; soil various, overlying chalk. It was an ancient borough by prescription, but was not incorporated until the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it the same privileges as those belonging to the Cinque Ports. It returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth to that of William IV. The church of St. Edward the Martyr, rebuilt 1860,

CORFE CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Carl Norman, Tunbridge Wells.)

is in Perp. style; the ancient tower remains. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The castle, which gives its name to the place, is supposed to have been originally built by King Edgar in the 10th cent. It stands on the crest of a rocky eminence which occupies a break in the Purbeck range, and is precipitous on every side except the south. The area is 3¼ ac., comprised within four wards, of which the first, on the lower slope of the south side, is considerably larger than the others. A dry moat, crossed at the south extremity by a bridge of four arches, separates the castle from the town. At the summit of the hill, on the west side of the third ward, are the ruins of the King's Tower or Keep, which may have been built by William the Conqueror. The castle is called Corve Gate in the Saxon Chronicle, which contains a graphic account of the murder of King Edward the Martyr by his stepmother Elfrida just outside its walls (978). Edward II. was imprisoned here before his removal to Berkeley. It was destroyed in 1646 after its capture by the Parliamentary troops. *Rempstone Hall* is situated about 2½ N.E. of the castle. C. formerly carried on a large export trade in Purbeck marble, which was extensively quarried here and in other parts of the isle. Shafts of Purbeck marble may be seen in several cathedrals, especially in those of the E. Eng. period. Of late years the trade has to some extent revived, but the chief industry is now the digging of potters' clay, large quantities of which are shipped to the Staffordshire and other potteries.

Corfe Gate, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Portesham (q.v.), S. Dors. (Called also "Coryatts.")

Corfe Mullen, pa. on the Stour, E. Dors., 2½ S.W. of Wimborne Minster; ac. 3,087; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Hubert, repaired 1865, is E Eng. An endowment was left to the national school in 1730, for the free education of 30 children. *Glandon* and *The Knoll* are seats.

Corfton, tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Diddlebury (q.v.), S. Salop.

Corgarff, *q.s.* pa. on the Don, pas. of Strathdon and Tarland Migvie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 7½ W. of Strathdon. The church dates from 1835, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel and a school. C. Castle, an ancient stronghold, was purchased by the Government in 1746, and garrisoned from 1827 to 1831 by a company of regular infantry employed in assisting the civil authorities to put down illicit stills. An older castle which once stood here has been erroneously supposed to have been burnt by Sir Adam Gordon, of Auchindoun, in the 16th cent.

Corhabbie Hill, mountain (2,563 ft.), pas. of Mortlach and Inveraven (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Dufftown.

Corhampton, pa. and vil., S. Hants, 4 N.E. of Bishops Waltham; ac. 2,289; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk, stone, and flint. The church (dedication unknown) is a Saxon edifice; in the south wall of the chancel a stone chair has been built up. Under a very ancient and large yew-tree in the churchyard is what is believed to have been the old Saxon altar-stone; it is of oblong shape, and has five crosses upon it. There was formerly a free school in the vil., founded and endowed 1669, for the education of eight boys; and at this school Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, received his early education. But the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coreley	Ludlow (5)	162	584
Corfe	Taunton (3½)	158	320
Corfe Castle	Corfe Castle	126	1708
Corfe Mullen	Wimborne (2)	109	786
Corgarff	Alford (28)	557	371
Corhampton	Bishops Waltham (4)	81	119

establishment was long since broken up, and the eight scholars are now sent to Exton School. On the Downs are several barrows. *Presham House*, with handsome chapel attached, is a seat.

Cork (1), bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 43,813. It is intersected by the railway between the city of Cork (which is contained in it) and Mallow.

Cork (2), a maritime co. of Munster, the largest co. of Ir.; bounded on the north by co. Limerick, on the west by co. Kerry, on the south by the Atlantic, and on the east by cos. Waterford and Tipperary. Its greatest length is 112 miles, and greatest breadth 64 miles. Its area is 1,838,921 ac., of which about 21 per cent. is arable and meadow, 54 per cent. grazing, 1½ per cent. timber, 19 per cent. barren mountain, marsh and bog, and 4½ per cent. water, roads, fences, etc. In the mountainous district of the west there is fertile land only in the broader valleys and around the heads of the bays; but in the north and east the proportion of waste land is small, and the soil, varying from light stony loam to stiffish clay, yields excellent crops of oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The acreage under wheat is decreasingly small. Dairy-farming receives great attention, and there is a large export of butter, eggs, bacon, and other farm-produce. The farms are comparatively large; of 36,275 holdings, 11,856 exceed 50 acres. In physical aspect the co. is varied, the north-eastern portion being comparatively flat, while further south undulations of from 400 ft. to 700 ft. extend to the seaboard in a succession of hills and valleys running east and west. The western half is very rugged; mountainous ridges like the Caha Mountains (between 1,000 ft. and 2,000 ft.) running out with a west-south-westerly trend into the sea, forming deep inlets, as Dunmanus Bay, Bantry Bay, Kenmare River, etc. The highest peaks lie near the head of Bantry Bay, as Knockboy, Caherbarnagh, and Hungry Hill. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, Bandon, and Ilen. Small lakes and picturesque tarns are numerous. Lough Allua, an expansion of the Lee, is the largest; while "lone Gougane Barra" is noted for its wild beauty. The deeply-indented coast-line contains numerous magnificent harbours, among which Cork Harbour, Kinsale Harbour, and Bantry Bay are the most famous. Off the coast are many small islands, of which Clear Island, with its lighthouse, is best known. The Great Southern and Western, the Cork, Bandon and South Coast, and Cork and Macroom railways afford good communication. A broad deeply-folded band of grits and shales (with a few plant remains) of Old Red Sandstone age forms the mountainous ground in the west, the strike of the rocks coinciding with the trend of the high ground. These rocks stretch eastward to the extremity of the co. North and south of this belt, and also in the trough of the folds, is the lower ground, underlain by rocks of Carboniferous age. In the south these rocks consist chiefly of dark slates with grit-bands (Coomhola grits) and some impure limestones, sparingly fossiliferous; but in the north thicker Carboniferous Limestone appears, and is overlaid, in the valley of the Blackwater, by productive Coal Measures. In the north, and again in the extreme south-west, some volcanic rocks occur among the Carboniferous beds. Besides coal (the output of which has recently sunk very low) copper has been extensively mined at Cappagh, at Allihies west of Bearhaven, and at other places; and large quantities of barytes are raised in the neighbourhood of Bantry and Skull. Hæmatite iron, antimony, arsenic, native silver, etc., occur, chiefly in small lodes in the Old Red Sandstone, but are not worked. The Old Red Sandstone beds yield slate of inferior quality and flagstones, and from the Carboniferous rocks similar material is obtained, and also ornamental marble. Glacial clays and gravels cover certain areas in the north and east of the co., and also in the western valleys. There is a submerged forest at Dunworley Bay, while raised beaches all along the coast-line indicate a comparatively recent elevation of the land. Cork is the co. to. and the place of chief importance. Other towns are Queenstown, Fermoy, Mallow, Kinsale, Youghal. Next to agriculture, the fisheries are the most important industry, the mackerel fishery being especially productive. The manufactures are confined to those of the city of Cork (q.v.). The co. is divided into seven parl. divs., returning one member for each division. Its antiquities include numerous raths, some ancient stone monuments, and many ecclesiastical and mediæval ruins.

Cork (3) (= "swamp"), city, seaport, parl. and mun. bor., capital of co. Cork, and a co. in itself, on the Lee, 11 miles above the head of its estuary; ac. of parl. bor. 46,086, of mun. bor. 2,266. C. lies in a wooded and picturesque valley, and is mainly built on an island formed by the Lee, which divides into two branches about a mile above the town; the site, as the name denotes, was originally a swamp. There are nine bridges connecting the island with the portions of the town on the north and south banks of the river, the most important being St. Patrick's over the northern, and Parliament Bridge and Parnell Bridge over the southern branch; the first is a handsome structure, mainly of limestone, with three elliptic arches and 60 ft. wide. The general aspect of the town varies considerably in different parts; some of the streets on the island, especially St. Patrick's, St. George's, the Grand Parade, and the South Mall, are spacious and lined by handsome buildings; but for the most part the thoroughfares are narrow, irregular, and mean. The parl. bor. includes nine entire pas.—viz., Currykippane, Holy Trinity, Kilcully, Rathcooney, St. Finbar's, St. Anne Shandon, St. Mary Shandon, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's—and parts of ten other pas. The cathedral, situated in the south-west part of the town, is said to have been originally built by St. Finbar early in the 7th cent. The ancient building was taken down in 1725, and in 1735 a small and unimposing Doric church was erected, which has recently been replaced (1865–70) by a fine structure in the French E. Pointed style, dedicated to St. Finbar; the west front is beautiful, and in the apse at the east end there is a curious and skilfully-executed mosaic pavement. The church of St. Anne Shandon (1722) has become famous through Father Prout's lyric celebrating its peal of bells, which were cast by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester in 1750; the curious red and white tower, faced with limestone on two sides and redstone on the others, is built in three stages, and surmounted by a lantern, also of three stages, the height being in all 170 ft.; Father Prout (Rev. Francis Mahony, 1805–66) rests in the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cork (1)	.....	.....	21936
Cork (2)	.....	.....	438432

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cork (3), parl. bor.	Cork	166	97281
Cork (3), mun. bor.	Cork	166	75345

family vault at its base. There are several other Roman Catholic churches, eight convents, and five monasteries, of one of which, the Capuchin friary of the Holy Trinity, Father Mathew (1790–1856), the "Apostle of Temperance," was Superior; the church attached to the convent was founded by him in 1832. The Queen's College (1849), one of the three "godless" colleges established in accordance with the Act of 1845, is a handsome edifice of carboniferous limestone in the Tudor style, forming three sides of a square; it stands on an eminence at the west end of the town on the south side of the river, and includes a museum, laboratory, botanical gardens, observatory, and library of some 25,000 volumes. Of the other educational institutions, the most important are the Royal Cork Institution and Crawford Municipal School of Art in Nelson Place (the new buildings of which were opened in 1885), and the Agricultural Model School, which has a farm of about 180 ac. The Court House in Great George's Street, was burnt in 1891. The Corinthian portico fortunately escaped with slight damage. It is expected that the new buildings will be finished before the end of 1894. There are several other handsome public buildings, including the Bishop's Palace (near the cathedral), the Mansion House (now the Mercy Hospital), the Diocesan Library, lunatic asylum, barracks, Custom House, Corn Exchange, and Municipal buildings. There are two cemeteries: St. Joseph's (on the site of the old Botanic Garden) and St. Finbar's. In the public park, along the south bank of the river, important race-meetings are held. The Marina is a fashionable walk, and regattas are held on the river alongside. At the west end of the town is the Mardyke, a public walk about a mile long, which was formerly a fashionable promenade; it is lined on either side by a double row of lofty elms, the boughs of which intertwine so as to form a continuous archway overhead. In St. Patrick's Street there is a bronze statue of Father Mathew by Foley. The ancient city of C., which grew up round the monastery of St. Finbar, was frequently burnt and harried by the Danes, who finally settled here themselves about 1020. It was several times recaptured by the native Irish, and although occupied by Danish traders in 1172, it was included in the kingdom of Dermot McCarthy, who surrendered it to Henry II. It received a charter from that king, and, in spite of the dissensions of the English and Irish, succeeded in maintaining a certain amount of trade under the Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns. The most noteworthy events in its subsequent history were the sieges by Cromwell (1649) and the army of William III. under Marlborough and the Duke of Wurtemberg (1690). Owing to its spacious and commodious harbour, C. now carries on a thriving trade, especially with Bristol and the ports of South Wales, and the river has been deepened so as to admit at all states of the tide vessels drawing 20 ft. of water to the quays which line both branches of the river. The principal exports are grain, cattle, provisions, and butter. The manufactures include leather, woollen goods, gloves, tweeds, ginghams, friezes, and chemical manures; and there are tanneries, distilleries, breweries, and iron foundries.

St. Finbar's Cathedral, Cork.
(From a Photograph by Guy and Co., Cork.)

Corkaguiny, bar. between Tralee Bay and Dingle Bay, W. co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 138,065. The surface is mountainous, and the coast-line much indented. The bar. contains 18 whole pas. and part of another. Dingle and Brandon are the chief towns.

Corkan, island in the Foyle, near Lifford, Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir.

Corkaree, bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 23,869. The surface is irregular, and it contains eight pas.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Corkaguiny	.....	20160

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Corkaree	.....	3114

Corkbeg, pa. on Cork Harbour, Iniskilly bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Queenstown; ac. 2,660; soil excellent, overlying limestone. A ruined fortress dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *C. House* and *Trabolgan* are seats.

Cork, East, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Corkey, vil., pa. of Loughguilé (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 7 E. of Ballymoney.

Cork Harbour, natural harbour, Cork bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 11 S. of Cork. It is well sheltered, and so spacious that it could contain the whole of the British Navy at one time; its upper portion is formed by the estuary of the Lee. Altogether it is 5 miles long by 3 miles wide, and is entered by a passage over a mile in width. The facilities which it affords to shipping are unsurpassed by any natural harbour in the world, and to these advantages the city of Cork and the tos. along its shores may be said to owe the whole of their prosperity. It is well lighted by a number of lighthouses, and contains several islands, on one of which (Great Island) the to. of Queenstown has been built. Smaller islets are occupied as military depôts and forts and by other establishments. The quays have a total length of 4 miles, and vessels of 200 tons can lie alongside. The entrance is defended by batteries, Carlisle Fort, Camden Fort, and Fort Westmoreland (the latter more familiar under its former name of Spike Island). Submarine defences also exist. A Government dock for the repair of ships belonging to the Royal Navy is at Haulbowline Island, on which are commodious stores, also belonging to the Government. Regular steamboat communication is conducted with London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Milford, and Bristol. All mail steamers between Liverpool and New York call here. Shipping is conducted with all the principal British, foreign, and colonial ports; and altogether about 4,000 vessels use the harbour in the course of a year.

Cork Hole, channel off the coast of Essex, 7 E.S.E. of Harwich, between the Upper and Lower Rough Shoals on the east, and Cork Sand on the west.

Corkickle, ha., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., a little S. of Whitehaven.

Cork Knolls, shoal off the coast of Essex, about 7 E. of Harwich.

Cork Ledge, shoal off the coast of Essex, 5 E.S.E. of Harwich. Near it is a light-vessel with a revolving light visible 10 miles.

Cork, Mid, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Cork, North, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Cork, North-East, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Cork Sand, shoal off the coast of Essex, 6 S.E. of Harwich. A portion is dry at low water, the depth of the sea around being from one to five fathoms.

Cork, South, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Corkbeg	Queenstown (4)	178	905
Cork, East	.....	.....	49700
Cork, Mid	.....	.....	49462
Cork, North	.....	.....	49248
Cork, North-East	.....	.....	49873
Cork, South	.....	.....	47215

Cork, South-East, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Cork, West, one of the seven parl. divs. of co. Cork (q.v.), Ir. It returns one member.

Corlea (1), ha. on road between Ballymahon and Lanesborough, pa. of Rathcline (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 10 S. of Longford.

Corlea (2), vil., pa. of Kilfinaghta (q.v.), S.E. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.E. of Sixmilebridge.

Corley (in Domesday "Cornelie"), pa., N.E. Warws., 4½ N.W. of Coventry; ac. 1,378; soil loamy, overlying sandstone and clay. The church (dedication unknown), built on a very commanding spot, belonged formerly to the priory of Coventry, and is of various periods; the chancel is E. Dec., and the north aisle Late Dec.; in the nave are the remains of two Norm. arches and two Saxon windows (*c.* 900). The manor was held by Godwin before the Conquest, and afterwards by several families until the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed to the Willoughby de Brokes. The ditch and rampart of a Roman encampment near the church are still discernible.

Corlismore, pl., pa. of Ballintemple (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 3 S. of Bellananagh.

Cormeen, ha., pa. of Currin (q.v.), S.W. co. Monaghan, Ir., 4 N.W. of Rockcorry.

Cormorants' Cave, cavern, Staffa island, W. Args., Sc. It is 224 feet long, 50 feet high, and formed of basaltic rock. A good gravel beach makes landing from boats easy. It is much frequented by seabirds.

Cornafean, pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Killashandra (q.v.), W. co. Cav., Ir.

Cornagilty, pl., pa. of Tedavnet (q.v.), N. co. Monaghan, Ir., 4 N.W. of Monaghan.

Cornaigmore, pl. on northern point of Tyree island, pa. of Tyree (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., about 2 S.W. of Coll.

Cornalaghta, ha., pa. of Drumlease (q.v.), N.W. co. Leit., Ir., 3 N. of Drumahaire.

Cornamona, pl., pa. of and 7 W. from Cong (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Cornard, Great, pa. and vil. near the Stour, S.W. Suff., 1¼ S.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,567; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1862, is E. Eng.

Cornard, Little, pa. and vil. on the Stour, S.W. Suff., 2½ S.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,657; soil mostly loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Perp., and contains a piscina, and a curious font dated 1306, on which are the arms of the De Cornard, De Vere, De Bergh, and Ufford families. In the pa. are the reputed sites of several Danish battles, now known as "Danes' Hole," "Killingdown Hill," and "Sharpfight Meadow." There are chalk-pits, with gravel and brick-earth, in the pa.

Cornasaus, vil., pa. of Dulane (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.W. of Kells.

Cornaseer, ha. on the road from Athlone to Roscommon, pa. of Kiltoom (q.v.), S.E. co. Roscom., Ir., 3 N.W. of Athlone.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cork, South-East	.....	.....	47030
Cork, West	.....	.....	48623
Corley	Foleshill (4)	97	274
Cornard, Great	Sudbury (1)	59	966
Cornard, Little	Sudbury (2½)	59	329

Corn Brook, pl. on the Clee Hills, pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer (q.v.), S. Salop. Coal-mining is carried on in the neighbourhood.

Cornbrook, in the bor. and forming a south-west sub. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Cornbrough, ha., consisting of scattered farmhouses, pa. of Sheriff Hutton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 N.E. of York. C. was a Roman settlement.

Cornbury Park, pa. and seat on the Evenlode, N. Oxon, 7 W. of Woodstock; ac. 632, water 15. It forms part of Wychwood Forest, which was disafforested in 1862. The house, in a large deer-park, is on the bank of the Evenlode, and has an inscription from Virgil, said to have been put up by Lord Clarendon, who held the estate. Dudley, Earl of Leicester, owned it in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and died there in 1588.

Corndean, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. of Winchcomb (q.v.), E. Gloucs. *C. Hall* is a seat here.

Corndon Mount, picturesque eminence, W. Salop, 5 N.N.W. of Bishop's Castle. At its south-east extremity there is an irregular circle of fourteen upright stones called "Mitchell's Fold," 90 ft. from north to south, and 85 ft. from east to west. On the lower ground on one side is the Marsh Pool, a smaller circle with a larger number of stones, and on the other the three Whetstones, all that now remains of a circle of larger size. According to an ancient legend, a giant milked his cow at this spot, until it strayed eastward and became famous as the Dun Cow of Warwick.

Cornelian Bay, N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Scarborough.

Cornelly (1), pa. on the Fal, W. Cornw., 7 E. of Truro; ac. 1,368; soil and subsoil rocky. The church of St. Cornelius is E. Eng. *Trewarthenick House,* in 50 ac. of grounds along the windings of the river, is a picturesque seat.

Cornelly (2), ha., pa. of Pyle (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 12 S.E. of Neath.

Corner Hall, ha., pa. of Hemel Hempstead (q.v.), W. Herts., 1 E. of Boxmoor railway station.

Corney, pa., W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Ravenglass; ac. 4,440; soil poor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of various periods. Here is Black Dub Gill, a ravine with high precipitous and rocky sides, clothed with trees. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cornforth, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bishop Middleham (q.v.), N. Dur., 5 N.W. of Sedgefield; ac. 1,758. The church of the Holy Trinity (1868) is in Gothic style. The Roman Catholic chapel contains an altar and pictures presented by Pius IX.

Cornham Ford, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Exmoor (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Cornhill (1), pa. and vil. near the Scottish border, N. Northumb., 2 E. of Coldstream; ac. 4,944; soil rich loam. There is a cattle market here on alternate Mondays. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng., and has some fragments of old stained glass. St. Helen's Well is a spring of remarkably cold water. The Border river Tweed is near the village, and is crossed by a stone bridge with battlements. Near the bridge is a moated building called Castlestone Nick, the remains of a castle besieged in 1549.

Cornhill (2), vil., pa. of Ordiquhill (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 8½ S.W. of Banff. Twelve annual fairs are held here.

Cornhill (3), estate, pa. of Culter (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 2¾ S.W. of Biggar. *C. House* is a fine modern mansion.

Cornholme, ha., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Todmorden.

Cornish Hall End, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Birdbrook, Finchingfield, and Ridgwell (q.v.), W. Essex, 3 N. of Finchingfield. The ivy-covered church of St. John the Evangelist is of brick.

Cornorion, ha., pa. of Pennant (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 9 N.W. of Llanfyllan.

Cornoyron, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Corn Park, ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Cornriggs, pl., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur., 4 N.W. of St. John's Weardale.

Cornsay, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), S. Dur., 6½ N.E. of Wolsingham; ac. 3,080. There are almshouses for six men and six women, and a national school.

Cornwall, a co. forming the south-western extremity of England, a peninsula bounded on the east by Devonshire, and in all other directions washed by the Atlantic. Its greatest length is 81 miles, greatest breadth 44 miles, but average breadth not more than 30 miles. Its area is 869,878 ac., of which about 43 per cent. is arable, and 26 per cent. grazing land or meadow, while the remainder is more or less sterile moorland. Agriculture and market-gardening are now, owing to the decline in the mining industries, receiving more attention, and advantage is being taken of the mild moist winters and springs to raise early vegetables and flowers for the London and other markets. The average size of the holdings is about 50 ac. The co. presents the aspect of a hilly ridge rising steeply from the sea (in its higher central portion, the Cornish Heights), consisting chiefly of desolate wind-swept moors, but with sheltered fertile valleys running down from either side of it to the coast. The ridge attains its greatest elevation in Brown Willy (1,368 ft.), near Camelford, and declines gradually in its westward course; Hensbarrow Hill, to the north of St. Austell, being 1,034 ft., and the highest ground at the western extremity near Land's End 805 ft. The indented coastline is famous for its beauty; deep bays—like St. Austell Bay, Falmouth Bay, and Mounts Bay on the south, and St. Ives Bay, Padstow Bay, and others on the north—alternating with bold rocky headlands, of which the Lizard and Land's End are the most famous. Numerous islets occur off the coast, and the group of the Scilly Islands lies out in the Atlantic 26 W.S.W. of Land's End. Owing to the narrowness of the peninsula, the rivers are all of small size; the Tamar, which separates the co. from Devonshire, being the most important. Other

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cornbury Park	Chipping Norton	89	44
Cornelly (1)	Truro (3)	295	84
Corney	Bootle (2)	282	225
Cornforth, eccl. pa.	Thrislington (1)	246	4252
Cornforth, tp.	Thrislington (1)	246	4459
Cornhill (1)	Coldstream (¼)	344	634
Cornish Hall End	Braintree (13)	45	506
Cornsay	Lanchester (3)	260	2275
Cornwall	.....	.....	322571

streams are the Camel, Fowey, Fal, etc. A canal connects Launceston and Bude, and numerous others of short length have been made for the transport of minerals, but have now nearly all fallen into disuse. The chief railway-line is that of the Great Western Company, which runs the whole length of the peninsula from Saltash to Penzance, and from this branches diverge to the chief points of importance. The geology of the co. is rendered complicated and difficult by the magnitude of the igneous intrusions, which have greatly altered and displaced the older sedimentary rocks. Chief among the igneous rocks are the great bosses of granite, of which the central ridge of the peninsula largely consists. The largest of these bosses, probably all connected underground, are the Brown Willy Granite, the St. Austell Granite, the Penryn Granite, and the Land's End Granite. To them the co. mainly owes its mineral wealth, the more important mines being grouped around the junction of the granite with the "country rock." The granite itself is extensively quarried for building, etc., and many public works in London (*e.g.*, the Westminster and Waterloo Bridges and the New Tower Bridge) have been built of it. On the high ground it frequently weathers into picturesque "tors." These granitic bosses are surrounded by highly-contorted and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, chiefly variegated clay-slates (locally known as *killas*) and grey quartzites, whose age—in the absence of fossil evidence—it is difficult to determine. Between Penzance and St. Austell it is probable that these beds include rocks of Archæan and of Cambrian age; while near Veryan Bay fossils occur, and prove the beds there to be Silurian. In the Lizard district there is a wide development of Serpentine, a rock (quarried for ornamental purposes) now generally recognised as of igneous origin. North of St. Austell rocks of undoubted Devonian or Old Red Sandstone age appear, in the form of bluish-grey, green, brown, or violet "killas," quartzites and conglomerates, occasionally yielding fish and other remains; and these extend north-eastward up to the limits of the co., except in a small area north of Launceston, where the overlying plant-bearing grits and shales of the Culm Measures (Carboniferous) are found. Interbedded at several horizons with these sedimentary rocks are ancient lavas (greenstones) and ash-beds, which betoken outbursts of volcanic activity; while later igneous intrusions of quartz-porphyry, known as "elvans," occur in great numbers, forming dykes cutting the strata. The strike of the sedimentary rocks, with which the course of the elvans closely coincides, is nearly due east and west in the eastern part of the co. (swerving, however, around the granite masses), but west of Truro the direction changes to north-east and south-west. The mineral lodes, especially tin and copper, frequently lie along these elvans. Lead and iron, however, are more commonly found in cross-courses which cut the elvans at right angles. The mines of the co. also yield arsenic, antimony, zinc, wolfram, umber, and some rarer minerals, together with large quantities of valuable china-clay or kaolin (a substance resulting from the decomposition of the granite), which is exported to Staffordshire for pottery purposes, and is also largely used in the manufacture of calico and paper. Slates and flagstones are extensively quarried at Delabole and Tintagel. Hone-stone occurs near Truro, and emery at Madron. As no true Glacial deposits have been observed, it is probable that the co. lay beyond the limits reached by the great ice sheet which once covered the greater part of Britain; but a deep deposit of angular detritus and stony loam, the result of the long-continued action of severer weather than that of the present day, frequently covers the solid rocks. Raised beaches have been noticed in many places, especially around Falmouth. Sand-dunes line the shores of many bays, and on the north coast have overwhelmed good agricultural land, and even, as at Perranzabulo, houses and churches. Submerged forests occur at Looe, Fowey, Mounts Bay, etc. Bodmin is the co. to.; Truro, Penzance, Redruth, Camborne, Launceston, Liskeard, St. Ives, and Falmouth are other towns. The chief industry, besides mining and agriculture, is the fishery, which is important—pilchard, mackerel, herring, conger, etc., being the chief catches. There is also a considerable coast shipping trade. Relics of ancient man occur in the form of cromlechs, monoliths, stone circles, and other rude monuments, and a few stone weapons. The mineral wealth of the district appears to have been known in very early times, and many traces of ancient mining work have been discovered. The Romans seem to have had an account of it from Phœnician traders. The relics of the Roman occupation include two of their military roads and some camps. The district resisted the Saxons until the time of Athelstan. C. is in the country of the Arthurian legends. The Cornish language, a dialect of the Celtic, lingered on into the 19th cent. For Parliamentary purposes the co. is divided into six divisions, each returning one member.

Cornwell, pa. and vil. on the borders of Glouc. and Worcs., N. Oxon, 2½ W. of Chipping Norton; ac. 849; soil limestone-brash, overlying brash-rock. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. and later periods. *C. House*, in a wooded park of 60 ac., is a seat.

Cornwood, pa. and vil. in the valley of the Yealm, near Dartmoor and the Erme, S. Dev., 8½ N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 10,680, about 6,000 ac. of which are common and forest. The church of St. Michael, partly restored 1867, is a Perp. edifice, with portions of older date; there are sedilia, a piscina, and parts of a finely-carved rood-screen; the communion rails are of alabaster and marble. *Blachford* (the residence of Lord Blachford), *Delamore*, and *Slade* are seats.

Cornworthy, pa. and vil. on the Dart, S. Dev., 4 S.E. of Totnes; ac. 2,570, water 240; soil loam, overlying slate, limestone, and rock. The church of St. Peter is a Perp. edifice; there are several effigies, and a monument stands in the churchyard to a former vicar who held the living 71 years. The pa. is surrounded by hills, and is near the junction of the Harbourn with the Dart estuary. There are ruins of an Augustinian convent here, founded in the 14th cent., and remains of a Roman encampment.

Cornworthy, East, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Cornworthy (q.v.), S. Dev.

Corobeg, pl., Valencia island, W. co. Kerry, Ir. Here is a school.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cornwell	Chipping Norton (2½)	89	86
Cornwood	Cornwood	233	1258
Cornworthy	Totnes (4)	218	401

Corodale, cave, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. Here Prince Charles Edward was sheltered for some days when making his escape after Culloden in 1746.

Corofin. [CORROFIN.]

Coronary, pl., pa. of Killashandra (q.v.), W. co. Cav., Ir., about 6 N.W. of Crossdoney.

Corpach, vil. on Loch Eil, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 2½ N. of Fort William. The pier is the landing-place for passengers between Oban and Inverness by the Caledonian Canal. There is a regular coach service to Banavie.

Corpusty, pa. and vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 5½ N.W. of Aylsham; ac. 1,018; soil light and sandy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.

Corr, loch at the head of Loch Naver, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 6 S.E. of Altnaharrow. It is 3¼ miles long, with an extreme width of about ½ mile, and lies 570 feet high. It communicates with the Naver and with Loch-a-Vellich, and contains abundance of large trout.

Corrachree, estate, pa. of Logie Coldstone (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Tarland. The mansion-house is a modern building.

Corra Linn, cascade on the Clyde, pas. of Lanark and Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1½ S. of Lanark. This forms the second of the series of four cascades known as the Falls of Clyde, and is perhaps the finest of them. When not in flood, the river here makes three leaps of different heights into a rocky amphitheatre, but in spates the whole body of water rushes over the fall with a single

CORRA LINN.

bound of 84 feet in height. Immediately before making the leap, the rushing stream passes through a narrow and rocky gorge, the fall making a noise like thunder. The sides of the amphitheatre rise to a height of 120 feet, and are wooded. One of the best views of the fall is obtained from a pavilion on the edge of the cliff, within which are a number of mirrors, arranged to reflect the falls in various forms. Corra Castle, now in ruins, stands on the edge of the cliff.

Corran (1), headland at the junction of Loch Goil with Loch Long, Cowal, S.E. Args., Sc., 12 N.W. of Helensburgh.

Corran (2), bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 45,376. It is partly mountainous, but the soil is excellent, with the exception of some areas of bog. It comprises six whole pas. and part of another.

Corran (3), hill (1,345 ft.), Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Castletownroche. There is a military rifle-range here.

Corran (4), pl. with school, pa. of Lisnadill (q.v.), Mid co. Arm., Ir., 3½ S.E. of Armagh.

Corrandoo, ha., pa. of Moylough (q.v.), Mid. co. Galway, Ir., 2 N.E. of Monivea. *C. House* is a seat.

Corraneary, lough, Clonkee bar., S.E. co. Cav., Ir., 6 S. of Cootehill. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Corranewy, ha., pa. of Ematris (q.v.), W. co. Monagh., Ir., 7 S.E. of Clones.

Corran Ferry, ferry across the mouth of West Loch Tarbert, Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 16 S.S.W. of Ardrishaig.

Corran Narrows, strait, Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, between Invs. and Args., Sc., 8¾ S.W. of Fort William. A lighthouse stands on Corran Point, with a fixed light seen 11 miles.

Corraun, peninsula and hill (1,784 ft.), Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir. The peninsula is separated from Achill island by a narrow channel (Achill Sound). It is mountainous and rocky, and juts into the sea a distance of six miles between Blacksod Bay and Clew Bay.

Correllstown, ha., pa. of Killucan (q.v.), E. co. Wstm., Ir., 5 N. of Kinnegad.

Corrennie, long ridge of hills, forming the boundary of the pas. of Cluny, Kincardine O'Neil, and Tough (q.v.), Abers., Sc. Benaquhallie, the highest point, is 1,621 ft. The surface is everywhere wooded.

Corrib, lough, Kilmaine, Ross, Moycullen, Galway, and Clare bars., cos. Mayo and Galway, Ir., 13 W. of Athenry; ac. 43,484. It is 25 miles long, with an extreme width of 6 miles. It drains chiefly by the Cong (through which channel steamers ply between Cong and Galway), and receives the superfluous waters of Lough Mask and Lough Carra by two subterranean passages, and is also fed by a number of small streams. Its surface is studded with islands, which add much to the charm of the fine scenery. With the exception of Lough Neagh, this is the largest inland body of water in the kingdom. On the islands are the ruins of an ancient church and of an old stronghold. *Corribdale* is a seat.

Corrichie, Howe of, marshy hollow, almost surrounded by the Hill of Fare, pa. of Banchory Tiernan (q.v.), on the border of Abers. and Kincs., Sc., 4 N. of Banchory. Here, in 1562, was fought a battle between the forces (under the Earl of Moray) of Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Huntly. A block of granite, called the Queen's Chair, forms a natural

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Corpusty	C. & Saxthorpe (½)	133	384

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Corran (2)	.....	.....	10198

seat, from which it is said Queen Mary afterwards viewed the battlefield; and a spring in close proximity is known as the Queen's Well. The Howe is traversed by the burn of Corrichie, a headstream of the Black Burn.

Corridge, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9½ S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 335.

Corrie-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CORRY-.

Corrie (1), vil. on the coast, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), E. Arran island, Butes., Sc., 5 N.E. of Brodick. Limestone and sandstone are quarried in the neighbourhood and largely exported. There is a harbour with a small pier, but the depth of water is not sufficient to allow the steamers from Ardrossan, Glasgow, and Greenock to Brodick and Lamlash (which call here) to lie alongside, so that passengers have to be landed by boat. The scenery—including mountain, valley, and sea-coast—is exceedingly fine.

Corrie (2), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Hutton and Corrie (q.v.), Annandale, N.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Corrie (3), stream, N.E. Dumfs., Sc., rises on the borders of Eskdalemuir, at a height of 800 feet, flows 7 S.S.W., and falls into the Water of Milk 3¼ N.E. of Lockerbie.

Corriegills, promontory, composed of sandstone traversed by veins of igneous rock, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., at the south entrance to Brodick Bay.

Corrieknows, farm, pa. of Cummertrees (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 1 W. of Annan. In the early part of the 19th cent. a number of ancient weapons were discovered here.

Corriemonie, estate at the head of Glen Urquhart, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 9 W. of Drumnadrochit. Here is a public school.

Corriemuchloch, ha., pa. of Fowlis Wester (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 1½ S.S.W. of Amulree. Here took place an engagement between a party of smugglers and some men of the Scots Greys, in which the latter were defeated. The incident is preserved in a ballad quoted by Chambers in "The Threiplands of Fingask."

Corriemulzie, stream, Braemar, S.W. Abers., Sc., flows 2½ N.W. to the Dee, which it joins near Marr Lodge, 3 W.S.W. of Castleton-of-Braemar. The C. rushes down a rocky ravine, having in its short course a fall of 1,150 feet, forming a continuous cataract of great beauty.

Corries (1), or **Corrymore,** pl., pa. of Lorum (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 4 S.E. of Bagenalstown.

Corries (2), stream, W. co. Carl., Ir., flows 10 S.W., and falls into the Barrow, 1 S.S.W. of Borris.

Corrievrechan, strait and whirlpool between the islands of Scarba and Jura, Inner Hebrides, W. Args., Sc., 25 W.S.W. of Inveraray. The vortex is formed by the strong tides, frequently running at a rate of 13 miles per hour, impinging on a granite rock rising from a depth of 100 fathoms to within 2½ fathoms of the surface.

Corriga, pl., pa. of Cloone (q.v.), W. co. Cav., Ir., 11 S.W. of Killashandra.

Corringham (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Essex, 7½ S.E. of Billericay; ac. 2,744 (water 54), tidal water 419, foreshore 274; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a trefoil-headed piscina and a stoup, an old oak screen, and some ancient glass; there are 14th-, 15th-, and 16th-cent. brasses, and the figure of a woman (1460); one brass (1595) is upon a more ancient stone, which has an inscription in Norman-French.

Corringham (2), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 E. of Gainsborough; ac. 6,279; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1882–84, is Norm., E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp., and is said to have been rebuilt by Leofric in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the chancel has a north chapel, and there is also a chapel in the north transept; the chancel contains a piscina, credence, and an aumbry; the lower part of a Perp. rood-screen remains, and a portion of another screen is in the tower; beneath an arch in the chancel is the altar-tomb of a former archdeacon of Lincoln and prebend of C., who died 1290, and a brass commemorating another prebend, who died 1628; there are also several monuments to the Beckett family, and a fine panelled reredos with paintings of the "Adoration of the Magi." The ancient choir-stalls have been re-fixed. *Somerby Hall,* with a park of about 80 ac., is a seat. On the west side of the mansion is the site of a Roman encampment.

Corringham, Great, vil., pa. of and near Corringham (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Corringham, Little, vil., pa. of and near Corringham (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Corrin's Monument, or **Corrin's Folly,** landmark, 50 ft. in height, near Peel, west coast I. of M. It was erected in the earlier half of the 19th cent. by Mr. Cook, an eccentric Dissenter, to mark the spot on his estate where he desired that he should be interred without any ecclesiastical ceremony; his wife and two children are also buried beneath the tower. The hill (500 ft.) on which the monument stands is said to be the place where the cross was first planted by St. Patrick, and a neighbouring stream, to which many miraculous cures are attributed, is said to have then burst from the rock.

Corris, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Talyllyn and Llanwrin (q.v.), Merions. and Montgoms., 5 S.W. of Dolgelly. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1860. Slate is largely quarried, and there are iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

Corrofin, mkt. vil. (W.) on the road between Gort and Ennistimon, pa. of Killinaboy (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 8 N.W. of Ennis. Two annual fairs are held, and a small rural trade is carried on. *Adelphi, Clifden House,* and *Roxten House* are seats.

Corroge, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., near Tipperary to.; ac. 868; soil of medium quality, overlying limestone and sandstone.

Corrour and Lochtreig, deer forest on Loch Erricht, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 7 W. of Dalnaspidal; ac. 14,540.

Corryarrick, mountain range (2,922 ft.) and pass (2,597 ft.), Mid Invs., Sc., 7 S.E. of Fort Augustus.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Corridge	Middleton (2)	297	7
Corringham (1)	Stanford-le-Hope (2)	27	320
Corringham (2)	Blyton	152	704

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Corris	Corris	228	1565
Corrofin	Corrofin (1)	163	495
Corroge	Tipperary	111	142

This is a wild and dreary-looking region. At a height of 2,507 feet General Wade's military road crosses the mountains; it was formed (1735) to allow communication being kept up between the fort and Laggan. Here, in 1745, Prince Charles Edward completely outmanœuvred General Cope, and swept down upon the Lowlands with his Highlanders.

Corrybeg, ha. on Upper Loch Eil, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 8 N.W. of Fort William.

Corrybrough, estate on the Findhorn, pa. of Moy and Dalarossie (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 16 S.E. of Inverness. *C. House* is a seat.

Corryhabbie Hill, mountain (2,563 ft.), pas. of Inveraven and Mortlach (q.v.), E. Banffs., Sc., 7½ S. of Dufftown.

Corryhallie, deer forest, pa. of Urray (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10 W. of Beauly; ac. 6,780. It is well stocked with game.

Corryhoillie, deer forest, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 5 E. of Fort William; ac. 10,280.

Corry Pot, cascade, pa. of and 4 E.S.E. from Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Corryvarligan, mountain pass (2,000 ft.) between Loch Hourn and Loch Duich, pas. of Glenelg and Glenshill (q.v.), Invs. and Ross and Crom., Sc.

Corsancone, hill (1,547 ft.), pa. of and 3½ N.E. from New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Corsbie (1), ruined tower, pa. of and 1½ E.N.E. from Legerwood (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc.

Corsbie (2), pl. with public school, near Newton Stewart, pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), N.E. Wigs., Sc.

Corscombe (1), pa., W. Dors., 4 N.E. of Beaminster; ac. 4,918; soil various. The church of St. Mary, restored and enlarged 1876, is of various periods. Brick- and tile-making is carried on here, and two large annual fairs are held in the pa.

Corscombe (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ S. from Sampford Courtenay (q.v.), S. Dev.

Corse (1), pa., W. Glouc., 6½ N.W. of Gloucester; ac. 2,190; soil reddish loamy clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Margaret is Perp. C. Hill gives a good view of the Malvern Hills and Severn Valley, and at C. Lawn, once a common covered with chestnut-trees, but now enclosed, much fruit is grown.

Corse (2), hill (1,383 ft.), burn, and ruined stronghold, pa. of Coull (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. The hill is crowned by a number of small cairns. The burn falls into the Leochel about 4 N.W. of Lumphanan. The castle (founded 1581), although the roof is wanting, is almost entire. *C. House* is a seat.

Corse (3), pl. with school, pa. of Forgue (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 5 E. of Huntly. *C. House* is a seat.

Corse (4), pl. with public school, pa. of Leochel and Cushnie (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., about 6 S.W. of Alford.

Corse End, pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Hartpury (q.v.), N.W. Glouc.

Corseglass, pl. with public school, pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 8 N.W. of New Galloway.

Corsehill, estate, pa. of Stewarton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 18 S.W. of Glasgow. Limestone is worked and lime manufactured. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold. *C. House* is a seat.

Corse Lawn, dis., pa. of and 2 E. from Eldersfield (q.v.), S.W. Worcs.

Corsemill, or **Crossmill,** vil. on the Levern, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1 N.N.E. of Barrhead.

Corsenside, pa. on the Rede, N. Northumb., 5½ N.E. of Bellingham; ac. 11,504; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Gothic. The Roman station of *Habitancum* was in this pa., and its walls still exist. A piece of pottery with a Greek inscription (probably mortuary) was found here in 1857.

Corsewall, promontory on Loch Ryan, pa. of Kirkcolm (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 6 N.N.W. of Stranraer. Here is a lighthouse with a revolving red and white light at an elevation of 112 feet, visible 16 miles. A ruined castle is now represented by a single tower. *C. House* is a seat in fine grounds.

Corsham, pa. and to., N.W. Wilts., 4 S.W. of Chippenham; ac. 6,498; soil various, overlying stone. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1878, is Norm., Dec., and Perp.; in the chancel there are two chapels, one an ancient mortuary chapel of the Tropnell family, and the other built by Lord Methuen in 1879; there is also an old south chapel; in the register of the church is the entry—"Memorandum of Sweet's Hole, in Minty Mead, August 4th, 1606. Here William Sweet and — Bricker fought with swords concerning a Woman, and in the fray the former was slain and the latter acquitted." In the town are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Brethren's meeting-house. The numerous charities include an almshouse for a master and six aged poor. The town hall, rebuilt 1882, is in the High Street, and is a Bath-stone structure in Italian style; the ground floor contains the library, reading-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, with a coffee-bar; on the next floor is an assembly-room, capable of seating 400 people, with a platform at the end. Large cattle fairs were formerly held here, but now exist only in name. A great number of men are employed in the extensive underground quarries of Bath-stone situated in this pa. There are two manors in the pa., the Royal and the Rectory. The former has its annual court-leet, at which the tenants elect a bailiff, who is invested with the powers of a coroner. *Beechfield*, *C. Court* (containing a fine collection of paintings), *Gastard House*, *Hartham Park*, *Monk's Park*, and *Neston Park* are seats.

Corshamside, ha., pa. of and about 2 S. from Corsham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Corsindale, pl. with public school, pa. of Midmar (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., about 5 S. of Moneymusk.

Corskie, hill (1,369 ft.), pa. of Gartley (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., about 5 S. of Huntly.

Corsley, pa. on the borders of Somersetshire, N.W. Wilts., 3 N.W. of Warminster; ac. 2,961; soil clay, overlying sand. The church of St. Margaret, rebuilt 1829, is in the Perp. style.

Corsley, Great, ha., pa. of Corsley (q.v.), W. Wilts.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Corscombe (1)	Sutton Bingham (5)	125	623
Corse (1)	Gloucester (6)	114	419
Corsenside	Woodburn (3)	308	621

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Corsham	Corsham	98	3931
Corsley	Frome (3)	107	926

about 4 W. of Warminster. It forms, with Little Corsley, one scattered village.

Corsley Heath, pl., pa. of and 1 S. from Corsley (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Corsley, Little, ha., pa. of Corsley (q.v.), W. Wilts., about 4 W. of Warminster.

Corsock (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Urr, pas. of Balmaclellan, Kirkpatrick Durham, and Parton (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 10 N. of Castle Douglas. The church dates from 1839, and there is a Free church and a public school. C. Castle was the residence of Robert Nelson, the Covenanting confessor. *C. House* is a seat.

Corsock (2), loch, pa. of Parton (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 W. of Shawhead.

Corsock, Nether, ha., pa. of Parton (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 S.W. of Corsock (1).

Corston, pa. and vil., bounded by the Avon, E. Somerset, 3½ W. of Bath; ac. 1,190; soil stone-brash, overlying stone. The church of All Saints, enlarged and restored 1865, is E. Eng.; at the restoration a cinquefoil-headed piscina, with credence-shelf, was discovered in the western wall, and a recess was found in the south wall.

Corston-with-Rodbourne, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Malmesbury St. Paul (q.v.), N.W. Wilts. The church of All Saints is in various styles.

Corstorphine, pa., vil., and hill (520 ft.) on the Water of Leith, N. Edins., Sc., 3 W. of Edinburgh; ac. 3,654; soil and subsoil various. The pa. church is E. Eng., and was originally a beautiful little building, but has been much altered by repairs and so-called restorations; it contains ancient tombs of the Forester family, with full-length sculptured figures. Here are Free church, library, and convalescent home. Prince Charles Edward, after defeating Gardiner's dragoons, made the vil. his headquarters when waiting the issue of his attack upon Edinburgh in 1745. C. Castle was destroyed by fire in 1790. *Clermistonlee* and *Ravilstone* are fine old seats.

Cortachy, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Cortachy and Clova (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Kirriemuir. *C. Castle,* a seat of the Earl of Airlie, is a fine Scots baronial mansion. Ghostly music is said to presage a death in the family.

Cortachy and Clova, pa., N.W. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Kirriemuir; ac. 42,322; soil and subsoil various. The pa. church is a modern building, and there are a couple of public schools.

Cortes, ha. with public school, adjoining Lonmay, pa. of Rathen (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc.

Cortlingstock. [COSTOCK.]

Cortober, pl., pa. of Ematris (q.v.), Mid co. Monagh., Ir., 7 W. of Ballybay.

Corton (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, N.E. Suff., 3 N. of Lowestoft; ac. 1,355, water 140; soil mixed, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1870, is E. Eng.; the lofty tower is a landmark for seamen. The village has a coastguard station. Lowestoft North Roads are just off the village, and the C. Sand, marked by a lightship, lies beyond them. There is a high range of sand cliffs here, with sand and clay pits in the neighbourhood. *The Clyffe* is a seat.

Corton (2), tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Boyton (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Corton (3), ha., pa. of Cliffe Pypard (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Calne.

Corton Denham, pa., Mid Somerset, 4 N. of Sherborne; ac. 1,329; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying sand, clay, and rock. The church of St. Andrew, built 1870, is in E. Perp. style. Roman coins and other remains have been found.

Cortown (1), vil., pa. of Ewenny (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 3 S.E. of Bridgend.

Cortown (2), pl., pa. of Balrathboyne (q.v.), Mid co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.S.E. of Kells.

Cortwood, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Brampton Bierlow.

Coruisk, or **Corriskin,** loch among the Cuchullin Hills, pas. of Strath and Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1½ N. of the head of Loch Scavaig. It is 1½ miles long by ½ mile broad, of great depth, and abounds with sea-trout.

Corvally, pl., pa. of Magheross (q.v.), S. co. Monagh., Ir., 6 W. of Carrickmacross.

Corvanaghan, pl. with school, pa. of Kildress (q.v.), N.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N. of Pomeroy.

Corve, river, S. Salop, rises to the E. of Wenlock Edge, and runs 12 S.W. along Cowe Dale, through the midst of secluded pastoral scenery. It passes Shipton, Munslow, Diddlebury, Culmington, and Stanton Lacy, and joins the Teme at Ludlow.

Corwar, estate with school, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Barrhill. *C. House* is a seat.

Cor Water, stream, S.W. Peebs., Sc., rises on the border of Dumfriesshire, at the foot of Hart Fell, and flows W. and N.W. until it joins the Glencraigie burn to form the Tweed.

Corwen, pa. and mkt. to. (T. & F.) on the Dee, S.E. Merions., 12 N.E. of Bala; ac. 12,646; soil of medium quality, overlying Cambrian strata. The pa. church of St. Julien has some Norm. work,

CORWEN.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Corsock (1)	Parton (7)	359	540
Corston	Saltford (1¼)	111	369
C.-with-Rodbourne	Malmesbury (2)	94	452
Corstorphine, pa.	Corstorphine	399	2329
Corstorphine, vil.	Corstorphine	399	1199

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cortachy	Kirriemuir (5)	478	313
Cortachy and Clova	Kirriemuir (5)	478	615
Corton (1)	Lowestoft (3)	118	577
Corton Denham	Sparkford (3)	125	303
Corwen	Corwen	211	2680

and contains a monument in memory of Jerwerth-ap-Sulien, thought to have been Bishop St. Julien, famous for his learning and piety. In the churchyard is an ancient monolith, known as "the sword of Glendower." There is a large number of churches and chapels, and numerous schools. Other buildings are a hospital for the widows of clergymen, almshouses, workhouse, and House of Correction. C. is much resorted to by tourists and anglers, attracted by the scenery and excellent salmon-, trout-, and grayling-fishing to be had in the river. In the neighbourhood is Caer Drewyn, an ancient British fort, to which Caractacus withdrew after his defeat at Caer Caradoc, and where Owen Gwynedd and Owen Glendower opposed Henry II. and Henry IV. "Glendower's Seat" is a natural bench among the mountains, and commands a view of 40 square miles.

Coryatts, or **Coryates.** [CORFE GATE.]

Corye's Mill, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Graveley (q.v.), N. Herts.

Coryton, small pa. near the junction of the Lyd and Lew, S.W. Dev., 6½ N.W. of Tavistock; ac. 1,514; soil clay and loam, overlying limestone and slate. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. and Perp.; the chancel is fitted with lancet windows. The neighbourhood is noted for its picturesque scenery, and the river is a favourite trout-fishing resort. There is a slate quarry, yielding large and valuable slabs.

Cosby, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 7 S. of Leicester; ac. 2,550; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is Norm. and later periods, and possesses an ancient chalice. Framework-knitting affords employment for many of the inhabitants.

Coscomb, ha., pa. of Didbrook (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 N.E. of Winchcomb.

Coscote, ha., pa. of East and West Hagbourne (q.v.), N. Berks., ½ W. from East Hagbourne.

Coseley, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), S. Staffs., 2¾ S.E. of Wolverhampton. Christ Church is in Gothic style, and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels, and a well-endowed Unitarian chapel. The industries which chiefly engage the inhabitants are ironstone- and coal-mining, nail-, hook-, and chain-making, iron-founding, sheet-iron, stove, and cement works, screw-making, brick-making, and malting.

Coseley, West, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), S. Staffs. The church of St. Chad is in E. Eng. style.

Cosford, tp., pa. of Newbold-upon-Avon (q.v.), N. Warws., 2 N. of Rugby; ac. 557.

Cosgrove, pa. and vil. on the Ouse (which is here crossed by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal) and on the border of Bucks., S. Northants, 2 N. of Stony Stratford; ac. 1,760; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a brass of 1595. A chalybeate spring in the pa. is called Fincheswell (*i.e.*, St. Vincent's Well). *C. Hall* and *C. Priory* are seats.

Cosham, large vil., partly in pa. of Widley (q.v.) and partly in pa. of Wymering (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 N. of Portsmouth. The Board School is licensed as a mission church; and there is an almshouse, founded 1608, for four old women.

Cosheston, pa. on a creek of Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 2 N.E. of Pembroke; ac. 1,990, tidal waters and foreshores 349; soil of medium quality, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. *C. House* is a modern seat.

Coshieville, pl. with a well-known little inn, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), Appin, N. Perths., Sc., 5½ W. of Aberfeldy.

Coshlea, bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 95,232, with surface largely mountainous. It contains thirteen whole pas. and portions of three others, and is intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Coshma, bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 49,018. It contains seven whole pas. and portions of eleven others. It is intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway and by the river Maigue.

Coshmore and Coshbride, bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 88,253. It comprises four whole pas. and portions of three others, and is watered by the Blackwater and intersected by the Great Southern and Western Railway. Lismore, Cappoquin, Tallow, and Ballyduff are its towns.

Cosmaston, vil., pa. of Lavernock (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S. of Cardiff.

Cossall, pa. and vil. on the Erewash Canal, and on the borders of Derbys., W. Notts., 6 W. of Nottingham; ac. 987; soil heavy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Catherine is Perp., and in one of the windows is a figure of St. Catherine; two windows bear the dates 1310 and 1584, with the names Morteyne and Willoughby; a marble monument in the churchyard commemorates three Waterloo heroes, one of them being John Shaw the Life-Guardsman. There is an endowed hospital and chapel, dated 1685.

Cossall Marsh, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from the vil. of Cossall (q.v.), N.W. Notts.

Cossans, pl., pa. of Glamis (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., about 5 S.W. of Forfar. Here is a remarkable ancient sculptured monolith.

Cossington (1), pa. on the navigable Soar, N. Leics., 6 S.E. of Loughborough; ac. 1,551; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has trefoil-headed piscina, sedilia with crocketed heads, and a chalice of 1654; there are two recumbent figures in stone, and a panelled altar-tomb in a feathered arch commemorates Matthew Knightley, rector (1561). Part of the rectory-house, which has very thick walls, is Elizabethan, and has solid black oak beams. The charities are considerable.

Cossington (2), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,375; soil red marl, overlying

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coryton	Coryton	262	238
Cosby	Broughton Astley(3)	102	1161
Coseley, eccl. pa.	Deepfields and C.	123	8854
Coseley, to.	Deepfields and C.	123	21899
Coseley, West	Deepfields and C.	123	4198
Cosford	Rugby (3)	83	40
Cosgrove	Castlethorpe (1)	55	645

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cosheston	New Milford (3)	273	512
Coshlea	.....	.....	15867
Coshma	.....	.....	8099
Coshm're&Coshbride	.....	.....	13945
Cossall	Ilkestone (1½)	126	829
Cossington (1)	Sileby (1)	107	371
Cossington (2)	Edington (3)	133	218

various. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains a brass with effigies dated 1524. There is a chalybeate spring. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Costa, ha. and promontory (478 ft.), pa. of Harray and Birsay (q.v.), Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 4 E.N.E. of the Brough of Birsay.

Costelloe, bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 143,874. It contains five whole pas. and portions of four others, and is intersected by the Midland Great Western Railway.

Costessey, or **Cossey,** pa. and vil. on the Wensum, S. Norf., 4½ N.W. of Norwich; ac. 3,040; soil chiefly sand and light loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Edmund is Gothic, and contains a handsome Dec. screen, monuments to the Jerningham and Waldegrave families, and a Norm. doorway in the south. The Roman Catholic church of St. Walstan is in E. Eng. style; and there is a priest's residence adjoining. The one street of which the village mainly consists is nearly two miles in length, and at its eastern extremity is a large flour-mill, worked by the Wensum. *C. Hall* is the seat of Lord Stafford, with a well-timbered park of over 900 ac., containing an ornamental lake. The new Hall, which adjoins the old one, is a red-brick structure in the Tudor style, and contains some fine old paintings and a collection of antiquities. There is a domestic chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine of England.

Costock, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 5 N.E. of Loughborough; ac. 1,320; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles is Dec., and has a piscina, an ancient font-basin, and in the chancel a low side window with iron transoms; a decayed altar-tomb with canopy has a worn headless figure of an ecclesiastic. The 16th-cent. manor house has a gabled roof.

Coston (1), pa. on the Yare, S. Norf., 4½ N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 342; soil various, overlying brick-earth. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., and contains an old piscina, a bricked-up low side window, and the remains of the steps which formerly led to the rood-loft; there is a well-preserved black-letter Bible. The rectory-house was built on the site of the ancient residence of the Roman Catholic archdeacons of Norfolk.

Coston (2), pa., N. Leics., 7 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,745; soil clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., and has piscina and sedilia in the chancel and the south aisle, some old stained glass, and a founder's tomb.

Coston Hackett, or **Cofton Hackett,** pa. near the Worcester and Birmingham Canal and the Lickey Hills, E. Worcs., 4 N.E. of Bromsgrove; ac. 1,261; soil light sandy loam with clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and Perp., and has a pre-Reformation paten and a 17th-cent. chalice; in the chancel is an alabaster tomb-slab with canopied figures and an inscription. *Colton Hall,* now a farmhouse, has a good Perp. roof. *Groveley Hall,* in large grounds, is a seat.

Cotburn, hill (559 ft.), pa. of and 4 N.E. from Turriff (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc.

Cotcliffe, tp. consisting of a farmhouse and cottage, pa. of Leake (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Thirsk; ac. 133.

Cote (1), ti., pa. of Olveston (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3½ S.W. of Thornbury.

Cote (2), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Bampton (q.v.), W. Oxon. *C. House,* of Elizabethan or early Jacobean date, is now occupied as a farmhouse. [ASTON AND COTE.]

Cote (5), promontory on the coast, N.W. Cumb., between Skinburness Spit and Silloth. Here is a lighthouse, with a fixed light visible 9 miles.

Cotehele House. [CALSTOCK.]

Cotehele Quay, pl., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Calstock (q.v.), E. Cornw. There is a large import trade in coal, timber, and manure, and a considerable export of tin and copper ores.

Cote Hill, ha., pa. of and 1¾ W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cotehill, loch, pa. of Slains (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 1 N.W. of the pa. church of Slains. It measures 1½ furlongs long by 1 furlong broad.

Cotehill-with-Cumwhinton, eccl. pa., pa. of Wetheral (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5 S.E. of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Cotehouses, ha. on the Trent, pa. of and 3 W.N.W. from Scotter (q.v.), N.W. Lincs.

Cotes (1), tp. on the Soar, pa. of Prestwold (q.v.), N. Leics., 1 N.E. of Loughborough.

Cotes (2), tp., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., ¾ E. of Standon.

Cotesbach. [COTTESBACH.]

Cotes-de-val, ha., pa. of Gilmorton (q.v.), S. Leics., 3 N. of Lutterworth.

Cotes Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 N.E. of Eccleshall. The church of St. James, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Eccleshall, is a plain building. The manor is mentioned in Domesday.

Cotgrave, pa. and vil. on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, S. Notts., 7 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 3,350; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. There is a good village library. *C. Place,* in a park of 50 ac., is a seat.

Cothal, pl. on the Don, pa. of Fintray (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. Manufactures of tweeds and woollen cloth (established 1793) are carried on.

Cotham, pa. and vil. on the Devon, and partly in Lincs., E. Notts., 4 S. of Newark; ac. 1,210; soil strong clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is of various periods, and has a mural tablet (1651), with eight kneeling figures of the Markham family. Near the village the Devon is crossed by Winsor Bridge.

Cothele Quay. [COTEHELE QUAY.]

Cothelstone, pa., W. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Taunton; ac. 866; soil and subsoil loamy sand. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Costelloe	.....	.....	42826
Costessey	Drayton (1¼)	145	881
Costock	Loughborough (4)	112	287
Coston (1)	Hardingham (1)	116	55
Coston (2)	Saxby (2½)	102	104
Coston Hackett	Barnt Green (1)	141	182
Cotcliffe	Otterington (3)	214	4
Cotehill-w.-C'wh't'n	Cotehill	301	1003
Cotes (1)	Loughborough (1)	112	54
Cotes Heath	Standon Bridge (½)	143	498
Cotgrave	Radcliffe-o.-Trent (3)	123	702
Cotham	Cotham	118	115
Cothelstone	Bishops Lydeard (1½)	163	216

church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, restored [illegible], is Perp., and has an ancient font, a piece of sculptured Saxon stone supports the two arches dividing the nave from the south aisle; there is an altar-tomb with recumbent figures of a knight in armour and a lady under one of these arches, and a piscina stands in the aisle; there are also several monuments to the Stawell family, who held the manor from the time of the Norman Conquest. The old Manor House (now used as a farmhouse) adjoins the church, and is an interesting building. It was partially destroyed by the soldiers of the Commonwealth, but one of the wings was rebuilt in 1651, and other parts were restored. The ancient moat remains, and is filled by a small rivulet. Near the house is an old walnut-tree [illegible] in girth; also an ancient well, called "St. Lyonel Well," with a stone canopy, covered with ivies and trees, surrounding it. Certain tenants of the manor are known as "Overseers," in consequence of holding their tenements by the annual payment of so many bushels of rye on Michaelmas Day, under an old custom.

Cotheridge, small tp., pa. of and 1½ s. from Church Lench (q.v.), W. Worc.

Cotheridge, pa. now the [illegible], Mid Worcs., 4 w. of Worcester; ac. 2,332; soil loam and clay, over [illegible]. The church of St. Leonard is Norm., E. Eng., and later periods, and has some old [illegible] and encaustic tiles. *C. Court*, with a fine lime avenue half a mile long, is a seat; and there still remain at the back some carved barge-boards of the old house, which was partly rebuilt in the 16th cent.

Cotherstone, tp. and vil. on the Tees, pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.E. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Barnard Castle; ac. 3,353. The church of St. Cuthbert, chapel-of-ease to Romaldkirk, is in E. Eng. style. There are some fine walks in the Baldar Vale and along the banks of the Tees, and the village is a favourite summer resort for visitors from Newcastle and Sunderland. The tp. has remains of a castle formerly belonging to the Fitzhughs.

Cothi, river, Carmarthn. and Cardigan., rises to the east of the Craig-Twrch mountains, flows 25 S.W., and falls into the Towy, 6 E. of Carmarthen. It affords excellent trout-fishing.

Cothiemuir, upland tract, pa. of Keig (q.v.), Mid Aberd., Sc., about 8 N. of Kinnardine O'Neil. There are a couple of prehistoric stone circles.

Cothill, ha., pa. of Marcham (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 2 N.W. of Abingdon. [Duly sandwiched with Cornish.]

Cotness, ha., pa. of Owersham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Middleham.

Cotleigh, pa. and vil., E. Devn., 3 N.E. of Honiton; ac. 1,183; soil clay, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Michael, restored 1867, is Norm., and has an ancient slab with an incised cross.

Cotley Hill commences on the north-west side of Devizes, N. Wilts., commanding a magnificent view on all sides. At the extreme summit there is a narrow, surrounded by the remains of a low bank, and within it a fosse, 850 ft. in diameter

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Cotheridge	Leigh Court (1)	126	136
Cotherstone	Cotherstone	261	949
Cotleigh	Honiton (3)	150	168
Cotmanhay	Ilkeston (1)	126	4387

Cotmanhay, eccl. pa. and ha., forming part of the bor. of Ilkeston (q.v.), E. Derbys., 8 N.W. of Nottingham. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style.

Cotmere, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Cotness, tp. (consisting of two farms) on the Ouse, pa. of and 5 S.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 618.

Coton (1), pa., W. Cambs., 2½ W. of Cambridge; ac. 1,130; soil clayey. The church of St. Peter is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and contains a square font of Norm. work.

Coton (2), or **Coaton**, tp., pa. of Ravensthorpe (q.v.), N. Northants., 4 W. of Brixworth; ac. 860.

Coton (3), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Coton (4), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W from Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs.

Coton (5), or **Coton-in-the-Clay**, small ha. near the Dove, pa. of Hanbury (q.v.), E. Staffs., 1¼ S. of Sudbury station. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Coton (6), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Market Bosworth (q.v.), S. Leics.

Coton (7). [Hopton and Coton.]

Coton (8), ha., pa. of Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon., ¼ N.E. of Banbury.

Coton Clanford, ha., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 1½ N.E. of Haughton station.

Coton Hayes, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. of Milwich (q.v.), Mid Staffs.

Coton-in-the-Clay. [Coton (5).]

Coton-in-the-Elms, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Lullington (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 S. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 1,100. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style.

Cotswold Hills, an elevated tract running through Glouces., from the Somerset border on the south-west to that of Warws. on the north-east. The length is 54 miles, the breadth varies from 8 to 30 miles, and the area is about 300 square miles. The Cotswolds divide the valley of the Thames from those

Seven Springs.

of the Avon and Severn, and are separated from the latter rivers by a few miles only. On the eastern slope of the C. are the Seven Springs, the source

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Cotness	Saltmarshe (1)	176	36
Coton (1)	Cambridge (3)	56	263
Coton (2)	Brixworth (3)	73	92
Coton-in-the-Elms	Croxall (4)	132	487

Place	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist., & Direction	Popul. 1891	Popul. 1901
Cottam 1	Cottam St.	257	276
Cottam 2	Cottam St.	249	265
Cottenham	Cambridge 7	1,792	2,017
Cotterell	Basingstoke 2½	37	37
Cotteridge	Yeovil 6	6	7
Cottesbrook	Brixworth 3	121	125
Cottesmore	Brixworth 4½	1	1

Place	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist., & Direction	Popul. 1891	Popul. 1901
Cottesmore, pa	Ashwell 3	97	536
Cottesmore, tp.	Ashwell 3	97	431
Cottingham (1), pa.	Cottingham (1)	198	10337
Cottingham (2), pa.	Cottingham	198	10153
Cottingham (1), tn.	Cottingham (1)	198	3880
Cottingham (2), pa.	Rockingham 3	94	354
Cottingham 2, tp.	Rockingham (3)	94	398

Cottam (1), tp., pa. of South Leverton (par.), near the navigable Trent, and in the parlty. of Lincs., E. Notts., 8 E. of East Retford; ac. 452.

Cottam (2), tp. and vill., pa. of Weston-upon-Trent, E.R. Derbs., 2½ S. of Great Eaton and 7 S.E. of Derby. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, a small brick building, has a finely-carved ancient font.

Cottam, tp., pa. of Aughton (par.), S.W. Lancs.

Cottenham, pa. and vil., W. Cambs., 7½ N. of Cambridge; ac. 7,017; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, partly Norman, has a Dec. and Perp. tr. The chancel arch and 3 pointed arches with columns and capitals of a screen remain. The font is an ancient octagonal bowl. The charities of this pa. are worth about £120 per annum. There is a commodious grammar school with a pension, which was a bequest of a heavy four and one half inch bell. The ancient Roman road out of the line of Ely passes a corner of this pa. where the old Cow Lode was joined to the river at Stuntney. A fair for cattle, cheese, and toys is held on Easter Monday, and a pleasure gathering takes place on Whit Tuesday. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There was a free grammar school founded in 1661, and the site is now occupied by the Union Schools. The poet Crabbe was curate of this parish in 1781. The Cottenham and Lode Commons Act was passed in 1802. Cottenham is a station on the Ely, Newmarket and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway, 6 miles N.E. of Cambridge.

Cotterdale, ha., surrounded by lofty hills, occupies the south side, pa. of Aysgarth (par.), E. Yorks., near Hawes.

Cottered, pa., on the Ivel, E. Herts., 3 N.W. of Buntingford; ac. 1,458; soil heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. John Baptist is Perp., and has nine 17th-cent. memorials of the Forester and [illegible] families.

Cotter Hills, hill range on the borders of Yorks. and Westmd., 5 S.W. of Muker. The highest point is Great Shunner Fell, and the range contains the sources of the Ure, Eden, and Swale.

Cottesbrook, pa., on the Nene, N. Northants., 2 N. of Oundle; ac. 490; soil various, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has two piscinæ, an aumbry, and some stone walls, with some old glass- and screen-work. A canopied brass has a figure in cope (1420) of a prioress of the chantry of C. There are two ancient carved stones in the churchyard and part of a cross, and the remains of a village cross. A tesselated Roman pavement has been found in the pa. *C. Hall* was once the residence of John Dryden, and here he wrote his "Fables in Verse."

Cottesbach, pa., on the Swift, S. Leics., 6 N. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,227; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is 14th cent., but the interior is disfigured with plaster. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cottesbrooke, pa. and vil., W. Northants, 2 N.W. of Northampton; ac. 2,780; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp., and has some fine monuments. There is a hospital for widows and widowers, founded 1651. *C. Hall*, in a deer-park of 150 ac., is a seat.

Cottesmore, pa. and tp., on a table-land, in which there is a small chalybeate of the Oxpen, N. Rutld., 4 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 2,420; soil red, strong, and stony, overlying clay and weathered oolite. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. and E. Eng., the west doorway being Norm. The celebrated C. Hunt takes its name from the pa. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cottingham, pa., tn., and tp., formerly having a market, 5 S.W. of Hull; 3 W. of Hedon, part of it being included within the borough limits; ac. 10,313; soil clay and sand, overlying sand. The church of St. Asaph and All Saints is principally Perp., and has a fine tower and a fine cross. The chancel contains a canopied brass with effigy of a Capuchin friar, circa 1500, and in the north wall is a recess with effigy of a knight in armour. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There was a free grammar founded in 1661, and the site is now occupied by the Union Schools. The poet Crabbe was curate of this parish in 1781. The Cottenham and Lode Commons Act was passed in 1802. Cottenham is a station on the Ely, Newmarket and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway, 6 miles N.E. of Cambridge.

Cottingham (2), pa. and tp. on the Welland and on the borders of Leics., at the junction of the Lias and Lower Oolite, N. Northants., 3 N. of Kettering; ac. 3,288; soil heavy clay and limestone, overlying

iron-stone. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a curious Dec. column with the capital surrounded horizontally by the figures of two knights in armour, a bishop, and a lady. *Bury House* is a seat.

Cottingley, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Bradford. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is in the Gothic style. Worsted is manufactured here.

Cottingwith, East, tp. and chap. on the Derwent and Pocklington Canal, pa. of Aughton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8½ N.E. of Selby; ac. 1,251. The church of St. Mary is a small plain brick building.

Cottingwith, West, ha., forming a tp. with **Thorganby** (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Selby.

Cottisford, pa. on the border of Northants., N. Oxon., 6 N. of Bicester; ac. 1,506; soil gravelly, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., and has a brass (1500) with figures of a knight in armour, his wife, and thirteen children. *C. House* is a seat.

Cottles, ha., pa. of Atworth (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3½ W. of Melksham.

Cotton (1), pa. and vil., W. Suff., 6 N.E. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,921; soil clay and loamy, overlying clay chiefly. The church of St. Andrew (partially restored 1888) is Perp. and Dec., and has some highly-enriched mouldings in the porch, and in the windows are some fragments of old stained glass. The oak roof is ornamented with carvings; and there is some excellent carving on the pedestal of the octagonal font. *C. Hall*, now used as a farmhouse, is an ancient mansion, surrounded by a broad and deep moat walled in on both sides.

Cotton (2), tp. near the Weaver Hills, pa. of Alton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 9 S.E. of Leek; ac. 2,263. The chapel of St. John Baptist is of brick, and there is a Roman Catholic church of St. Wilfrid, designed by Pugin, and adjoining it is a Catholic middle-class college, the whole being upon the *C. Hall* estate. The Oratorians once resided here. The tp. is divided into Lower and Upper C.

Cotton (3), tp. on the Dane, pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3 N.E. of Middlewich; ac. 375.

Cotton (4), tp., pa. of and 4 N. from Wem (q.v.), N. Salop. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cotton (5), tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Ruyton (q.v.), N.W. Salop.

Cotton (6), vil., pa. of Auchendoir and Kearn (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., within 1 E.S.E. of Rhynie.

Cotton Abbotts, tp., pa. of Christleton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 E. of Chester; ac. 313.

Cotton Edmunds, tp., pa. of Christleton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ S.E. of Chester; ac. 600.

Cotton End (1), pl., pa. of Cardington (q.v.), Mid Beds., 3½ S.E. of Bedford.

Cotton End (2), ha., pa. of Hardingstone (q.v.), S. Northants., 2 S. of Northampton.

Cotton, Lower. [COTTON (2).]

Cotton of Lownie, vil., pa. of Dunnichen (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Forfar.

Cotton of St. Madoes, vil., pa. of St. Madoes (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 6 E. of Perth.

Cotton, Upper. [COTTON (2).]

Cotts, East. [EASTCOTTS.]

Cottwood, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. of Ashreigney (q.v.), N. Devon.

Cotwall and Moortown, tp., pa. of Ercall Magna (q.v.), N. Salop, 1½ N.E. of High Ercall.

Cotwall End, vil., pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Dudley.

Cotwalton, pl., pa. of Stone (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 1½ S.E. of Moddershall.

Couch's Mill, vil., pa. of Boconnoc (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 E. of Lostwithiel.

Couffurach, vil., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., about 2 N.E. of Buckie.

Coughton (1) (in Domesday "Coctone"), pa., tp., and to. on the Arrow, S.W. Warws., 2 N. of Alcester; ac. of pa. 3,084, of tp. 2,000; soil gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is Perp., probably erected between 1486 and 1518, and contains several interesting monuments of the Throckmorton family, and among them an altar-tomb built to receive the remains of Sir Robert Throckmorton, who died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, *c.* 1520; two members of the family are buried beneath. In the chancel is the marble tomb of Sir George Throckmorton and his wife, which bears their brass effigies and the figures of their eight sons and eleven daughters. There is some valuable stained glass of the 15th and 16th cents., said to have been brought from Evesham Abbey; the font is a plain octagonal basin, chamfered beneath, and resting on four cylindrical columns set on a raised plinth and base. A handsome Roman Catholic church, with some good stained windows, was erected by the Throckmortons in 1853. *C. Court*, the seat of the Throckmortons, with its stately castle-like tower and gatehouse of freestone, dates from the time of Henry VII.; but considerable alterations were made in the reign of Charles II., and again in 1780 and 1835. Some of the old fittings in the interior remain, and oak chimney-pieces and panelling have been brought from the ruinous house at Harvington, Worcestershire. It was plundered by the Roundheads during the Civil War, its possessor at the time being forced to retire to Worcester.

Coughton (2), ha., pa. of Walford (q.v.), S. Herefords., 2 S. from Ross.

Coul, estate, pa. of Contin (q.v.), S. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 S.W. of Dingwall. The mansion stands in well-wooded grounds.

Coulagh, ha. on C. Bay, pa. of Kilcatherine (q.v.), S.W. co Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Bearhaven. The bay lies between Kilcatherine Point and Cod Head.

Coulatt, loch and burn, pas. of Knockando and Dallas (q.v.), S.E. Elgs., Sc. The loch is 1½ furlongs long by 1 furlong wide, and lies at a height of 1,100 feet. It drains by the burn, which flows 6½ S.S.E., and falls into the Spey 1 S.E. of Knockando.

Coulin, loch, pa. of Lochcarron (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 15 N.E. of Strome Ferry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cottingley	Bingley (2)	209	800
Cottingwith, East	Bubwith (4)	181	233
Cottisford	Brackley (4)	68	222
Cotton (1)	Finningham (1)	87	472
Cotton (2)	Alton (1)	148	641
Cotton (3)	Sandbach (2½)	163	27
Cotton Abbotts	Chester (4)	179	12
Cotton Edmunds	Chester (4½)	179	59
Coughton (1), pa.	Coughton	152	688
Coughton (1), tp.	Coughton	152	201

Coull (1), pa., S. Abers., Sc., 3 N.W. of Aboyne; ac. 9,044; soil clay, gravel, loam, and moss, overlying granite. The pa. church (1792) was restored 1876. The antiquities include a stone circle, a number of cairns, the vestiges of a chapel, and the ruins of the castles of C. and Corse, the former having been a stronghold of the powerful Durward in the 13th cent. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Coull (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood, employing many of the inhabitants.

Coul Mohr, or **Drumrunie,** deer forest, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 8 N. of Ullapool; ac. 13,060.

Coulport, ha. on Loch Long, pa. of Roseneath (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N.W. of Cove. There is a pier from which a ferry is worked in connection with Ardentinny. The Kibble Crystal Palace (a building capable of accommodating 7,000 persons), now in Glasgow, was originally erected here.

Coulsdon, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 5 S.W. of Croydon; ac. 4,314; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist is of the 13th cent., and has an ancient sedilia and a monument in the chancel. At Cane Hill, in this pa., is the County Pauper Lunatic Asylum for about 2,000 patients, and at Purley is the Reedham Orphanage, with accommodation for 300 children. There are some barrows, probably British, upon Farthing Down. *C. Court,* in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Coulston, East, pa., N.W. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Westbury; ac. 868; soil greensand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Thomas à Becket was originally Norm., but has been so altered in restorations that the only trace left of that period is a portion of the south doorway. *Baynton House,* an Italian mansion dating from 1798, is a seat.

Coulston, West, ti., pa. of and 2 E. from Edington (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Coulter, loch, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 5 S.W. of Stirling. It is about ½ mile long by nearly ½ mile broad. At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon it sunk about a couple of fathoms.

Coulton. [COLTON (5).]

Coultra, ha. and well-wooded hill (584 ft.), pa. of Balmerino (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 8½ N.W. of Cupar.

Coumeenoole, ha., amidst fine scenery, on C. Bay, pa. of Dunquin (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 14 W. of Dingle. The inhabitants are Irish-speaking fishermen.

Cound, pa. and tp. on the Severn, S. Salop, 6½ E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 5,530; soil sand and gravel, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter is Dec., and has a piscina, a good Norm. font, and many monuments. *C. Hall* and *Harnage House* are seats.

Coundon (1), tp. and eccl. pa., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 2 S.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 824. The church of St. James (1872) is in Gothic style. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the large collieries which lie around the village.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Coull (1)	Aboyne (2½)	559	746
Coulsdon	Purley Junction (1)	13	4450
Coulston, East	Westbury (5¾)	101	103
Cound, pa.	Condover (3)	167	796
Cound, tp.	Condover (3)	167	515
Coundon (1), tp.	Coundon	245	3635
Coundon (1), ec. pa.	Coundon	245	4299
Coundon (2)	Counden Road (1)	95	298

Coundon (2), tp., pa. of Holy Trinity, Coventry (q.v.), N. Warws.; ac. 1,046. C. was given, in the first year of the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, to the monks of Coventry. *C. Grange* is a seat.

Coundon Grange, tp., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 1½ S.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 638.

Counterside, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Askrigg.

Countess, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Amesbury (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Countess Park is a camp of three acres in the pa. of Birtley (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 4 S.E. of Bellingham.

Countess Wear, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Exe, pa. of Topsham (q.v.), N.E. Dev., 3 S.E. of Exeter. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style. There are paper-mills here. *Fairfield Lodge, Newcourt,* and *Wear House* are seats—the last being surrounded with extensive grounds and gardens, in which are four granite cannon-balls, brought from the Dardanelles in 1807.

Countesswells, estate, pa. of Peterculter (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 4½ W. of Aberdeen. Here is a fine old mansion and a public school.

Countesthorpe, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Blaby (q.v.), S. Leics., 6 S. of Leicester; ac. 1,210. The church of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. style. The National School has a small endowment. The Leicester Union Cottage Homes in this pa. accommodate 220 children.

Counthorpe, tp. on the Glen, pa. of Creeton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2½ S. of Corby; ac. 1,155.

Countisbury, coast pa. and vil., on the border of Somerset, N.W. Dev., 18 N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 3,574; soil stony, and mostly waste lands. The church of St. John the Baptist, situated on a hill, is Perp. Near the village, on Oldbarrow Down, are remains of a Danish encampment, believed to be in better preservation than any other in England. *Glenthorne* is a seat in a picturesque glen, with extensive and beautiful grounds, and approached by an avenue cut through the rock.

Countisbury Hill, eminence, between 1,100 ft. and 1,200 ft. high, to the south of the road from Lynmouth to Countisbury. It commands a fine view of the country round Lynmouth, and on its summit there is a camp, the ditch and rampart of which can be easily traced.

Coupar Angus, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Isla, E. Perths., Sc., 15¾ N. of Perth; ac. 4,699; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone. The church was founded in 1681, repaired in 1780, and rebuilt in 1859. There are also Episcopal, Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Original Secession churches, a public school, and town-hall. The chief manufactures are those of coarse linens and leather, and there are saw-mills. The trade carried on is principally in corn and farm-stock, with some country produce. Eight annual fairs are held.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Coundon Grange	Coundon (½)	245	3187
Countess Wear	Topsham (2)	175	386
Countesthorpe	Countesthorpe	98	1344
Counthorpe	Little Bytham (2½)	92	66
Countisbury	Barnstaple (18)	203	233
Coupar Angus, pa.	Coupar Angus	461	2760
Coupar Angus, to.	Coupar Angus	461	2106

There are remains of a Roman camp, on the site of which Malcolm the Maiden erected a Cistercian abbey in 1164; part of it still remains, but much of its work was demolished to provide materials for

The Abbey, Coupar Angus.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

the first repair of the pa. church. Henry Guthrie (1600–76), Bishop of Dunkeld, was a native. *Arthurstone*, *Balbrogie*, *Balgersho*, *Denhead*, *Isla Park*, and *Keithick House* are seats.

Coupe, headland on the coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 7 N.E. of St. Heliers, separated from the mainland by a narrow neck. It forms the northern extremity of Fliquet Bay, and is the furthest point of the island towards the north-north-east.

Coupée, The, narrow neck of land, connecting Great and Little Sark, Channel Islands. It presents a curious natural phenomenon, being some 600 ft. in length and 5 ft. in width, with a precipice of 300 ft. rising above a small bay on either side. The peculiar formation is due to the action of the rain on the clay surface, as well as to that of the waves, which have undermined the soil below. The latter now produce little effect; but the atmospheric influences are still active. The C. is the most romantic spot in Sark. It is now crossed by a good road.

Couperon, headland on the north coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 5½ N. by E. of St. Heliers. It lies between Saie Harbour on the east and the Dovet de la Mer on the west. In the neighbourhood are some ancient remains, supposed to be Celtic.

Coupland, or **Copeland,** tp., situated on the north bank of the Glen, pa. of Kirk Newton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,529. *C. Castle*, pleasantly situated, and with a splendid view from the tower, was originally a peel tower, to which additions were made early in the 17th cent., and was held by the Coupland family during the 13th and 14th cents., afterwards by that of Wallace.

Courage, ha., pa. of Chieveley (q.v.), S. Berks., 3 N. of Newbury.

Couragh, vil., pa. of Dungourney (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N. of Castlemartyr.

Courance, ha., pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Lockerbie. *C. House* is a seat.

Courceys, bar., S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 8,812. It comprises portions of three pas. The Old Head of Kinsale forms its southern extremity.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coupland	Coldstream (10)	344	94
Courceys	.....	.....	1871
Courteenhall	Roade (1)	60	149

Court (1), ti., pa. of Portbury (q.v.), N. Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Bristol.

Court (2), vil., pa. of Llanwenag (q.v.), S. Cardigs., 6½ S.W. of Lampeter.

Court-at-Street, ha., pa. of Lympne (q.v.), S.E. Kent, near Hythe and the Roman way which led from Canterbury to Studfall Castle. Near are the ruins of the chapel of Our Lady of Court-at-Street, formerly visited by pilgrims from Canterbury. Here Elizabeth Barton, the "Maid of Kent," gave exhibitions of her impostures.

Courteenhall, pa. and vil., S. Northants., 5 S. of Northampton; ac. 1,330; soil oolite and lias, overlying stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of different periods, and has sedilia, a piscina, double aumbry, and a squint. Some old frescoes have been discovered, and the font is thought to be Saxon. A slab of black marble has the matrices of brasses, and there are 17th-cent. monument with two kneeling figures and many memorials of the Wakes. The widow of Henry Grattan was buried here. There is a Free Grammar School, founded and endowed in 1680. *C. House*, in a park of 90 ac., is a seat.

Courtfield Castle, seat of the Vaughan family, pa. of Welsh Bicknor (q.v.), S. Herefords., 8 N.E. of Monmouth. Henry V. is said to have passed his infancy here, under the care of the Countess of Salisbury. The present mansion, an Elizabethan building, stands on a tongue of land formed by a curve in the Wye, and has a park covering 80 acres. His Grace Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was born here in 1832.

Courthill, a common name in Scotland for mounds, either natural or artificial, formerly used as seats of justice and for public gatherings.

Courthouses, ha., pa. of Scotter (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9½ N.E. of Gainsborough.

Courthoyle, vil., pa. of Newbawn (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 E. of New Ross.

Courtmacsherry, vil. and bay, pa. of Lislee (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 10 S. of Bandon. The vil. is a popular watering-place, and is a coastguard station. Fisheries are carried on. The bay is 6 miles deep by 2 miles broad, part of it forming two natural harbours separated by a bar; the outer harbour affords but poor protection for vessels, and the inner is formed by the mouth of a small stream that falls into the bay.

Courtmacuddy, pl. with school, pa. of Rossdroit (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.W. of Enniscorthy.

Courtmatrix, vil., pa. of and near the to. of Rathkeale (q.v.), Mid co. Lim., Ir. A body of Protestants from the Palatinate settled here in the reign of Charles I.

Courtney. [Nuneham Courtney, Sutton Courtney.]

Courtown Harbour, vil. on Kilbride Bay, pa. of Ardamine (q.v.), N.E. co. Wex., Ir., 3½ S.E. of Gorey. Fisheries are carried on from the harbour, where there is a substantial pier. The Earls of Courtown take their title from this place. The seat (*C. House*) was wrecked by the rebels in 1798.

Courtway, ha., pa. of Spaxton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3½ N.W. of Bridgwater.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Courtmacsherry	Bandon (10)	186	387
Courtown Harbour	Gorey (4)	60	269

Cousland, vil., pa. of Cranston (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Dalkeith. It was burnt by the Protector Somerset in 1547. A chapel, some remains of which are still seen, was founded about the time of the Reformation.

Cousley Wood, pl., pa. of Wadhurst (q.v.), E. Sussex, 6 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells.

Couston, ancient castle, pa. of and adjoining Bathgate, W. Linliths., Sc.

Couttie, ha. on the Isla, pa. of Bendochy (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 1 N.W. of Coupar Angus.

Cove (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Yateley (q.v.), N. Hants, 5 N.N.E. of Farnham. The church of St. John (built 1844) is in Norm. style.

Cove (2), ha., pa. of and 5 N. from Tiverton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Cove (3), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Constantine (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Cove (4), vil. on the coast, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 4 S. of Aberdeen. The harbour is mostly a natural shelter, and is frequented by boats seeking shelter from north-east gales. Most of the people are engaged in the fisheries, on which the prosperity of C. depends.

Cove (5), ha. on the coast, pa. of and near Cockburnspath (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc. The harbour is approached from the land by a narrow artificial tunnel cut through the rock.

Cove (6), estate on the Kirtle, pa. of Kirkpatrick Fleming (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 1 W. of Kirkpatrick. *C. House* is a seat.

Cove (7), vil. on Kinsale Harbour, pa. of Ringcurran (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ E. of Kinsale. It is a favourite bathing-place and summer resort. Most of the inhabitants engage in the fisheries.

Cove (8). [QUEENSTOWN.]

Cove-a-Chiaran, cave, pa. of and about 4 miles from Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. This was a favourite retreat of St. Ciaran, the apostle and patron saint of the dis.

Cove and Kilcreggan. [KILCREGGAN AND COVE.]

Covehithe, or **North Hales,** pa. on the coast, N. Suff., 4½ N.E. of Southwold; ac. 1,533; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. and Perp. style, and was built in 1672 within the ruined nave of the ancient church, destroyed in 1643 during the Civil War. The lofty tower of the old edifice still remains (as well as the north and south walls), and is a landmark for vessels. The coastguard have a station here.

Coven, eccl. pa., lib., and vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Brewood (q.v.), W. Staffs. The cruciform church of St. Paul is in E. Dec. style.

Coveney, pa., tp., and vil., N. Cambs.; ac. of pa. 7,249, of tp. 2,481; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter is a thatched building. *Manor House* is a seat.

Covenham St. Bartholomew, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,340; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng., and contains a 15th-cent. monumental slab with a brass effigy. The octagonal font has curious sculptures of the Virgin and Child, St. Joseph, and the Twelve Apostles.

Covenham St. Mary, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4½ N.E. of Louth; ac. 950; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Dec. A Flamboyant window in the east end and a lychnoscope have both been built up. The font is Perp., and has sculptured emblems of the Crucifixion on shields.

Covenhope, tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Aymestrey (q.v.), N.W. Herefords.

Cove, North, pa. and vil. near the Waveney, N.E. Suff., 2 S.E. of Beccles; ac. 1,207; soil mixed, with much marsh-land, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1874) is Perp., and has a fine example of Norm. work in the arch of the south door. During the restoration some 13th-cent. frescoes were discovered on the chancel walls. On Wade Hill Farm, in this pa., is the site of an old moated hall, and Roman remains and other antiquities have been found. *North Cove Hall* is a seat.

Coventry, city; co., mun., and parl. bor. (returning one member); manufacturing and mkt. to. (F.), on the Sherbourne, with two pas. and tps. (C. Holy Trinity and C. St. Michael), N. Warws., 18 S.E. of Birmingham; ac. of mun. bor. 3,093, of parl. bor. 6,447. C. is one of the oldest cities in England; the bishopric was founded in the 7th cent., and united in the 12th cent. to the see of Lichfield. C. is nearly in the centre of England, and about equi-distant from London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, with good canal communication. C., "the city of the three tall spires," takes its name, which was anciently "Conventri," from its having been built around a convent. The most striking feature in the approach to C. is the fine effect of its tapering spires. Several of the older streets also present a picturesque appearance, from the number of half-timbered houses projecting over the footways. There are three ancient churches; but the large church of St. Michael has the greatest architectural beauty and ornament, and was originally built in 1133, and given to the monks of C. by Ranulph Earl of Chester in the reign of Stephen. Holy Trinity Church is a Gothic edifice, but heavier than St. Michael's, with the interior architecture more elaborate. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp. The Roman Catholics have a church in E. Eng. style; and the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The grammar school of Henry VIII., with new buildings erected 1884–85, has exhibitions and scholarships, and many eminent men have been educated here. C. has also several endowed schools, and a Free Public Library. There is a Technical School, founded 1883, for teaching the staple trades of the city. The recreation ground, containing over 12 ac., has a bicycle track and cricket and football grounds. St. Mary's Hall, close to St. Michael's church, is

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub		POPULATION.
Cove (1)	Farnborough (1)	33	979
Cove (4)	Cove	523	482
Cove (7)	Kinsale (1½)	190	208
Covehithe	Lowestoft (8)	118	162
Coven	Four Ashes (1)	130	619
Coveney, pa.	Ely (4)	70	1844
Coveney, tp.	Ely (4)	70	487
Covenham St. B.	Louth (3)	141	218
Covenham St. M.	Louth (4)	141	129
Cove, North	Beccles (2½)	109	234
Coventry, m. & c. bor.	Coventry	94	52724
Coventry, parl. bor.	Coventry	94	54755
C. Holy Trinity, pa.	Coventry	94	29748
C. Holy Trinity, tp.	Coventry	94	29345
C. St. Michael, pa.	Coventry	94	24150
C. St. Michael, tp.	Coventry	94	23659

a fine example of the 15th-cent. domestic architecture, and has a richly-carved oak roof, a gallery for minstrels, an armoury, a chair of state, and a great painted window facing the street. Two Parliaments have been held at C.—one by Henry IV., in 1404, known as the *Parliamentum Indoctorum;* and another by Henry VI., in 1458, known as the *Parliamentum Diabolicum.* At the latter Parliament

THE THREE SPIRES, COVENTRY.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

Richard Duke of York and the Earls of Warwick, March, and Salisbury were attainted. The famous meeting, in Shakespeare's *Richard II.,* between Henry IV. (then Duke of Hereford) and the Duke of Norfolk to decide their quarrel by wager of battle took place at C. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here in 1569. Godiva (wife of Earl Leofric of Mercia) is associated with C. by the legend of Matthew of Westminster (retold by Tennyson), that the inhabitants were relieved from the excessive taxation of the earl by his wife, who rode through the streets of the city clothed only in her long hair. An effigy called "Peeping Tom," at the corner of Hertford Street, is reputed to represent an inquisitive tailor who was struck blind for peeping at the lady. Religious mysteries were often played here in the 15th cent. by the Franciscans or Grey Friars. The staple industries of C. are bicycles and tricycles (of which there is a very large manufacture), ribbons, watches (of late years decayed), and art metal works (the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, London, is of C. manufacture). The city has excellent sanitary arrangements, and the sewage is precipitated at works erected about a mile from C. An ancient Great Fair commences on Whit-Monday and extends for five days, formerly it was eight. C. is rich in charitable institutions. The late David Spencer at his death (1888) bequeathed about £100,000 for benevolent purposes. Vast sums have been expended on local improvements, and an electric tramway is now (1894) in course of erection. George Eliot lived here during 1841–42.

Coventry Canal, Warws. and Staffs., extends north-east from Coventry to Nuneaton, and thence north-west to Fradley, near Lichfield, where it joins the Grand Trunk Canal. Between Coventry and Nuneaton it is joined by the Oxford Canal (at Longford) and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal (at Marston Jabbett); after leaving Nuneaton, it passes Atherstone and Fazeley, near Tamworth, where it meets the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, thus greatly facilitating the transmission of merchandise throughout the Midland counties. The canal, which was constructed in 1790, is 32 miles in length, has 14 locks, and rises 96 feet.

Cover, river, N.R. Yorks., rises near Buckden, flows 12 N.E., past Woodale and Hindlethwaite, and falls into the Ure a little below Coverham.

Coverack, vil. on the seacoast, pa. of St. Keverne (q.v.), W. Cornw., 10½ S. of Falmouth. The cliffs rise immediately behind the vil., which is situated in the romantic inlet of C. Cove. At C. is the pa. church of St. Keverne, containing a monument to the crew of the *Despatch,* a troopship wrecked in C. Cove on its way from Spain in 1809. A rocket apparatus is kept here by the National Lifeboat Institution. Many rare kinds of ericas and other plants are found in the neighbourhood.

Cover Bridge, ha. on the Cover (here crossed by a bridge of one arch), pa. of East Witton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Middleham.

Coverham, pa. on the Cover, N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Leyburn; ac. 20,562; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1878) is E. Eng. There are some remains—consisting of two Pointed arches of the nave—of C. Abbey, founded early in the 13th cent. The pa. has a coal-mine and a slate-quarry. In building *C. Abbey,* a seat, some of the remains of the old abbey were used.

Coverham-cum-Agglethorpe, or **Agglethorpe-with-Coverham,** tp., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Middleham; ac. 1,410.

Coverhead, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Middleham.

Covesea, vil. on the coast, pa. of Drainie (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Elgin. The coast is here lined with cliffs pierced by caves and weathered into many extraordinary forms. One of the caves was used as a stable by Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, during the '45; in another, prehistoric weapons have been found; and the roof of a third is sculptured with symbols common in early Celtic art. C. Skerries form a dangerous reef, upon which many shipwrecks have taken place. There is now a lighthouse, 160 feet high, with a flashing light visible 18 miles.

Cove, South, pa. and vil. near the coast, N.E. Suff., 3 N. of Southwold; ac. 1,214; soil mixed, overlying loam and sand. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1877–80) is partly Norm. Brick-making is carried on here.

Covington (1), pa. and vil., W. Hunts., 3½ N.W. of Kimbolton; ac. 1,290; soil light clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret (formerly All Saints), restored 1882–3, is a Trans. Norm. structure. On the south side of a triple lancet window in the chancel is a trefoil-arched piscina, and on the north side is an aumbry. One of the chancel windows retains portions of old stained glass, depicting the arms of a Norman lord of the manor. An arch which formerly led to a chapel on the south side of the nave is now pierced by a Dec. window, adjoining which is a small piscina. The lower of the two basins forming the font is of Saxon date,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Coverham	Leyburn (4)	236	862
Coverham-cum-A.	Leyburn (4)	236	176
Cove, South	Halesworth (8½)	101	137
Covington (1)	Kimbolton (2)	87	122

and is inverted. In the tympanum of the north door is a curious Norm. design, showing two griffins underneath an enriched semicircular arch.

Covington (2), vil. on the Clyde, pa. of Covington and Thankerton (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 1 N.E. of Thankerton.

Covington and Thankerton, pa., E. Lanarks., Sc., 33 S.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 5,114; soil various. The antiquities include a so-called Druidical temple, three ancient camps, a cairn, and a 15th-cent. tower, now in ruins. *St. John's Kirk* is a seat.

Cow, island, Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ N.W. of Dorsey Island.

Cowage, another name for Bremilham (q.v.).

Cowall, peninsular dis., E. Args., Sc., between the Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne, 6 W. of Greenock. It has an area of about 630 square miles, and contains six pas. The scenery is, as a rule, very fine, especially among the mountains and along the sea-coasts. Dunoon is the only town, and Kirn the chief vil. There are mines in the neighbourhood.

Cowan Bridge, ha., pa. of Tunstall (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 S. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Cow and Calf, a name frequently given by sailors to a large hill or rock with a smaller one near it. Amongst places on land, the designation is applied to Lewston Hill (q.v.) and Pillesdon Pen (q.v.), in W. Dors. Examples at sea are the Cow and Calf Rocks in Porthqueen Bay, N. Cornw., and those in Dundrum Bay, S. Down, Ir.; on the latter the *Great Britain* was wrecked in 1846.

Cowarch (1), tp., pa. of Llanymowddwy (q.v.), S.E. Merions., 2 N.E. of Dinas-Mowddwy.

Cowarch (2), stream, W. Merions., rises on the border of Montgomeryshire, flows N.W., and falls into the Dyfi at Abercowarch.

Cowarne, Little, pa. and vil., N.E. Herefords., 4½ S.W. of Bromyard; ac. 696; soil and subsoil clayey. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. Hops are grown and cider is made here.

Cowarne, Much, pa. and vil. on the Leadon, N.E. Herefords., 5½ S.W. of Bromyard; ac. 3,706; soil clayey, overlying red marl. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and an ancient monument has upon it the figure of a Crusader. Hops are grown and cider is made here. *C. Court* is a seat.

Coway Stakes, a spot on the Thames, at the curve below Halliford, between Shepperton and Walton. According to tradition, Cæsar crossed the Thames by a ford here when marching against Cassivelaunus, and the latter drove pointed stakes into the bed of the river to check his progress. It is said that stakes, apparently very ancient, have been found in the river in modern times.

Cowbit, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3½ S.E. of Spalding; ac. 4,590; soil loam, overlying clay. The Perp. church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1486 by the Prior of the Benedictine monastery at Spalding. A garden in the pa. contains a stone, called "St. Guthlac's Stone," with a Latin hexameter, stating that it marks the ancient boundary of the Crowland Abbey possessions. The vil. has an endowed school.

Cowbridge (1), pa., parl. bor., and mkt. to. (T.), S.E. Glamorgs., 14 S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 116; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1851) is Norm., and contains several old monuments. There are Dissenting chapels, a town-hall, market-house, and a grammar school (founded in the reign of Charles II., since which it has received several endowments). The school is connected with Jesus College, Oxford, which has spent considerable sums upon the buildings, and made great efforts to keep up a good standard of education. The to. is old, and was in existence at the date of the Roman invasion, as the Roman maritime way passed in its neighbourhood. It was surrounded with walls by Robert St. Quintin (1091). Ten annual fairs are held at or near the to. Judge Jeffreys (d. 1689) was a native. C. unites with Cardiff and Llantrisaint to return one member to Parliament.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
C. and Thankerton	Thankerton (2)	368	396
Cowarne, Little	Bromyard (3)	135	160
Cowarne, Much	Bromyard (5)	135	495
Cowbit	Cowbit	96	473

Cowbridge (2), ha., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 5 N.E. of Ambleside. It is picturesquely situated on Brothers' Water, near the southern extremity of Ulleswater.

Cowbridge (3), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Malmesbury (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Cowbrow, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Cowbush, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cowcliffe, vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. *Longwood House* is a seat.

Cowcombe, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Minchinhampton (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Cowden, pa. and vil. on the Kentwater, which separates it from Sussex and Surrey, W. Kent, 7½ W. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 3,260, water 29; soil clayey and gravelly, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Dec. and Perp., and the 17th-cent. pulpit has an hourglass-stand. The pa. formerly belonged to the Augustinian Priory of Michelham, Sussex. There are remains of Roman camps in the neighbourhood. *Crippenden House* (with panelled hall and fine oak chimney-piece, once the property of the Tichborne family), *Mapletreuse,* and *Oakdene* are seats.

Cowdenbeath, to. with public school, pa. of Beath (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2 W.S.W. of Lochgelly. There are extensive coal-mines in the locality, employing many hands.

Cowden Castle, seat, pa. of Muckhart (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 2 E.N.E. of Dollar. An ancient fortalice on this site belonged to the see of St. Andrews.

Cowdenhill, ha. on the Firth of Forth, adjoining Borrowstounness, pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc.

Cowdenknowes, estate on the Leader, pa. of and 1 S. from Earlston (q.v.), S.W. Berws., Sc. The old tower contains a dungeon-pit. The place is well known through Burns's ballad, "The Broom of the Cowdenknowes." The mansion-house is partly ancient.

Cowdens Ambo, coast tp., pas. of Aldbrough and Mappleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Hornsea; ac. 1,579, foreshore 133.

Cowdray Park, seat, E. Sussex, 1½ E. of Midhurst.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Cowbridge (1)	Cowbridge	180	1377
Cowden	Cowden (1½)	29	676
Cowdenbeath	Cowdenbeath	428	4249
Cowdens Ambo	Hornsea (4)	211	1121

This seat has belonged to the Earl of Egmont since 1843, having originally belonged to the Bohuns, from whom it passed in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Montagues. The old house—which was almost destroyed by fire in 1793, about a month before the last Lord Montague was drowned in Germany—was built in 1530 by Sir Anthony Browne, whose arms are over the entrance archway. It was a typical example of the architecture of the period, and contained many objects of interest, among them being some pictures by Holbein. The hall was known as Buck Hall, from being adorned with carved wooden stags, some fragments of which survived the fire. The entrance gateway, between two embattled towers, is in the west front, past which the Rother flows. Among the ruins are the remains of the chapel and some curious wall-paintings. The park, enlarged 1868 and 1870, is a plain building in Norm. style; the foundation-stone was laid by H.M. the Queen, then Princess Victoria. The church of St. Mary, W. Cowes, originally erected during the Commonwealth, and rebuilt 1867, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. Holy Trinity Church (enlarged 1862) is a brick structure in Gothic style. In the Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury (1796) there is a valuable oil painting, attributed to Alessandro da Messina, who died towards the close of the 16th cent. W. C. Castle was one of the two circular forts erected by Henry VIII. on either shore, at the entrance of the river, about 1540; it is now the club-house of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Whilst undergoing imprisonment here in 1651, owing to his Royalist sympathies, Sir William Davenant wrote part of his poem "Gondibert."

The Parade, Cowes.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.*)

or rather two parks, of 60 ac. is pleasantly situated, and has a notable avenue of chestnuts a mile long, and some fine limes. Queen Elizabeth is said to have shot some stags during a visit here in 1591. The Earl of Egmont's modern residence is close to the ruins.

Cowes, seaport and watering-place, north coast of the I. of W., 5 N. of Newport and 11½ S.S.E. of Southampton. It consists of East Cowes and West Cowes, on the opposite banks of the Medina, at its mouth—E. Cowes being an eccl. pa. in the pa. of Whippingham (q.v.), whilst W. Cowes, in the pa. of Northwood (q.v.), comprises the two eccl. pas. of St. Mary and Holy Trinity. C. is connected by railway with Newport and by steamer with Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, and other ports. Both E. and W. Cowes are now fashionable resorts, and together form an important commercial community, though a few years ago the former was a small vil. W. Cowes is situated on a sloping hill on the left bank of the river, and, when seen from the water, presents a very picturesque appearance. A steam ferry plies between the two portions of the to., and farther up the river they are connected by a floating bridge. The church of St. James, E. Cowes (1831–32), Near the castle is the Parade, commanding fine views over the harbour; and, farther west, Princes' Green, a public recreation-ground presented to the to. in 1864, extends along a slope beside the Solent for a distance of more than 1,000 ft., and a new esplanade beyond this (1,400 ft. long) will shortly be completed; another recreation ground of 9 ac. was presented to the to. in 1859; and there is one of 4 ac. at E. Cowes, opened in 1887. At E. Cowes there are several handsome mansions, in spacious grounds—the chief being *E. C. Castle*, the seat of Viscount Gort, built by the architect Nash, for himself, towards the end of the 18th cent.; and *Norris Castle* (1799), designed by James Wyatt for Lord Henry Seymour, which was occasionally the residence of the Queen, when Princess Victoria, and of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. To the south of Norris Castle lie the grounds of Osborne (q.v.). From *Spring Hill* there are magnificent views of the Solent and the opposite shore, extending north as far as Southampton. The district called E. C. Park is now occupied by handsome villas, overlooking the river. *Slatwoods*, on the Newport road, was the birthplace of Dr. Arnold. Owing to the excellent

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Cowes, East	Cowes	87	2872

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Cowes, West	Cowes	87	7748

anchorage afforded by its roads, C. has become the chief port of the island, and carries on a brisk trade, especially in materials connected with shipping. A pier for steamboats (1865) was enlarged in 1893, and the harbour is furnished with numerous quays, well adapted to the loading and unloading of ships of almost any burden—the most important being the Medina Commercial Wharf, in the Medina Road, where goods are stored and bonded in large quantities. The most important industry of C. is shipbuilding. The Medina Dock is 330 ft. long, with 1[illegible] ft. on the sill, and has five slip-ways, on which vessels exceeding 1,000 tons burden may be hauled up. The ships built at and near C. include several British and foreign men-of-war, and many vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental and Royal Mail Steam Packet companies, as well as a large number of beautiful yachts. There are also engineering works, roperies, and iron and brass foundries; and sail-making is carried on. Large numbers of oysters are found in the rivers Medina and Newtown. C. is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, instituted in 1812. The yachts belonging to members range from 40 to 700 tons or more, and have in all a tonnage exceeding 28,000. The London Yacht Club has an establishment at W. Cowes, and fortnightly regattas are held by the Island Sailing Club. From May to October the harbour is thronged with yachts; and the annual regatta is held in August.

Cowesby, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Northallerton; ac. 1,165; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, built on the site of an older church, is in the Norm. style. The pa. has an ancient hospital for four poor parishioners.

Cowesfield Lovers, ti., pa. of and about 1 E. from Whiteparish (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Cowey's Linn, waterfall on a small headstream of the Eddlestone, pa. of and 3 N. from Eddlestone (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc. It has a leap of 35 feet.

Cowfold, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 7½ N.E. of Horsham; ac. 450; soil marl, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Perp., and has a brass with triple canopy and figure of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes 1433. St. Hugh's Carthusian monastery (built 1877–83) is in Norm. style, and is the largest monastery in England. It has a church, several chapels, chapter, refectory, large library and guest-house, and covers about 10 ac. There is a public reading-room with lending library in the pa. *Brookhill*, *Ivorys* (which possesses some interesting paintings, mostly portraits *temp.* Charles I.), and *Woldringfold* are seats.

Cowgate, ha., pa. of St. Andrew, Newcastle (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 2 N.W. of Newcastle.

Cowgill, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Dent. The church of St. John the Evangelist (built 1838) is in the Gothic style. The vil. is in the valley of the Dee, and amidst fine scenery. There is a quarry of black marble. *Dee Side* is a seat of the Earl of Bective.

Cowglen, ha., pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc., 2 W. of Pollockshaws. Coal and limestone are worked in the neighbourhood. *C. House* is a seat.

Cowgrove, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Wimborne (q.v.), E. Dorset.

Cowhill, ha., pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), W. Glouc., 1 W. of Oldbury-on-Severn.

Cow Honeybourne, pa. and vil. on the border of Worcs., E. Glouc., 5½ E. of Evesham; ac. 1,360; soil clay and loam, overlying stiff blue clay. The church (dedication unknown) is in Dec. and Perp. styles. The school has an endowment.

Cowick (1), eccl. pa. and ha. on the Don, pa. of Snaith and Cowick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Goole. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1854) is a brick structure. *C. Hall,* in a well-timbered park, with remains of an old moated tower, is a seat.

Cowick (2), ha., pa. of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the mun. bor. of Exeter (q.v.), N. Devon. There was formerly a Benedictine priory here, but its exact site is uncertain. At C. Farm there is some ancient stained glass.

Cowie (1), vil., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., ¾ N. of Stonehaven. A small fishery is carried on from the harbour. Some remains exist of an E. Eng. chapel, which formerly belonged to Marischal College, Aberdeen; and the ruins of a castle of Malcolm Caenmohr stand on the top of the cliffs. *C. House* is a seat.

Cowie (2), stream, N. Kincs., Sc., rises on the border of the pa. of Glenbervie, at a height of 1,000 ft., flows 13 E. through the Glen Bervie, and falls into Stonehaven Bay. It contains good store of trout, and is subject to large and sudden spates, frequently resulting in considerable damage to the surrounding country. It is spanned by a railway viaduct 196 ft. high.

Cowiefauld, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Strathmiglo (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc.

Cowlairs, northern sub. of Glasgow (q.v.), pa. of Maryhill (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The large works of the North British Railway are here, giving employment to a number of workmen. These works are the largest and most complete in the country. The incline between the railway station of C. and that of Queen Street in Glasgow (between which the line mostly passes through a long tunnel) is so steep that all trains are let down or hauled up by cables worked by stationary engines.

Cowlam, pa., E.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Driffield; ac. 2,052; soil chiefly chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1852, and contains several mural monuments (one by Chantrey) and a carved Norm. font. There are traces of a large vil. which formerly existed here, and C. is the site of an ancient beacon.

Cowley (1), pa. adjoining Oxford, S. Oxon.; ac. 996; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. James is E. Eng., Perp., and Dec., and has niches and a piscina. On the walls are some ancient frescoes. There is an ancient Dec. and Perp. chapel in this pa., containing a rood-screen. It belonged to a hospital founded by Henry I. for lepers, and Edward III. granted it to Adam de Brome, first Provost of Oriel College, for the purposes of the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cowesby	Northallerton (7)	218	95
Cowfold	West Grinstead (2)	45	945
Cowgill	Sedbergh (1½)	262	320
Cow Honeybourne	Honeybourne	101	428
Cowick (1)	Snaith (1)	180	798
Cowlam	Sledmere (2½)	221	59
Cowley (1)	Oxford (3)	63	10339

college. It was used as a pest-house in time of plague, and as a hospital for cholera in 1833. There are still certain pensioners of St. Bartholomew who receive an allowance from the college. The pa. has a free reading-room, the barracks of the depôt of the 43rd Regimental District, and the Oxford Military College, opened in 1876—first, for the education of sons of officers, and secondly, to prepare candidates for military commissions and for professions. Besides the ordinary subjects of instruction, there is physical education, especially in military exercises; and the neighbourhood of the University enables the pupils to matriculate as unattached students. There are some scholarships, and certain shareholders have the right of nominating pupils at reduced fees.

Cowley (2), pa. and ha. on the Churn, near the Cotswold Hills, E. Gloucs., 4½ S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 1,834; soil clayey and brash, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and retains the steps of the rood-loft. In the chancel is a tomb in an arch, with recumbent figure having a lion couchant at the feet. *C. Manor*, in beautiful grounds, through which runs a trout-stream, is a seat.

Cowley (3), pa. and vil. on the Grand Junction Canal, and at the junction of C. brook with the Frays, W. Middx., 1 S. of Uxbridge; ac. 306; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. and Dec., and here were buried Dr. Dodd, author and forger; Barton Booth, the actor; and the Rev. John Lightfoot, botanist. There is much brick- and cement-making, and cocoanut-fibre is worked. *C. Grove* and *C. House* are seats.

Cowley (4), ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Upton Pyne (q.v.), N. Devon. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

Cowley (5), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Preston Bissett (q.v.), N. Bucks.

Cowley (6), ha., pa. of Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 6 S.W. of Stafford.

Cowley (7), pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Dronfield (q.v.), N.E. Derbys. There is sulphurous spring here.

Cowley St. John, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Cowley, Iffley, and St. Clement, Oxford (q.v.), now included in the city of Oxford. The church of St. John is modern. A kind of Anglican monastery is inhabited by the "Cowley Fathers." There is a National Hospital of St. John for Incurables.

Cowling (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Skipton; ac. 4,716. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1844) is in Perp. style. Worsted-mills give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Cowling (2), ha., forming a tp. with **Burrill** (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Cowlinge, pa. and vil., S.W. Suff., 8 N.W. of Clare; ac. 3,023; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret is Dec., and has an ancient carved oak screen dividing the chancel from the nave. A fine marble monument (dated 1747) is on the north side of the screen, and the font is ancient. Two annual fairs are held here for the sale of cattle and sheep. *Branches Park* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cowley (2)	Charlton Kings (3)	105	270
Cowley (3)	Uxbridge (1)	16	322
Cowley St. John	Oxford	63	8633
Cowling (1), eccl. pa.	Kildwick (3)	217	1763
Cowling (1), tp.	Kildwick (3)	217	1828
Cowlinge	Dullingham (8)	66	592

Cowlishaw, vil., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 N. of Oldham.

Cowm, or **Cowm Clough,** pl., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1 N.W. of Whitworth. The Crown Brook reservoir and pumping-station to supply Whitworth and district are here.

Cowms, vil., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Huddersfield.

Cowny, ha., pa. of Llangadfan (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Llanfair.

Cowpe Lench, Newhall Hey, and Hall Carr, tp. on the Irwell, pa. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 6 N.W. of Rochdale; ac. 1,499.

Cowpen, tp. and vil. on the south bank of the Blyth, pa. of Horton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 S.S.E. of Morpeth; ac. 1,721 (water 17, tidal water 113). There are extensive collieries, glass-bottle works, and saw-mills, besides several wharves and staiths for shipping of coals; and ship-building is carried on. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cowpen Bewley, tp., pa. of Billingham (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 4½ N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees; ac. 2,835 (water 65, tidal water 618, and foreshore 2,734).

Cowpits, vil. on the Esk, pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., 1½ S. of Musselburgh.

Cowsby. [Cowesby.]

Cowsdon, ha., pa. of Upton Snodsbury (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5½ N. of Pershore.

Cowsfield Estuary, ti., pa. of and about 1 E. from Whiteparish (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Cowshaven, cavern, pa. of and adjoining Aberdour, N. Abers., Sc. Here Lord Pitsligo remained in hiding after the battle of Culloden.

Cows Hill, vil., pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), S. Dur., ½ S.E. of Heathery Cleugh.

Cowsick, a stream of S. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, on Row Tor, and flows past the Devil's and Baredown Tors to join the Dart, about 8 E. of Tavistock.

Cowslip Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Wrington (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

Cowthally Castle. [Carnwarth.]

Cowthorpe, pa. and vil. on the Nidd, W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Wetherby; ac. 1,370; soil poor, with a clayey subsoil. The church of St. Michael is Perp.; the tower projects on each side of the west wall, being supported on the outside by an arch and on the inner side by a cornice and corbels. The chancel has a carved canopied structure, said to be an Easter sepulchre, and a piscina. There were two brasses—one of the 15th cent., with effigies holding a church; only a part of this brass is said to exist, and is kept by the rector; the other was on an altar-tomb, but has been stolen. An ancient oak stands near the church, with a girth of 60 ft., and a branch extending 45 ft. from the trunk. Previous to 1718—when its largest branch, containing five tons of timber, was torn off in a storm—the tree shadowed over half an acre of ground.

Cowton, East, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Northallerton; ac. 3,369; soil clay and gravel, sub-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cowpe Lench, &c.	Waterfoot (1)	205	3600
Cowpen	Bebside (1)	288	12982
Cowpen Bewley	Billingham (2)	239	1051
Cowthorpe	Wetherby (3)	195	112
Cowton, East	Cowton	225	394

soil sandy. The church of St. Mary is a stone and brick building. The National school has an endowment.

Cowton, North, tp., pa. of and 2 w. from Gilling, near Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,396.

Cowton, South, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 1 s. from Gilling, near Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,339. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a parvise over the south porch. C. Castle is used as a farmhouse, but the tower remains. *Pepper Arden*, with large park and pleasure-grounds, is a seat. Near it is Standard Hill, where, in 1138, the Battle of the Standard was fought.

Coxbench (anciently named "St. Anthony's Cross"), ha., pas. of Holbrooke and Horsley (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Derby.

Coxford (1), ha., pa. of and ½ E. from St. Gennys (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Coxford (2), pl., pa. of East Rudham (q.v.), N. Norf., 5 w. by s. of Fakenham. There was formerly a priory here, and a farmhouse bears the name of C. Abbey.

Cox Green (1), ha., pa. of Boyne Hill (q.v.), N.E. Berks. It lies on the south side of the Bath road, and is separated from Tittle Row by the Great Western Railway.

Cox Green (2), ha., pa. of Painshaw (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 S.W. of Sunderland. Stone said to have great fire-resisting qualities is quarried here.

Coxhead Ford, ha., pa. of Clee St. Margaret (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ N.E. of Ludlow.

Coxheath, scattered ha., pas. of East Farleigh, Loose, and Linton (q.v.), Mid Kent, 3 s. of Maidstone.

Coxhoe, eccl. pa. (pas. of Bishop Middleham and Kelloe) and tp., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), E. Dur., 5 S.E. of Durham; ac. 1,058. The church of St. Mary is in E. Dec. style. The manufacture of brown pottery-ware is carried on, and there are lime-kilns. The surrounding collieries and quarries employ a number of the inhabitants. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Coxley, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of St. Cuthbert, Wells (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S.W. of Wells. Christ Church (built 1839) is in E. Eng. style.

Coxlodge, tp. and vil., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 826. The Newcastle-upon-Tyne and County Lunatic Asylum (built in 1869, at a cost of £65,000) stands in grounds of 93 ac., and will accommodate 500 patients. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in collieries and brick-works.

Coxtie Green, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from South Weald (q.v.), S.W. Essex.

Coxton, ancient tower, pa. of St. Andrews Lhanbryde (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 2 E.S.E. of Elgin. It dates from the 16th cent., and was long a stronghold of the Inneses of Invermarkie, afterwards passing into the possession of the Earls of Fife.

Coxwall. [BUCKTON AND COXWALL.]

Coxwell, Great, pa., N.W. Berks., 1½ S.W. of Faringdon; ac. 1,435; soil various, overlying clay and oolite. The church of St. Giles is of different periods, and has three niches, with two lockers, and piscina, with shelf and side window. The sanctus-bell gable still remains, and part of a turret leading to the rood-loft. There is a brass (1500) with figures and inscriptions, and there are several other memorials. A house of Cistercians, founded by the Abbots of Beaulieu (*temp.* King John), is now a farmhouse. The barn (156 ft. by 45 ft.) has two porches, and the high-pitched roof rests on two rows of wooden pillars upon stone pedestals. Near the village is a circular camp 200 yards across, and having a fosse 30 ft. wide.

Coxwell Knoll, an eminence, N. Herefords., 1 N.W. of Brampton Bryan. On it are the remains of an oblong British camp having a strong entrenchment, and difficult of access, with a terrace along the south slope of the hill above the river Teme. The camp covers 20 ac., and disputes with Caer Caradoc, in S. Wales, the feature of being the last stronghold of Caradoc against the Roman general Ostorius. The description given by Tacitus of the camp fits Coxwell Knoll better than Caer Caradoc.

Coxwell, Little, tp. and chap. in the pa. of Great Faringdon, N. Berks., 2 S.W. of Faringdon; ac. 887; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later periods. In the chancel is a piscina, and there is a good carved-oak pulpit, and a round stained window at the west end. About sixty round pits in the neighbourhood, varying from 7 ft. to 22 ft. deep, and extending over 14 ac., are thought to be ancient British dwellings. They are called the "Colespits." The gravel dug in this pa. is in great demand for walks.

Coxwold, pa., tp., vil., and polling-place for the Thirsk and Malton Division, N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Easingwold; ac. of pa. 14,685, of tp. 1,375; soil loamy, overlying a gravelly clay. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and contains a 17th-cent. altar-tomb with effigies and 17th- and 18th-cent. monuments. There is some ancient stained glass. The charities are considerable, but the Free Grammar School, founded early in the 17th cent., is extinct. The hospital for ten old men was founded in 1696, and the building has a gabled porch of two storeys, with the arms and crests of the founder over the door. Laurence Sterne (1713–68) was incumbent for the last eight years of his life, and resided at Shandy Hall, a brick building with gabled wings and curious chimney-stack, at the western end of the vil. Here he wrote his "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey."

Coychurch, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 2½ N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 9,254. The soil, overlying limestone, is fairly productive, except on the higher areas. The church of St. Crallo is a fine 14th-cent. cruciform building. Coal and limestone are worked.

Coychurch, Higher, tp., pa. of Coychurch (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 3 N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 3,928.

Coychurch, Lower, tp., pa. of Coychurch (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., adjoining Higher Coychurch; ac. 1,099.

Coydiog, tp., pa. of Llangwyfan (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 4 E. of Denbigh.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn.; and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cowton, North	Moulton (½)	229	256
Cowton, South	Cowton (2½)	225	163
Coxhoe, eccl. pa.	Coxhoe	248	2179
Coxhoe, tp.	Coxhoe	248	3133
Coxley	Polsham (1)	128	595
Coxlodge	Newcastle-on-T. (2)	271	5607
Coxwell, Great	Faringdon (2)	70	317
Coxwell, Little	Faringdon (1½)	70	251
Coxwold, pa.	Coxwold	208	1040
Coxwold, tp.	Coxwold	208	310
Coychurch	Bridgend (2)	183	1801
Coychurch, Higher	Bridgend (2)	183	325
Coychurch, Lower	Bridgend (2)	183	309

Coygan, pl. on the coast, pa. of Llansadurnen (q.v.), Carmarths., 1½ W. of Laugharne. There is a cave here, in which bones of the elephant, hyæna, rhinoceros, etc., have been found.

Coyle, or **Coila** (locally "Kill"), stream, Kyle, Ayrs., Sc., rises 2 N. of Dalmellington, flows 14½ N.W., and falls into the Ayr 4 E. of Ayr. Near *Sundrum House,* a seat upon its banks, it forms a cascade 25 feet broad, with a leap of 15 feet. Trout, though not numerous, are large and of fine quality, affording fair sport.

Coylton, pa. and vil., Mid Ayrs., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Ayr; ac. 11,584. On the low ground the soil is a light loam, overlying gravel; on the uplands it consists of clay resting on a cold till, and there are areas covered with peat. The rocks presented are sandstone, limestone (both of which are quarried), and trap. Plumbago is no longer mined, but coal, iron, and potter's clay are largely raised. Hone-stone was quarried at one time. The pa. church (1836) is in Gothic style, and there are two public schools. The antiquities include the vestiges of a church and of two chapels, a monolith, and the ancient part of *Sundrum House.*

Coytrahene, pl. and seat, pa. of Bettws (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 4 N. of Bridgend.

Coyty, pa. on the Ogwr, S.E. Glamorgs., 1½ N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 4,617. The pa. church (restored 1859) is of various periods. C. Castle, founded before the Norm. conquest, is now a large ruin. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal-mines here.

Coyty, Higher, tp. on the Ogwr, pa. of Coyty (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., about 1½ N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 2,937. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring mines and quarries.

Coyty, Lower, tp. on the Ogwr, pa. of Coyty (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., about 1½ N.E. of Bridgend; ac. 1,680.

Craanford, pl., pa. of Kilnahue (q.v.), N. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.W. of Gorey. In 1798 the Royalists and insurgents fought here. The Britons' Graves, at Ballyellis Cross, 2 miles distant, is where some of the Royalists were massacred in an ambush.

Crabbé, a cove on the north coast of Jersey, a little E. of Grève de Lecq.

Crabhall, ha., pa. of Holy Trinity, Chester, 2 N.W. from Chester. With **Blacon** it forms the tp. of Blacon-cum-Crabhall (q.v.).

Crabscross, ha., pas. of Feckenham and Ipsley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 7 S.E. of Bromsgrove. The chief industries are needle and fish-hook making.

Crabtree (1), vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Crabtree (2), pl., pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Egg Buckland (q.v.), S. Devon.

Crabtreelane, pl., pa. of Dumcree (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 4 N.N.W. of Portadown. There is some hand-loom weaving.

Crachyty, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5¼ N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Crackenthorpe, vil. on the Eden, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Appleby St. Michael (q.v.), N.E. Westmd. There are traces of a Roman camp. At Chapel Hill, in the neighbourhood, are ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Giles. *C. Hall* is a seat of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Crackington Haven, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from St. Gennys (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Crackley Bank, ha., partly in the pa. of and 2 N. from Shifnal (q.v.), N. Salop; the other part is in the pa. of Sheriff Halls (q.v.), Staffs.

Cracklington Cove, on the west coast of Cornwall, a little S. of Widemouth Bay.

Crackpot, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Muker.

Cracoe, tp. and vil., pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Skipton; ac. 2,134.

Cradle Mountains. [Black Mountains.]

Cradley (1), pa. and vil. on the border of Worcs., N.E. Herefords., 3 N. of Colwall; ac. 5,966; soil heavy, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. James is Norm. and E. Eng. The village school has a small endowment. There is a good deal of stone-quarrying, and hops are grown. The pa. has two divs.—C. East and C. West. *Birchwood House* is a seat.

Cradley (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), N. Worcs., 2 N.E. of Stourbridge; ac. 732. The church, which originally belonged to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, is a brick structure. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, and Unitarians have places of worship. There are large iron and steel works and manufactures of files and rasps, chains, fire-bricks, retorts, crucibles, terra-cotta work, and objects of fire-clay. A colliery company also has works in the pa.

Cradley, East. [Cradley (1).]

Cradley Heath, to., pa. of Rowley Regis (q.v.), S. Staffs., 3 S. of Dudley, and included in Dudley parl. bor. [Reddall Hill.]

Cradley, West. [Cradley (1).]

Cradock Hill. [Caer Caradoc.]

Crafthole, small vil., pa. of and ½ S. from Sheviock (q.v.), E. Cornw. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient crosses.

Crafton, ha., pa. of and 3 S. from Wing (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Cragganmore, pl. on the Avon, pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), adjoining Ballindalloch, W. Banffs., Sc. There is a distillery here.

Cragg Bottom, ha., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ W. of Sowerby.

Craggie (1), or **Creagach,** loch, pas. of Rogart and Lairg (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 3 N.E. of Lairg. It is 1 mile long by 2½ furlongs wide, lies at a height of 525 feet, and affords excellent fishing.

Craggie (2), loch, a northern extension of Loch Loyal (q.v.), pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It drains into Loch Saine, and is well stocked with salmon, trout, and grilse, affording good sport.

Cragg Vale, eccl. pa., bor. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John-in-the-Wilderness is in E. Eng. style.

Craghead, vil., pa. of Holmside (q.v.), N. Dur., 4½ S.W. of Chester-le-Street.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Coylton	Ayr (6)	392	2667
Coyty	Bridgend (1)	183	4618
Coyty, Higher	Bridgend (1)	183	958
Coyty, Lower	Bridgend (1)	183	3660

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cracoe	Gargrave (5)	225	91
Cradley (1)	Bransford Road (1)	124	1746
Cradley (2)	Cradley	138	5709
Cragg Vale	Mytholmroyd (1)	199	1312

Crai, stream, W. Brecons., rises on Capellante mountain, flows 6 N., and falls into the Usk 2 E. of Trecastle.

Craichie, vil. with public school, on the road between Letham and Barnhill, pa. of Dunnichen (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Forfar.

Craig (1), pa. and ha. on the coast, N.E. Forfs., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Montrose; ac. 4,371. The pa. includes the island of Rossie; soil loam, peat, or sand. The rocks are sandstone, limestone (both worked), greenstone, and amygdaloid. The church dates from 1799, and there are a Free church and four public schools. The pa. has the ruins of the Castle of C., a baronial pile, and of Black Jack, a smaller stronghold; also a battery said to have been erected by Cromwell. A lighthouse has been built for the benefit of the fishery which is carried on here. There is a large reformatory. *Dunninald House*, *Rossie Castle*, and *Usan House* are seats.

Craig (2), estate and mansion on the Stinchar, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc.

Craig (3), estate on the Carmel and Irvine, pa. of Kilmaurs (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Kilmarnock. *The Craig* is a seat.

Craigallion, loch, pa. of and 2 W. from Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc. It is situated at a height of 380 feet, and measures about 4 furlongs in length by 1½ furlongs wide. The shores are well wooded.

Craig Alvie, hill (1,000 ft.), overlooking Kincraig, pa. of Alvie (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc. It is crowned by a cairn commemorating the battle of Waterloo.

Craigandarroch, hill (1,250 ft.) on the Dee, S.W. Abers., Sc. It rises immediately above Ballater, and is well wooded.

Craiganeilean, hill (1,137 ft.), pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 1 S. of Auchnashellach.

Craiganeoin, or **Craiganoin,** mountain pass, pa. of Moy and Dalarossie (q.v), N.E. Invs., Sc., 1 S.E. of Moy. It leads into a natural amphitheatre surrounded by high rocks, and into which it is the only entrance. Here, in former times, the Highlanders of the locality brought their wives and children before their raids upon the Lowlands. Here, in 1745, took place "the rout of Moy," a skirmish in which a party of Government troops were defeated, and the capture of Prince Charles Edward averted.

Craiganfhithic (1), crag near Strathpeffer, pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It rises sheer above the surrounding country, and gives back a remarkably distinct echo. The Saint's Well is a strong mineral spring in the neighbourhood, but is now neglected for the waters of Strathpeffer.

Craiganrhithic (2), rock on Loch Oich, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Fort Augustus.

Craiganroy, or **Craganroy,** a safe natural harbour, pa. of Glenshill (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Craigarestie, summit of the Kilpatrick Hills (1,166 ft.), pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Bowling.

Craigavad, vil. on Belfast Lough, pa. of Holywood (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 7 N.E. of Belfast.

Craigbank, vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Craig (1)	Montrose (1½)	488 / 2472

Craigbarnet, estate, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 1¾ N.W. of Campsie Glen railway station. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigbeg, hill (1,054 ft.), pa. of Durris (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Banchory.

Craigbhockie, cliff, pa. of Loth (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 4½ N. of Clyne.

Craigboddich, high cliff opposite Craigbhockie, pa. of Loth (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc.

Craigcaffie Castle, old stronghold on Loch Ryan, pa. of Inch (q.v.), N. Wigs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Stranraer.

Craig Cluny, precipitous rock, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 2 E. of Castle of Braemar. It overhangs the public road, and is covered with wood. [Charter Chest.]

Craigcrook Castle, seat at the foot of Corstorphine Hill, pa. of Cramond, N. Edins., Sc., 3¼ W. of Edinburgh. It dates from the 16th cent., was the seat of Archibald Constable (1775–1827), the publisher, and afterwards of Lord Jeffrey (1773–1850). The latter made considerable additions to the mansion and improved the gardens, which gave Scott his idea of the garden of Tully Veolan, described by him in "Waverley."

Craig-cwm-Bychan, a bold projection of Mynyddmawr mountain, Mid Carnarvs., 7½ S.E. of Carnarvon. There is a small lake at its foot.

Craigdaimve, sea inlet, opening off the Sound of Jura, pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., near Keill's Point. There are several dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood.

Craigdam, vil. on the Ythan, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Tarves (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.

Craigdarroch (1), estate and burn, pa. of Glencairn (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 2 W. of Moniaive. Furguson, its proprietor at the end of the 17th cent., and in whose family it yet remains, married Miss Laurie of Maxwelltown, a celebrated beauty, and the heroine of the song "Annie Laurie." *C. House* is a seat. The burn rises on Cornharrow Hill, at a height of 1,500 ft., flows 6 S.E., and unites with the Castlefern and the Dalquhat to form the Cairn.

Craigdarroch (2), estate on Loch Aylort, pa. of Contin (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., 4 S.W. of Strathpeffer. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Craig David. [Bervie Brow.]

Craigddrwg, mountain (2,100 ft.), W. Merions., 5 E. of Harlech.

Craigddu, vil., pa. of and near Llantrisaint (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs.

Craigderg, rocky granite ridge, pa. of Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., adjoining Loch Dochfour. It was formerly crowned by a watch-tower.

Craigdhu, eminence on the Truim, pa. of Kingussie and Insh (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Kingussie. It was formerly the gathering-place of the Clan MacPherson.

Craigdhuloch, cliff (1,000 ft.) adjoining the Dhu Loch, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc. It presents one of the finest bits of rock scenery in the county.

Craigdow, loch, pas. of Kirkoswald and Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Maybole. It is nearly 2 furlongs long by 1½ furlongs wide.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Craigbank	New Cumnock (1½)	369 / 345

Craigellachie (1), vil. on the Spey, pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 13 S.E. of Elgin. The place is of some importance as a railway junction, and has grown considerably of late years. The river is here

RAILWAY BRIDGE, CRAIGELLACHIE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

spanned by a handsome iron bridge 100 ft. in height, and by a substantial railway viaduct of the Great North of Scotland Company.

Craigellachie (2) (= "Rock of Alarm"), eminence (1,500 ft.) on the Spey, pas. of Duthil and Alvie (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 6 S.S.W. of Boat of Garten. It was formerly the gathering-place of the Clan Grant, whence its name was derived.

Craigencat, hill (921 ft.), pa. of and 5 N. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. It consists of basaltic rocks, largely quarried for local uses.

Craigend (1), ha. with public school, pa. of and 2 S. from Perth (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Craigend (2), ha. and moor on the Powburn, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Strathblane. The moorland rises to a height of 634 feet.

Craigend (3), loch and farm, pa. of and 3 N.W. from New Abbey (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc. On the farm is a rocking-stone, weighing 15 tons, which may be set in motion by a touch.

Craigend (4), estate, pa. of Strathblane (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Milngavie. *C. Castle* (1812) is a mansion in fine grounds.

Craigendoran, pl. with railway station and steamboat pier, on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1 S.E. of Helensburgh. This is the terminus for the North British railway traffic with the west. The trains run on to the pier, and transfer goods and passengers to the steamers.

Craigends, estate on the Gryfe, pa. of Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Johnstone. *C. House* is a fine old mansion.

Craigengelt, estate on Loch Coulter, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 5 W. of Denny. The Sunny Hills are mounds, one of which, the Ghost Knowe, adjoining *C. House*, is 300 ft. in circumference and surrounded by twelve standing stones.

Craigengower, hill (1,086 ft.), pa. of and 1 S.E. from Straiton (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc. On its summit is a monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea.

Craigenputtock, farm, pa. of Dunscore (q.v.), Nithsdale, S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 15 N.W. of Dumfries. It became the property of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) in right of his wife, Jane Welsh, in whose family it had been for many generations. Here Carlyle resided from 1828 to 1834, and wrote "Sartor Resartus." At his death it became, according to his will, the property of the University of Edinburgh, the revenue to be expended in five classical and mathematical bursaries, to be called the "John Welsh bursaries." C. Moor, in the neighbourhood, is an upland waste 1,038 ft. high. The farmhouse was built by Carlyle.

Craigenscore, mountain (2,000 ft.), pa. of Glenbucket (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 2¾ N. of the pa. church.

Craigentinny, estate on the Firth of Forth, pa. of South Leith (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 N.E. of Edinburgh. The "C. marbles" are fine sculptures, representing the song of Miriam, on the tomb of a former owner. *C. House* is a fine example of Scottish architecture.

Craigenveoch, seat, in the pa. of Glenluce, on the north side of Whitefield Loch, 3 S.E. of Glenluce, Wigs., Sc. The house was built in 1876.

Craigflower, estate, pa. of Torryburn (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 E. of Culross.

Craigfoodie, basaltic hill (554 ft.), pa. of Dairsie (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Cupar. *C. House* is a mansion in the neighbourhood.

Craigford, vil., pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., within 1 mile of Bannockburn.

Craigforth, estate on the Forth, pa. of and 2 W.N.W. from Stirling (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. *C. House* was formerly the seat of John Callander (1710–89), the antiquary.

Craig Gibbon, hill (1,263 ft.), pa. of Auchtergaven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Dunkeld. It is surmounted by an obelisk.

Craig-goch, mountain peak (2,345 ft.), forming part of the Snowdon system, S. Merions., 6 S. of Dolgelly.

Craig Gowan, hill (1,437 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 1 S.E. of Balmoral Castle. It is crowned by a series of cairns, raised in honour of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and the other members of the Royal Family, each according to age. It is richly wooded.

Craighall (1), vil. on the Ayr, pa. of Coylton (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Ayr.

Craighall (2), estate on the Ericht, pa. of Rattray (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 3 N. of Blairgowrie. It has been the property of the Rattray family since the

CRAIGHALL.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

reign of Malcolm Caenmohr. The mansion-house is an ancient building with modern additions, perched

on the top of a rock rising 214 ft. The house was visited by Sir Walter Scott in 1793, and suggested to him the Tully Veolan of "Waverley." It is one of the most picturesque mansions in the country.

Craighall (3), ruined castle and estate, pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 3¼ S.E. of Cupar. The stronghold was erected by Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate to Charles I., and still exhibits many traces of its former grandeur.

Craighall, New, and Wanton Walls, vil., pas. of Inveresk and Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 W.S.W. of Musselburgh. There are coal-mines here.

Craighall, Old, vil. with public school, pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., adjoining New Craighall. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring coal-mines.

Craighead (1), vil. on the Almond, pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 1 N.W. of Almondbank.

Craighead (2), pl. with public school, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 1½ E. of Milton of Campsie.

Craighead (3), estate on the Clyde, pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S. of Bothwell. *C. House* is a seat.

Craighead (4), pl. on the borders of the pas. of Dalry and Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., about 7 W.S.W. of Dunlop. Here the Caaf Water makes a fine cascade, rushing through a narrow wooded glen.

Craigheads, vil., forming part of Barrhead (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc.

Craighirst (1,074 ft.), one of the Kilpatrick Hills, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 2½ N. of Duntocher.

Craighlaw, estate, pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Kirkcowan (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc. *C. House* is a modern mansion in well-wooded policies.

Craighorn, hill (1,094 ft.), pa. of Alva (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 7½ N.E. of Stirling.

Craighouse, pl. with inn, pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc.

Craigie (1), pa. and vil., Kyle, Mid Ayrs., Sc., 4 S. of Kilmarnock; ac. 6,576; soil fairly productive, overlying limestone. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, has been mined, but with no great success. The pa. church (1776) and a public school stand in the vil. Dr. Roxburgh (1759–1815), the botanist, was a native. There are several artificial mounds, and the ruins of C. Castle. *Barnweill, Cairnhill,* and *Underwood* are mansions.

Craigie (2), vil. on the Almond, pa of Dalmeny (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc., 1 W. of Cramond Bridge. The river here forms a cascade. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Craigie (3), vil., pa. of Clunie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 4 W. of Blairgowrie.

Craigie (4), a south-western sub. of Perth (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

Craigie (5), estate on the Ayr, pa. of St. Quivox (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Ayr.

Craigie (6), estate, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Dundee (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc. It overlooks the Firth of Tay. *C. House* is a mansion.

Craigie (7), pl., pa. of Belhelvie (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 1½ E. of New Machar.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Craighall, New, &c.	Millerhill (½)	391	1550
Craigie (1)	Kilmarnock (4)	390	552

Craigiebarns, hill (900 ft.), pa. of and adjoining Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc. It is richly wooded and laid out with walks.

Craigiebuckler, *q.s.* pa., formed in 1886 from the pas. of Banchory Devenick, Newhills, Old Machar, and Peterculter, S.E. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Aberdeen. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigieburn, estate on the Moffat, pa. of and 2¾ E. from Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. C. Wood was a favourite haunt of Robert Burns, and he refers to it in his poem on "Chloris" (Jean Lorimer), who was born here.

Craigielands, vil., pa. of Kirkpatrick-Juxta (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Moffat. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigievar, ha. and estate, pa. of Lumphanan (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 30 S.W. of Aberdeen. There is a public school in the ha., and five annual fairs are held. *C. Castle* (1626) is a fine example of Flemish castellated style.

Craiglea, hill (1,737 ft.), pa. of Monzie (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Methven Junction. Here are extensive slate-quarries.

Craigleith (1), pl., pa. of St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 W. of Edinburgh. Here are valuable freestone quarries, from which most of the materials for the erection of the New Town of Edinburgh were obtained. The dis. is a favourite resort of geologists.

Craigleith (2), island, pa. of and 1 N. from North Berwick (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc. It is separated from the mainland by a channel half a mile wide, and is rocky and barren.

Craigleoch, cliff on the Ericht, pa. of Rattray (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., near Craighall.

Craiglockhart (1), hill (500 ft.) with basaltic core, pa. of Colinton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 S.W. of Edinburgh. Here is an Established church, a poor-house, and a hydropathic establishment. The dis. contains skating- and curling-ponds, and some remains of an ancient stronghold of the Lockharts. *C. House* is a seat.

Craiglockhart (2), ruined stronghold on the Mouse, opposite Jerviswood, pa. of Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. It is highly picturesque, and is supposed to have been founded by the ancestors of the Lockharts of Lee.

Craiglour-achin, hill adjoining Lochnagar, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc. It is crowned by a cairn erected (1862) by Queen Victoria, in memory of the Prince Consort.

Craigluscar, hill (744 ft.), pa. of and 3 N.W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. Near the summit is a quarry with a thick vein of trap between beds of limestone.

Craiglush, loch, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., within a furlong of the Loch of the Lows, into which it drains by the Lunan burn.

Craigmaddie, estate, pas. of Baldernock and Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 2 N.E. of Milngavie. Here are the ruins of a stronghold of the Galbraiths, dating from the 13th cent.; a series of cairns said to mark the site of a battle between the Danes and the Picts; and the "Auld Wives' Lift" (q.v.). *C. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Craigiebuckler	Aberdeen (2)	528	923

Craigmark, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Dalmellington (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc. There are extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Craigmarloch, vil., pas. of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (q.v.), Stirls. and Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Kilsyth. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes in the neighbourhood.

Craigmile, estate, pa. of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 1¼ E. of Torphins railway station. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigmill (1), vil. at the base of the Abbey Crag, pa. of Logie (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. It was formerly notorious for the illicit distillation of whisky.

Craigmill (2), pl. with public school, pa. of and 1½ N. from Rattray (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Craigmillar Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3 S.E. of Edinburgh. It was a favourite residence of Queen Mary, and

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

must have been founded before 1427. The walls show a number of sculptured coats-of-arms. A skeleton was discovered (1813) built into the walls of one of the dungeons.

Craigmony, rocky hill, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 9 W. of Drumnadrochit. Tradition asserts that the name comes from a Scandinavian prince named Mony, who fortified the summit of the hill, and was killed in the neighbourhood.

Craigmore (1), precipitous hill (1,271 ft.), pa. of Aberfoyle (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., rising immediately above the Laggan.

Craigmore (2), or **Craig Mohr** (= "the Great Rock"), summit (2,338 ft.) of Ben-an-Armuinn, S.E. Suths., Sc.

Craigmore (3), ravine, Upper Orior bar., E. co. Arm., Ir., near Newry. It is spanned by a railway viaduct 1,000 ft. long and 110 ft. high.

Craigmore Pier, landing-place on the Firth of Clyde, in the north-eastern neighbourhood of Rothesay, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), Bute, Sc. It has become a favourite residential locality.

Craignaban, hill (1,736 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Abergeldie. It is of granite, rounded in shape, and clothed with fir-woods. Here the late Emperor Frederick of Germany gave a bunch of white heather, an emblem of good luck, to the Princess Royal on the day of their betrothal.

Craig-na-Caillich (= "Rock of the Old Woman"), mountain peak (2,990 ft.), pa. of Weem (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 3 N.W. of Killin.

Craignafeile (= "Rock of the Kilt"), islet off the north-eastern coast of the Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It rudely resembles in outline a figure in the Highland dress—hence the name.

Craignaiolair, rocky hill (1,750 ft.), pa. of Duthil (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 3¼ N.N.W. of the church of Duthil. It has several deep gullies, one of which lays the hill open from top to bottom.

Craignair, pl. adjoining Dalbeattie, pa. of Buittle (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. Here are extensive granite quarries.

Craignamaddy, hill (4,054 ft.), East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Donegal, 5 N. of Moville.

Craigneil Castle, ruined stronghold on the Stinchar, pa. of and near Colmonell (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc. It surmounts a rocky hill overlooking the river, and commands fine views. It was founded in the 13th cent., afforded refuge to Robert Bruce, and was afterwards a feudal prison and place of public execution.

Craignethan Castle, ruined stronghold overlooking a picturesque glen, on the Nethan, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid-Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Lanark. This is the Tillietudlem of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality." It was partially demolished by royal authority in the reign of James VI., and was never restored. In old records it is generally called Draffane.

Craigneuk, vil., now incorporated with Wishaw (q.v.), pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It contains public and Roman Catholic schools. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring coal-mines.

Craignish, pa., promontory, and sea-loch, W. Args., Sc., 18 N.W. of Lochgilphead; ac. 9,813; soil mostly loam, not very fertile, but much that now lies waste might be reclaimed with advantage. Clay-slate is the prevailing rock. The church (1826) is a good building, and there is a Free Church mission station and a public and a girls' school. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold and the remains of prehistoric forts. *C. Castle* is mostly modern, but contains part of an old tower besieged by Colkitto. *Barbreck* and *Dail* are other seats. The loch is 6 miles long by 3 miles broad at the widest part; its west entrance is flanked by C. Point.

Craignuire, ha. and bay, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 35 S.W. of Fort William. There is a pier where small vessels may lie alongside. *Java House* is a seat. The bay affords good anchorage.

Craigo, vil. with public school, on the North Esk, pa. of Logiepert (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Montrose. The manufacture of flax, once a thriving industry, has declined. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigoch, burn, W. Wigs., Sc., flows 4 S.W., and falls into the sea ½ S.E. of Portpatrick.

Craig of Madderty, estate, pa. of and 2 S.W. from

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Craigmark	Dalmellington (1)	395	371
Craigneuk	Motherwell (1)	388	2785
Craignish	Greenock (24)	422	389

Madderty (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It formerly contained the burgh of barony of Craig, now superseded by the vil. of St. David (q.v.).

Craigowl, summit (1,493 ft.) of the Sidlaw Hills, pa. of and 4 s.w. from Glamis (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc.

Craigphadrick, hill (430 ft.), pa. of and 5 w. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. It is crowned by a vitrified fort 240 ft. long and 90 ft. wide.

Craigrie, vil., pa. of and adjoining Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc.

Craigrossie, conspicuous summit (1,250 ft.) of the Ochils, pas. of Auchterarder and Dunning (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2 s.e. of Auchterarder. It is verdant to the top.

Craigrothie, vil. and burgh of barony, pa. of and 2 w. from Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Craigrownie, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Roseneath (q.v.), S.W. Dumbarts., Sc., 4 w. of Helensburgh. It comprises the police burghs of Cove and Kilcreggan. The church stands near Baron's Point, on Loch Long. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Craigroy, eminence, pa. of Contin (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 e.s.e. of Loch Maree.

Craigroyston, or **Rob Roy's Cave**, cavern on Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), N.W. Stirls., Sc., ¾ n. of Inversnaid. The entrance is narrow and partially concealed by fallen boulders. It gave shelter to Robert Bruce after the battle of Dalry, and was frequented by Rob Roy for the purpose of consulting his men.

Craigs (1), ha., pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 s.e. of Edinburgh.

Craigs (2). [Rumford and Craigs.]

Craigs (3), pa. on the Maine, Kilconway and Lower Toome bars., W. co. Antr., Ir., 5 n.w. of Ballymena; ac. 12,365. In the rocky mountain district of the Craigs, which commands fine views over the valley of the Bann, there is a cromlech called the Broadstone, consisting of a topstone 10 ft. in length, partly supported by two upright stones.

Craigskean, ruined castle, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., about 9 s.w. of St. Quivox.

Craigs of Ness, narrow rocky gorge on the Doon, pas. of Straiton and Dalmellington (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., immediately below Loch Doon. It consists of wooded cliffs 230 ft. high.

Craigsparrow, the south section of the pa. of Newburgh (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc.

Craigston, pl. with public school, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Barra Island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Craigston Castle, seat, pa. of King Edward (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 4½ n.e. of Turriff. It dates from 1604, but has been enlarged. It contains several interesting portraits of the Stuarts and some fine portraits by Jameson, "the Scottish Vandyke."

Craigthornhill, estate, pa. of Glassford (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 5 s.e. of Hamilton. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigton (1), estate on C. burn, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 2 n.w. of Milngavie. Here is a public school and a bleachfield, the people engaged in the latter living in the old mansion, which dates from 1635. The burn rises among the Kilpatrick Hills, flows 3½ s.e., and falls into the Allander.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Craigrownie	Greenock (10)	422	1164
Craigs (3)	Ballymena (4½)	145	5735

Craigton (2), vil., pa. of Airlie (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 4 s.w. of Kirriemuir.

Craigton (3), vil., pa. of Monikie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5 n.w. of Carnoustie.

Craigton (4), estate, pa. of Abercorn (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 2 n.w. of Winchburgh. *C. House* is a seat.

Craigton (5), ha. with public school, pa. of Peterculter (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., adjoining Culter.

Craigullian, loch, pa. of and 1¾ w.s.w. of Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc. It lies at a height of 380 ft., and is nearly a quarter of a mile long, by about 1 furlong broad.

Craigvinean, hill ridge (1,247 ft.), pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 1½ w. of Inver. It rises above the junction of the Tay and Bran, and is thickly wooded.

Craig-y-Barns, or **Craigiebarns**, pyramidal wooded hill, pa. of and overlooking Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Craig-y-Deryn (= "Rock of Birds"), a lofty and precipitous rock in the valley of the Dysynni, S.W. Merions., 6 n.e. of Towyn. It is frequented by innumerable hawks, wood-pigeons, and other birds (whence its name), and, standing out prominently from the neighbouring rocks, forms a striking and picturesque object, especially when seen from the lower part of the valley. Traces of an ancient fort may be seen on the summit.

Craig-y-Dinas (1), eminence, W. Carnarvs., 7¼ s.w. of Carnarvon. Here is a Roman camp 350 ft. long by 204 ft. broad.

Craig-y-Dinas (2), eminence, E. Merions., 4½ n. of Barmouth. Here are the remains of an early British stronghold.

Craig-y-Gaercyd, steep rock with a Roman camp, on the Usk, near Llancayo, E. Mon., 2 n.w. of Usk.

Craig-y-Grybni, pl., pa. of and adjoining Llangwnog (q.v.), S. Montgoms. Here are extensive quarries of fine blue slates.

Craig-y-Llyn, mountain (1,971 ft.), the highest point of Glamorgs., 5 n.w. of Aberdare. Fine and extensive views are commanded from the summit.

Craig-y-Mwn, pl., pa. of Llangwnog (q.v.), S. Montgoms., about 7 n.w. of Llanfyllin. Here are lead-mines, worked since 1692.

Craig-y-Saeth, rocky mass, the face of which consists of a series of steep cliffs, rising in tiers one above the other, overlooking Cwm Bychan (q.v.), N.W. Merions., 5 e. of Harlech.

Craike, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 2½ n.e. of Easingwold; ac. 2,874; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Cuthbert is Perp., and contains several monuments, a carved Tudor screen, and a carved oak pulpit, bearing the date 1637 and an inscription. There are several chalybeate springs, and the vil. is supplied with water from wells of considerable depth. *C. Castle*, said to stand on the site of a fortress built in Saxon times, is Norm., and its ruins indicate that it was large and of great strength. The castle was dismantled in the Civil Wars; but it is now partially restored and occupied as a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Craike	Alne (3)	199	437

Crail, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and seaport to., on the Firth of Forth, E. Fifes., Sc., 10 S.E. of St. Andrew's; ac. 6,383. The surface is flat and uninteresting; soils vary from good loam to wet poor clay, overlying carboniferous strata; sandstone, clay, coal, and iron ore have been worked, and limestone is abundant, but lies too deep to allow of its being profitably quarried. The Dec. church of St. Macrubha was originally held by a convent at Haddington, but was made collegiate in 1517. Here John Knox preached in 1559, and, later, Archbishop Sharpe held the living. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and other public buildings are the town hall, school, library, and reading-room.

HARBOUR AND TOWN, CRAIL.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

Ale is brewed, and the crab and lobster fishery is important. The harbour is rather difficult of access, but two towers mark the entrance. A small shipping trade in coals and farm produce is carried on. C. has a golf-course, lawn-tennis courts, and a bowling green. Remains of the old castle (once a royal residence) exist. It contained a chapel, and the site of another is pointed out at Prior Walls. The ruins of an old priory still remain. Other antiquities are an ancient stone erection, known as the Danes' Dyke, and three old castles. *Kirkmay*, *Kingsmuir*, and *Wormistone* are seats. C. received its first charter in 1306, and is one of the St. Andrew's burghs. Of late years it has become a popular summer resort.

Crailing, pa. and vil. on the Oxnam, N. Roxbs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Jedburgh; ac. 5,966. The surface is varied, the low ground presenting some of the loveliest scenery in the Lowlands; soil loam, overlying igneous and Devonian strata. Sandstone is worked. The church is a plain building, rebuilt about the middle of the 18th cent., and there is a Free church and public school. A column, commemorating the battle of Waterloo, crowns one of the hills. *C. House*, *Mounteviot*, and *Palace* are seats.

Craise Lound, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Haxey (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Crake, river, N. Lancs., issues from Coniston Water, flows 4½ S., and falls into the Leven.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crail, pa.	Crail	441	1726
Crail, parl. burgh	Crail	441	1115
Crail, royal burgh	Crail	441	1113
Crail, to.	Crail	441	1119
Crailing	Nisbet (1)	366	600
Crakehall, eccl. pa.	Crakehall	228	638

Crakehall, eccl. pa., tp., and pleasant vil., pa. of Bedale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9½ S.W. of Northallerton; ac. 1,885. The church of St. Gregory (built 1840) is in Gothic style. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Crakehill, ha., forming a tp. with **Elmire** (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Thirsk.

Crakemarsh, ha. near the Dove, pa. of Uttoxeter (q.v.), E. Staffs., 1 S. of Rocester station. *C. Hall*, with a large park, is a seat.

Crambe, pa. and tp. on the Derwent, N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of New Malton; ac. of pa. 2,216, of tp. 1,169; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., with E. Eng. font.

Cramlington, pa. and vil., S. Northumb., 6¼ S.E. of Morpeth; ac. 3,583; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Nicholas is in Gothic style. There are large collieries of steam-coal. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cramlington, East, ha., pa. of Cramlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7¾ N.E. of Newcastle. There are large collieries.

Cramlington, West, ha., pa. of Cramlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8 N.E. of Newcastle. Here are extensive collieries.

Crammag, or **Crummag,** promontory, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., 5 N.W. of the Mull of Galloway. In ancient times it must have been resorted to as a stronghold, as the remains of a vitrified fort and of a ditch, cutting it off from the mainland, may still be traced.

Cramond, pa. and vil. on the Almond, N.W. Edins., Sc., 5 N.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 5,277. The surface is low and undulating, and the soil varied and generally fertile. Limestone, basalt, and diorite are the prevailing rocks. There is a mineral well. The church of St. Columba is an ancient cruciform structure. There are public schools. Haddock and herring fisheries are carried on, and there are manufactures of printing and writing inks, and iron foundries. C. occupies the site of a Roman station, and was connected by a military road with Watling Street and the Wall of Antoninus. Roman remains have frequently been found. In the 17th and 18th cents. C. gave the title of Baron to the family of Richardson. Eminent natives were: Professor Cleghorn (1716–89); Dr. James Hamilton (1749–1835); John P. Wood (1760–1838), the antiquary; Archibald Constable (1775–1827), the publisher, and his son and biographer Thomas (1812–81); Marjorie Fleming (1803–11), Sir Walter Scott's favourite, whose precocious literary attempts were published by the late Dr. John Brown; Lord Jeffrey (1773–1850); and Lord Rutherford (1791–1851). The notorious John Law (1671–1729) was also born here. The remains of the palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld, founded in the 15th cent., still exist. *C. House* (1680) is a seat.

Cramond Bridge, ha. on the Almond (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 1¼ S.S.W. of Cramond. Here is an inn much resorted to by visitors from Edinburgh.

Cramond Island, in the Firth of Forth, pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crakehall, tp.	Crakehall	228	444
Crambe, pa.	Kirkham (1)	217	344
Crambe, tp.	Kirkham (1)	217	137
Cramlington	Cramlington	281	5967
Cramond	Edinburgh (4)	395	3077
Cramond Island	Granton (3)	398	4

Cramond (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1 mile off shore. It may be reached on foot at low water.

Cranage, tp. on the Dane, pa. of and 5 N.W. from the to. of Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,876. There is an endowed school. *C. Hall* is a seat in a well-timbered park.

Cranagh, ha., pa. of Bodoney, Upper (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 15 N.E. of Newtown Stewart.

Cranberry Clough, a deep ravine near the source of the Derwent, N. Derbys.

Cranborne, pa. and small to. in Cranborne Chase, N.E. Dors., 10 N. of Wimborne; ac. 13,730; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of SS. Mary and Bartholomew is one of the oldest as well as largest in the county, and was formerly the conventual church of the Benedictine priory of St. Bartholomew, founded about 980 by Aylward de Meau. The architecture of the church ranges from the Norm. to the Perp. periods, and contains some monuments to the Hooper family; the pulpit is of carved oak, and the window in the south aisle contains some ancient stained glass. C. gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Salisbury. Ribbon-weaving was formerly carried on, but now the population is chiefly agricultural. C. is of great antiquity, and in Roman and Saxon times was of some importance. On Castle Hill, to the south of the to., is a circular fortification, supposed to be of Saxon origin, consisting of two deep trenches and ramparts, with an area of six acres, in which is a well. Near are several barrows, some of which have been opened and found to contain urns and bones. The learned Bishop Stillingfleet (1635–1699) was a native. *Alderholt Park* and *C. Lodge* are seats. The *Manor House*, the occasional residence of King John when hunting, is supposed to have been built about the 12th cent., but many alterations and additions have been made, including a west wing thought to have been designed by Inigo Jones.

Cranborne Chase, an extensive high tract of woodland on the borders of Dorset and Wilts. It formerly extended nearly to Salisbury, and was about 80 miles in circuit. The chase belonged to the Crown in John's reign, and from the reign of Edward IV. to that of James I. By him it was granted to the Earl of Pembroke, and has since passed through several families. At one time this chase was famous for its deer-hunters. It was disfranchised in 1830. Over the hills of this forest ran the British Ridge Way.

Cranbourne, eccl. pa. on the edge of Windsor Park, pas. of Winfield and Sunninghill (q.v.), E. Berks., 2½ S.W. of Windsor. The church of St. Peter is in Dec. style. *King's Mead*, *Fern Hill*, and *Lovel Hill House* are seats.

Cranbrook, pa. and mkt. to. (alternate W.) on the Crane, Mid Kent, 6 S. of Staplehurst; ac. 10,374; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Dunstan is Perp., and has a stone baptistry (built 1725) for immersion and some old stained glass. There are helmets and banners of the Roberts family, two Perp. altar-tombs with panelled sides, of the same family, and a marble monument to Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst Castle (16th cent.), commonly known to local tradition as "Bloody Baker," and two brasses of the 16th and 17th cents. The to. has Congregational, Calvinist, and Baptist chapels, and a Grammar-school, founded in 1574 and called after Queen Elizabeth, who visited the to. and gave the school a charter. The school has some scholarships and an exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge. Malting and brewing are carried on. The to. has a Literary Association and Library. A curious custom formerly prevailed in this pa. of strewing the church pathway, upon the occasion of a marriage, with signs of the bridegroom's trade or calling. There are chalybeate springs in the pa. C. gives his title to Viscount C. *Angley* (in a well-wooded park of 200 ac.) and *Glassenbury* (a moated house in large grounds) are seats.

Cranbrook Castle. [MORETON HAMPSTEAD.]

Cranbury Park. [HURSLEY.]

Crane (1), tp., pa. of Garthbeibio (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 8 W.N.W. of Llanfair.

Crane (2), river, rises near Cranbrook, Mid Kent, flows 10 S.E., and falls into the Beult, near Headcorn.

Crane (3), river, W. Middx., rises near Pinner, flows 15 S.E., and falls into the Thames at Isleworth.

Crane (4), loch, pa. of and 3¼ N.W. from Dunsire (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc. It lies at a height of 1,100 ft., is nearly a furlong in length and ¼ furlong wide, and is full of perch and pike. The Pentland Hills surround it.

Crane End, ha., pa. of Friestone (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 2 E. of Boston.

Cranell, river, S.E. Cardigs., rises near Rhy-ddlas, and flows 8 S.E., falling into the Teifi, below Llanwnen.

Crane Moor, ha., pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Penistone.

Cranfield (1), pa. and vil., W. Beds., 8 S.W. of Bedford; ac. 3,500; soil and subsoil clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp., and contains some brasses. On the south side of the communion table are sedilia and a piscina, whilst there are two other piscinæ to the east of the aisles, and a stoup inside the south doorway. There are numerous charities, including two almshouses—one for poor widows in the pa., and the other for three poor widows of the Society of Friends. There is also a reading-room and library. *Cranfield Court* is a seat.

Cranfield (2), pa. on Lough Neagh, Upper Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 3½ S.W. of Randalstown; ac. 869. The soil is, for the most part, of excellent quality. Near the fine ruins of an ancient church is the holy well of St. Olcan (who is said to have been buried here), still resorted to for the cure of diseases; and near there is a carved wooden cross. A rare kind of crystal is found here.

Cranfield (3), ha. and promontory, pa. of Kilkeel (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 2 S.E. of Greencastle. The promontory, C. Point, is on the north side of the entrance to Carlingford Bay.

Cranford, pa. and vil. on the Crane and the Grand Junction Canal, W. Middx., 2 S.W. of Southall;

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cranage	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	382
Cranborne	Verwood (3)	101	2395
Cranbourne	Bracknell (2)	32	1142
Cranbrook	Staplehurst (6)	41	4046
Cranfield (1)	Lidlington (3)	55	1365
Cranfield (2)	Randalstown (3½)	131	208
Cranford	Hayes (1)	11	507

ac. 737; soil brick-earth, overlying gravel. The church of St. Dunstan is chiefly Norm., and is the burial-place of the celebrated Thomas Fuller, D.D. There are memorials of the Berkeley family, and a monument with many kneeling figures to Sir Roger Aston. *C. House*, in a park with a lake, formed by the widening of the Crane, and well stocked with fish and fowl, is a seat. The Hospitallers had a manor here.

Cranford Bridge, ha., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Cranford (q.v.), W. Middx.

Cranford St. Andrew, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Nene, N. Northants., 4 E. of Kettering; ac. (with C. St. John) 2,420; soil stiff clay and red land, overlying ironstone, limestone, and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., and has rood-loft, 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses, and some good carved oak. *C. Hall*, in extensive grounds, is a seat, and has a very large ash-tree.

Cranford St. John, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Nene, and adjoining C. St. Andrew, N. Northants., 4 E. of Kettering; ac. (with C. St. Andrew) 2,420; soil clay and limestone, overlying clay, limestone, and ironstone. The church of St. John is Norm. Ironstone is largely quarried here by a company, and among it are found Roman coins and pottery.

Cranham (1), pa., S. Essex, 4 S.E. of Romford; ac. 1,879; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints—on the site of an older church—is in E. Eng. style, and has a piscina and the tomb of the founder of the colony of Georgia, U.S.A. *Beredens* (an old manor-house) and *Coombe Lodge* (on a height, surrounded by good grounds) are seats.

Cranham (2), pa. on a small stream, E. Gloucs., 5½ N.E. of Stroud; ac. 1,859; soil loam, overlying rock or clay. The church of St. James is of different periods. Flower-pots and coarse pottery are made here, and charcoal is burnt. *Witcombe Park* is a seat.

Crank, ha., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of St. Helens.

Cranley, or **Cranleigh**, pa. and vil. near the Wey and the Wey and Arun Canal, S.W. Surrey, 8 S.E. of Guildford; ac. 7,834; soil heavy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicolas is Dec., and has sedilia and piscina, and the chantry of the Holy Trinity, in the south aisle, had once its own chaplain. There is a village hospital, partly self-supporting. Cranleigh School (Surrey County) is a Church of England first-grade public school for about 300 boys. The Lady Peek Institute has club-house, with billiard-, coffee-, and reading-rooms. There is a pond half a mile long in the pa. *Baynards*, once the possession of Harold, and held later by the Crown, the Braoses, and other families, has an old house, some good pictures, and a collection of arms and relics—among them being a tournament shield of Henry VIII. and a chest which long contained the head of Sir Thomas More. There is some Gobelin tapestry, and some carved work of Grinling Gibbons. *Winterfold* is another seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cranford St. Andrew	Cranford	74	183
Cranford St. John	Cranford	74	309
Cranham (1)	Upminster (1)	16	465
Cranham (2)	Gloucester (6)	114	324
Cranley	Cranleigh	49	2055
Cranmore, East	Cranmore (2)	118	112

Cranloch, pl. with public school, pa. of St. Andrews Lhanbryde (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Lhanbryde.

Cranmere, tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Worfield (q.v.), W. Salop.

Cranmore, East, pa., Mid Somerset, 4½ E. of Shepton; ac. 1,054; soil sandy, overlying freestone and limestone. The church of St. James (on the site of an older church) is in E. Eng. style. In 1862 a tower was erected on a high hill of the Mendip range, in this pa., with an interior spiral staircase, leading to a half-way balcony and to another at the top. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cranmore Fen, pa. of Coveney (q.v.), Mid Cambs., 2½ N.W. from Manea.

Cranmore, West, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3½ E. of Shepton; ac. 1,814; soil sandy, overlying freestone and limestone. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng., and contains an antique bier of oak, bearing an inscription without date. There is an old cross (15 ft. high, and well preserved) in the churchyard. The Black Rock stone-quarries are in this pa., and, together with lime, gravel, and asphalt works, give employment to a large number of men. Great quantities of cheese and butter are made here. *South Hill House* is a seat.

Crannagh, bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 58,075. It comprises 11 whole pas. and portions of 8 others. Freshford is the principal town.

Crannford. [CRAANFORD.]

Crannich, former section of the pa. of Weem (q.v.), on Loch Tay, Mid Perths., Sc., now transferred to the pa. of Killin (q.v.).

Cranoe, or **Cranhoe**, pa. in the Welland valley, S. Leics., 7 N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 990; soil clay. The church of St. Michael (replacing an older church) is in Perp. style, and has an E. Eng. font and a Dec. cross of Barnack stone—originally in the old church—with a shaft 13 in. high and 4 in. broad, and having carved on both sides a chalice, I.H.S., and other devices. Brick-making is carried on here.

Cransford, pa. and vil. near the Alde, N.E. Suff., 2 E. of Framlingham; ac. 1,174; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is E. Perp.

Cranshaws, pa. and vil., N. Berws., Sc., 9 N.W. of Duns; ac. 8,708; soil mostly poor, overlying Silurian strata. The church was built 1739, and there is a public school. A tumulus is said to mark the site of a local fight in 1402. *C. Castle* is a seat and a fine example of an old peel.

Cransley, pa. and vil., N. Northants., 3 S.W. of Kettering; ac. 2,510; soil red and black loam, overlying lime and ironstone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has brasses with figures of the 16th and 17th cents. There is an endowed school. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cranstal Point, a headland (200 ft.), forming the north boundary of Ramsey Bay, I. of M.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cranmore, West	Cranmore (1)	118	287
Crannagh	.....	.....	6398
Cranoe	Ashley & Weston (2)	89	66
Cransford	Framlingham (3)	91	172
Cranshaws	Duns (8)	358	132
Cransley	Kettering (3)	72	315

Cranston, pa. on the Tyne, N.E. Edins., Sc., 4¼ E.S.E. of Dalkeith; ac. 4,423; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone and sandstone, both which are worked, as is also coal. The church is in Gothic style, and there are a United Presbyterian church and public schools. The river is here spanned by two good bridges. A detached portion of the pa. is now annexed to Crichton. The pa. gave the title of Baron to the Cranston family (1609–1869). *Oxenfoord* and *Prestonhall* are seats.

Cranswick, vil., pa. of Hutton Cranswick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Driffield.

Crantock, coast pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Gannel, W. Cornw., 10 S.W. of St. Columb Major; ac. 2,436 (tidal water and foreshore 261); soil loam and sand, overlying clay-slate. The collegiate church of St. Carantocus is E. Eng. and Perp., and has Dec. piscina and niche with stone shelf, with some remains of a screen, and the rood-stairs form the approach to the pulpit. A silver chalice is dated 1576, and the font of granite 1474; there are remains of stone coffins, and a fragment of alabaster sculpture. The church was founded 1224, and the last Dean was pensioned at the Dissolution. In the vil. is the well of St. Carantocus, which is covered by a small rude building.

Cranwell, pa., S. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Sleaford; ac. 2,522; soil light sand and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with traces of Norm. work. The font is E. Eng., and in the church plate is a silver chalice of Elizabethan date.

Cranwich, pa. on the Wissey, S.W. Norf., 9 N.N.W. of Thetford; ac. 1,824; soil mostly sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.

Cranworth, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Mid Norf., 7 E. of East Dereham; ac. 1,126; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1852) is E. Eng., and contains numerous monuments dating from the 17th cent. There are sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, an oak screen, and choir-stalls of handsomely-carved oak. The old stocks are still standing on the church-green, in a good state of preservation. In 1623 Dr. Christopher Sutton, author of "Disce Vivere" and "Disce Mori," was rector of this pa. The vil. of C. gave the title to Robert Mousey, first Baron Cranworth, a former Lord Chancellor of England, who was born in the rectory-house in 1790.

Crappagh, island, pa. of Kilcummin (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 16 S.W. of Oughterard.

Crarae, pl. on Loch Fyne, pa. of Kilmichael Glassary (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 9½ S.W. of Inveraray. Here are large granite quarries.

Craskie, Fasnakyle, and Glencannich, deer-forest, pas. of Kilmorack and Kintail (q.v.), Invs. and Ross and Crom., Sc., 30 S.W. of Beauly.

Craspul, or **Craisaphuill,** loch, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., ¼ N.E. of Loch Borlay. It is about ½ mile long by ¼ mile wide, and is fed by streams flowing through tunnels in the limestone rocks.

Craster, tp. and fishing vil. (with coastguard station) on the German Ocean, pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 599. Herring and other fisheries are carried on here to a considerable extent, and there are large curing-houses. *C. Tower* is the seat of the Craster family, to whom this tp. was granted some six centuries ago.

Crastock, ti., pa. of Woking (q.v.), W. Surrey, 4 N.W. of Guildford.

Craswall, tp. and vil. near the source of the Monnow, on the borders of Brecons., pa. of Clodock (q.v.), W. Herefords., 5½ S.E. of Hay; ac. 5,179. The chapel of St. Mary is old, and on the north side of it is a cock-pit (now disused) for cock-fighting after service on Sunday. The Black Mountains are in the tp.

Cratfield, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 W.S.W. of Halesworth; ac. 2,085; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Perp., and contains two ancient oak lecterns and a curious old oak chest. On the font are carvings representing the Seven Sacraments of the Roman Church. The charities amount to about £156 per annum.

Crathes, pl. with railway station, on the Dee, pa. of Banchory Ternan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 3¼ E. of Banchory. *C. Castle* dates from 1528, with later additions, and resembles an old French château.

Crathie, vil. on the Dee (here spanned by a cradle bridge), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 7½ W. of Ballater. Here is a public school; and monuments have been erected to the Prince Consort and to John Brown, Queen Victoria's late personal attendant.

Crathie and Braemar, united pa. on the Dee, S.W. Abers., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Ballater; ac. 182,257. The surface is wild and rugged, some of the highest mountains in the country being within its bounds. The varied features of the landscape make the scenery beautiful and impressive. The soil on the lower areas is a light loam, with peat on the uplands, overlying granite, gneiss, limestone, quartz, and some serpentine. The forests, natural and

The Old Kirk, Crathie.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

planted, are large and valuable, and game is abundant. The old kirk (1806) was a square granite building, and contained two stained-glass windows

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cranston	Dalkeith (4)	390	859
Crantock	Truro (10)	295	301
Cranwell	Sleaford (4)	112	188
Cranwich	Brandon (6)	86	72
Cranworth	Thuxton (2½)	117	237
Craster	Little Mill (2¼)	311	197
Craswall	Hay (6)	166	272
Cratfield	Halesworth (6)	101	467
Crathie & Braemar	Ballater (9)	570	1534

—one in memory of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, and the other in memory of the Prince Consort. Queen Victoria used regularly to attend here when the Court was at Balmoral. On Monday, September 11, 1893, the foundation-stone of a new pa. church, on the site of the old one, was laid by Her Majesty. The new church is in Gothic style, with walls of finely-dressed white granite. The pa. has two Free churches and several schools. *Abergeldie Castle*, *Balmoral Castle*, *Invercauld House*, and *Mar Lodge* are seats. [CASTLETON-OF-BRAEMAR.]

Crathorne, pa. and vil. on the Leven, N.R. Yorks., 5 w. of Stokesley; ac. 2,598; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1888) is E. Eng., and contains a 15th-cent. recumbent effigy of a knight in armour. *C. Hall* was converted into cottages early in the 19th cent.

Cratloe, vil. on the railway between Limerick and Ennis, pa. of Kilfintinan (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 5 S.E. of Newmarket-on-Fergus. In the neighbourhood are two ancient strongholds of the O'Briens. *C. Wood* is a modern seat.

Cratty, hill (1,213 ft.) and lough, Tullyhaw bar., N.W. co. Cavan, Ir., 2 w. of Swanlinbar.

Craughwell, vil., pa. of Killora (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.W. of Loughrea. *Ballymore* is a seat.

Craven, a hilly district at the sources of the Aire and Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., round Skipton. The Earls of Craven take their title from the district. Oxide of lead and minium are found here.

Crawcrook, tp. and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Ryton (q.v.), N. Dur., 7½ w. of Gateshead; ac. 1,136 (water 24). *B. Hall*, in a well-wooded park and commanding fine views, is a seat.

Crawdundle Beck, rivulet, rises on the Moors, N. Westmd., flows 8 S.W., and falls into the Eden near Newbiggin.

Crawford (1). [TARRANT CRAWFORD.]

Crawford (2), vil., pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 1½ S.W. of Upholland.

Crawford (3), pa. and vil. on the Clyde (here crossed by a chain bridge and a new girder bridge), S.E. Lanarks., Sc., 3 S.E. of Abington; ac. 26,357. The soil consists of alluvium, sand, gravel, peat, and loam, overlying Silurian and metamorphic rocks. Slates have been quarried; and gold, lead (largely mined), silver, calamite, blende, manganese, and various other minerals have been found. The church is a modern building, and there are public schools. In the pa. are C. Castle, a Roman road, several camps, and the ruins of chapels. The vil. is much frequented by summer visitors on account of its bracing air.

Crawfordjohn, pa. and vil. on the Duneaton, S.E. Lanarks., Sc., 4 w. of Abington; ac. 26,357. The surface is high, and the soils sand, loam, clay, gravel, and peat, overlying carboniferous rocks. Limestone, coal, and lead occur sparsely. Besides the pa. church (enlarged 1817), the pa. contains a Free church, several public schools, the ruins of some old castles, and traces of ancient camps. *Abington House* is a seat.

Crawford Priory, seat of the Earl of Glasgow, near the Eden, pa. of Cults (q.v.), Mid Fifes., 3 S.W. of Cupar. The mansion, which is in Gothic style, was originally built for Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford in 1813; it was improved and enlarged in 1872.

Crawford Rock, on the north bank of the Shannon, Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 6½ w. of Limerick. It is marked by a fixed white light, seen between 5 and 6 miles; in winter a red light, also fixed, is added as an additional warning.

Crawfordsburn, vil., pa. of and 2 w. from Bangor (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir. *C. House* is a seat.

Crawfordton, estate, pa. of Glencairn (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., within 1½ miles of Moniaive. *C. House* is a seat.

Crawfurdland, burn, N. Ayrs., Sc., is formed by two headstreams on the border of Renfs., flows 10 S.W., and unites with the Fenwick to form the Kilmarnock. *C. Castle*, on its banks, is partly ancient, partly modern.

Crawick, stream, N. Dumfs., Sc., rises on the border of Lanarks., flows 8 S.W., and falls into the Nith ¾ W.N.W. of Sanquhar.

Crawick Bridge, ha. on the Crawick, pa. of Sanquhar, N. Dumfs., Sc., about 7 w. of Leadhills.

Crawick Mill, vil. on the Crawick, pas. of Sanquhar and Kirkconnel (q.v.), within the burgh of Sanquhar, N. Dumfs., Sc. It has manufactures of carpets and of tartan goods.

Crawley (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.W. Hants., 5½ N.W. of Winchester; ac. 4,681; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; but in rebuilding the chancel in 1887, distinct traces of a Norm. structure were discovered. In the chancel there is an old brass (dated 1558–1609) in memory of a former rector of the pa., who was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. There is a barrow on Crawley Down. *C. Court*, *Northland*, and *Rookley* are seats.

Crawley (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 7½ N.E. of Horsham; ac. 780; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. John Baptist is Dec. and Perp., with open-timbered roof, upon a beam of which is a curious Old English inscription. There is a brass with female figure, and one to William Blast (1438). The pa. has a Roman Catholic church with Capuchin monastery of St. Francis, and Congregational and Baptist chapels. Vine Cottage, in this pa., was the residence of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*. *Springfield* is a seat.

Crawley (3), tp. on the Windrush (which is crossed here by a bridge of three arches), pa. of Witney (q.v.), Mid Oxon; ac. 1,116. Blankets are manufactured in the tp. In the neighbourhood are some burial-mounds, in which human remains have been found.

Crawley (4), tp. on the Breamish, pa. of Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 323. *C. Tower* is a fine specimen of a Border peel-tower, situated at the end of a Roman camp.

Crawley (5). [HUSBORNE CRAWLEY.]

Crawley Down, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Worth

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crathorne	Picton (2)	228	216
Craughwell	Craughwell	121	136
Crawcrook	Ryton (1¼)	274	1054
Crawford (3)	Crawford	355	1634
Crawfordjohn	Abington (4½)	357	789
Crawfordsburn	Bangor (2)	126	95

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crawley (1), pa.	Sutton Scotney (4)	73	481
Crawley (1), tp.	Sutton Scotney (4)	73	410
Crawley (2)	Crawley	31	437
Crawley (3)	Witney (1¾)	75	198
Crawley (4)	Alnwick (8)	309	28
Crawley Down	Crawley (2)	31	1549

(q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 W. of East Grinstead. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style, and there are Wesleyan and Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion chapels. The Medway rises in the pa. *Down Park*, *Fen Place*, *Huntslands*, and *The Great Trenches* are seats.

Crawley, North, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 3 E. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 4,060; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Firmin is a Dec. and Perp. structure. The chancel, said to have been built by Peter de Guildford, rector (1321), is E. Dec., with good windows; on the south side is a small Dec. piscina. A fine rood-loft screen is in good preservation, and is a rich Dec. specimen of open screen work divided into sixteen compartments, each of which contains a painted figure. There are several brasses and a curious ancient font. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have places of worship. Tile- and brick-making is an industry here.

Crawshaw Booth, vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., about 2 N. of Rawtenstall. Cotton manufacture is carried on here, and there are large calico-printing works. In the neighbourhood are coal-mines and stone-quarries. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Crawton, vil. on the coast, pa. of Dunnotter (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 4 S. of Stonehaven. A small fishery is carried on.

Cray (1), tp., pa. of Devynock (q.v.), W. Brecons., 9 W. of Brecknock; ac. 11,900. It is situated at the point where the Cray joins the Usk, over which there is a bridge. *Pant-Ysgallawg* is a seat here.

Cray (2), ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 S.E. of Hawes.

Cray (3), rivulet, rises at Orpington, N.W. Kent, flows 8 N.E. past the Crays, and falls into the Darent, 1 N. of Dartford. It affords trout-fishing.

Cray (4), rivulet, S.W. Brecons., rises on the southern slope of Fforest Fawr, and flows N. to the Usk, which it joins 9½ W. of Brecknock.

Cray (5), pl. on the Shee, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 15 N.W. of Blairgowrie. Here is a Free church. *C. House* is a seat.

Cray, Foots, pa. and vil. on the Cray, W. Kent, 5½ N.E. of Bromley; ac. 805; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp., and has a turret with staircase at the east end of the nave, and an arched recess in the north wall of the chancel. The font is Norm. There is a 15th-cent. brass of a former rector, and a monument with figures of Sir Roger de Vaughan and his wife, and in the churchyard is an iron monument of 1665. *F. C. Place* is a seat.

Crayford, pa. and vil. on the Cray, W. Kent, 8 S.E. of Greenwich; ac. 2,457 (water 29, tidal water and foreshore 144). The church of St. Paulinus is Perp., and has a double nave. A marble tomb of 1650 has two life-size recumbent figures, and there is a brass processional cross brought from Magdala in Abyssinia. Upon the river are silk- and calico-printing works, gun and ammunition factories, bone, gelatine, and leather works, and there are chalk-pits and brickfields. In the pa. are several caves, some of them very deep; their origin and use are doubtful.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn.. and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Crawley, North	Newport Pagnell (3)	56	622
Cray (1)	Cray	196	402
Cray, Foots	Sidcup (1)	11	3487
Crayford	Crayford (2½)	14	5268
Cray, North.	Bexley (1½)	13	549

Crayinch, island in Loch Lomond, pa. of Kilmaronock (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc., ½ N.E. of Inchmurrin. It is 2 furlongs long by 1½ furlongs wide, is triangular, and richly wooded.

Cray, North, pa. on the Cray, W. Kent, 5½ N.E. of Bromley; ac. 1,484; soil gravel and loam, overlying heavy loam and chalk. The church of St. James is Perp., and has a carved oak pulpit of 1637, a reredos of Flemish carved wood, representing the Adoration of the Magi and the Flight into Egypt. There is a painting by Gessi of the Crucifixion. *Mount Mascal*, *Vale Mascal*, and *Woollet Hall* are seats.

Crays, The, a local collective name for the parishes and villages on the banks of the Kentish Cray.

Cray, St. Mary, pa. and vil. on the Cray, W. Kent, 2 S. of Foots Cray; ac. 3,028; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a piscina and four brasses. There is a Catholic school-chapel of St. Joseph, a Congregational chapel, a Literary Institution with reading-room, and a recreation-ground of 10 ac. A large paper-mill employs about 600 people.

Cray, St. Paul's, pa. and vil. on the Cray, W. Kent, 4 E. of Bromley; ac. 1,654; soil chalk, sand, and gravel, overlying loam. The church of St. Paulinus is E. Eng. On the river is a large paper-mill. About 100 ac. of gorse-covered common adjoins Chislehurst Common.

Craze Lowman, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Tiverton (q.v.), N. Devon.

Crazies Hill, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. by E. from Wargrave (q.v.), N.E. Berks.

Crea, or **Creca,** vil., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Annan (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Creachben, mountain (2,289 ft.), pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 15 W. of Oban.

Creacombe (1), pa. on the Sturcombe, N. Dev., 7½ S.E. of Southmolton; ac. 1,145; soil clay, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1857) is an E. Eng. building; the south doorway has a triangular head; there is an ancient font.

Creacombe (2), vil., pa. of and 2½ W. of Holbeton (q.v.), S. Devon.

Creadan Head, promontory jutting into Waterford Harbour, Gaultiere bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 N.E. of Dunmore. It forms a long, narrow peninsula, giving some shelter from southern gales.

Creagan Ferry, with a well-known inn, on Loch Creran, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 24 S. of Fort William.

Creagh (1), pa. on the Ilen, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 9 S. of Bantry; ac. 7,053. It comprises several islands. The surface is largely upland, and a considerable part of the soil is bog. Slate is the prevailing rock. The pa. church is near the site of an older place of worship, and there are several schools. Oysters are dredged in Lough Hyne.

Creagh (2), pa. on the Suck, Moycarn bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 10 S.W. of Athlone; ac. 8,867. This is a hilly tract, and much of the soil is bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. The church, a neat

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Cray, St. Mary	St. Mary Cray	15	1988
Cray St. Paul's	St. Mary Cray (¾)	15	1028
Creacombe (1)	Tiverton (8)	179	67
Creagh (1)	Bantry (9)	201	3040
Creagh (2)	Ballinasloe (2)	94	2105

cruciform building, is in Ballinasloe; and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapels, with a number of schools. The ruins of an old church adjoin the burial-ground.

Creaghadoos, ha., pa. of Taughboyne (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 2 W. of Porthall.

Creaghanroe, pl., pa. of Muckno (q.v.), E. co. Monagh., Ir., 4 N.E. of Castleblaney.

Creagorry, pl. on Loch Maddy, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist Island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 55 S.S.W. of Stornoway.

Creak, vil., pa. of Auchindoir (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Rhynie.

Creake, North, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 S.E. of Burnham Westgate; ac. 3,601; soil light, but productive, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec. and Perp.; on the tower is an old sun-dial; the chancel, which was built in 1301, contains some fragments of old stained glass in the east window; nearly in the centre of the floor is a handsome brass, dated 1500, bearing an effigy of Sir W. Calthorpe, the second founder, in academical costume, under a triple canopy, and with a model of the church held on his right arm; the hammer-beam roof, erected in the 15th cent., is richly ornamented with figures of winged angels and of Apostles bearing the Articles and the Apostles' Creed, in Latin, on scrolls. There is an Easter sepulchre and an old font. Four almshouses were founded in 1592. In the northern end of the pa. are the ruins of an abbey for Augustinian canons, which was founded about the year 1226, in place of a hospital of St. Bartholomew. Some of the pillars and Pointed arches of the choir are still entire. Old Roman and English coins have been found in the vicinity.

Creake, South, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3½ S. of Burnham Westgate; ac. 4,075; soil mixed, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., and contains a rood-screen of oak, a massive oak-chest bound with iron, and a carved octagonal font. In a few of the windows of the clerestory and aisles is some old stained glass. The charities amount to about £126 per annum. There are the remains of a Saxon fortification about ½ S.W. of the church. According to tradition, a battle, with great slaughter, took place here between the Saxons and Danes, and the road to the spot is known as Bloodgate.

Creanwell Isles, two islets, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Creaton, Great, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Nene, N. Northants., 7½ N.W. of Northampton; ac. 790; soil red and black loam, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. There are six cottages for aged widows.

Creaton, Little, ha., pa. of Great Creaton (q.v.), Mid Northants, 7 N.W. of Northampton.

Crebyther, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel Beguildy (q.v.), N. Radnors., 9½ N.W. of Knighton.

Creca. [CREA.]

Crecora, pa., Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S.W. of Limerick; ac. 3,012; soil moderately fertile, partially overlying limestone. The church, wrecked during the troubles of 1641, has never been rebuilt, and is now a picturesque ruin. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. *Ashfort*, *Ballymurphy*, *Doneen*, and *Greenmount* are seats.

Crecrin, pa. on the Suck, Rathvilly and Shillelagh bars., cos. Carl. and Wick., Ir., 5 N.W. of Shillelagh; ac. 2,470. The soil is, to a large extent, mossy and moorish, overlying Silurian strata.

Credenhill, pa. and vil. near the Wye, Mid Herefords., 4 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,224; soil deep loam and gravel, overlying red marl. The church of St. Mary is Gothic, and has a memorial window to St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Thomas of Hereford. The top of Credenhill—which commands a wide view—is occupied by a Roman camp of 50 ac. with double fosse and three gates, and in the pa. are also the remains of *Magna Castra*, rich in Roman antiquities. *C. Park* is a seat.

Crediton, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., N. Dev., 8 N.W. of Exeter; ac. 12,309; soil a rich red loam, except in the south, where it is clayey and coarse. C. lies in a narrow valley between two steep hills, on the west bank of the Creedy, and on the road from Exeter to Barnstaple. It consists of two portions, called the East and West Towns. The cruciform church of the Holy Cross is a fine Perp. building, with Trans. Norm. and E. Eng. work in the lower part of the tower, an E. Eng. piscina in the chancel-porch, and an E. Dec. Lady Chapel. There is a good east window, and the font and stone sedilia claim attention; but the most interesting feature of the interior is an altar-tomb in the south aisle of the choir, with two recumbent figures, supposed to represent Sir John Sully (who fought at Crecy and Poitiers, and is said to have lived to the age of 105) and his wife Dame Sully. Near St. Lawrence's Green, in the West Town, there are the ruins of an E. Eng. chapel. The Congregational church dates from 1757; there are also Unitarian, Wesleyan, and other chapels. Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School was originally founded by Edward VI. in 1547, but refounded by Elizabeth in 1560; new buildings in Tudor style were erected on St. Lawrence's Green in 1859. Dunn's and Thomas's Endowed School, founded in 1794, is now situate in the High Street. The other buildings include Fish, Meat, and Pannier Markets (1894), Town Hall, and Public Rooms (1893) in the High Street, in which public meetings are held; here also is the library of the Literary Society. C. is a place of great antiquity, and includes among its natives Winfred, or St. Boniface, the "Apostle of Germany," who died in 756. From 909 to 1032 it was the seat of the bishopric of Devonshire, and, from 1032 to 1049, of the joint bishopric of Devon and Cornwall; the see was then transferred to Exeter. C., in the reign of Edward I., sent representatives to a Parliament at Carlisle. In 1310 it received the privilege of holding a weekly market. In consequence of the destructive fires of 1743 and 1769 the to. has now a modern appearance. The manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs, for which C. was once celebrated, has now died out. Since 1883 the manufactures of boots and shoes and tin-plate ware

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Creake, North	Burnham Market (4)	121	555
Creake, South	Burnham Market (4)	121	882
Creaton, Great	Brixworth (1½)	73	317
Crecora	Limerick (5)	129	384

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crecrin	Shillelagh (5)	62	247
Credenhill	Credenhill	150	253
Crediton, pa.	Crediton	179	5821
Crediton, to.	Crediton	179	4207

have become important industries. There are also confectionery factories, and much cider is made.

Cree, a river of Galloway, Ayrs., Kirkcuds., and Wigs., Sc. It rises in Loch Moan, on Polmadie Hill, at a height of 675 ft., flows 28 S.E. through varied and fine scenery, and falls into the head of Wigtown Bay. C. is navigable for small craft as high as Carty, and in part of its course widens out into a lake-like expanse. Trout are taken in the upper reaches, salmon and sea-trout lower down, and smelt in the brackish water near its mouth.

Creebridge, vil. on the Cree, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., opposite Newton Stewart, with which it is connected by a bridge of five arches, erected 1813. Here is a public school.

Creech, ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Church Knowle (q.v.), Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dorset.

Creech Barrow, a conical hill (369 ft.), pa. of Steeple (q.v.), E. Dorset, 2½ N.W. of Corfe Castle.

Creech Hill (800 ft.), pa. of Lamyatt (q.v.), E. Somerset, 1½ N.W. of Bruton. It was formerly a Saxon fortification.

Creech St. Michael, pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Taunton; ac. 2,304; soil rich loam, overlying clay, loam, and sandstone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is Norm., and contains a curious 16th-cent. tomb. There is a representation of "The Crucifixion" in a niche above the west door; and on the side of the doorway beneath is a figure of St. Michael. The carved oak reading-desk bears the date 1634. The north aisle belongs to the Court Barton estate. There are two yew-trees of great age in the churchyard. The pa. has extensive paper-mills. *Court Barton,* an ancient mansion, is a seat.

Creech, West, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Steeple (q.v.), Isle of Purbeck, S.E. Dorset.

Creed (1), pa. and tp., W. Cornw., 6 S.W. of St. Austell; ac. of pa. 2,865, of tp. 2,666; soil loam, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has a Norm. and Dec. stoup, rood-stairs, and part of a screen. *Garlenick,* with woods and fish-ponds, is a seat.

Creed (2), ti., pa. of Bosham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Chichester.

Creed (3), stream, Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., rises by two headstreams at a height of 300 ft., flows 9½ E., and falls into Stornoway Harbour ¾ S.S.W. of Stornoway. Its lower reaches swarm with salmon, grilse, and trout, but a fine waterfall prevents these gaining any great distance above the sea.

Creedy, river, N. Dev., flows 11 S.E. past Crediton, and falls into the Exe 2 miles above Exeter.

Creegh, stream, W. co. Clare, Ir., flows 12 W., and falls into Mal Bay, near Greenlawn.

Creeksea, or **Crixea,** pa. on the Crouch, E. Essex, 8½ S.E. of Maldon; ac. 867; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is in Perp. style.

Creeslough, vil., pa. of Clondahorky (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 35 N.W. of Strabane.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Creech St. Michael	Thorne (1)	157	1037
Creed (1), pa.	Grampound Road(4)	287	656
Creed (1), tp.	Grampound Road(4)	287	244
Creeksea	B'ham-o.-Crouch (2)	43½	127
Creeslough	Strabane (35)	163	132
Creeting St. Mary	Needham (1½)	77	676

Creeting St. Mary, pa. on the Gipping, S.E. Suff., 2 S.E. of Stowmarket; ac. 3,116; soil generally good, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884–87) is Gothic. The charities amount to about £60 per annum. *Bosmere Hall* is a seat.

Creeting St. Peter, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 2½ S.E. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,313; soil good, overlying clay chiefly. The church of St. Peter (restored 1861) is Gothic. The carved stone font is very handsome still, although some of the figures on it were damaged by Cromwell's soldiers.

Creeton, pa., tp., and vil., on the Glen, S. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Corby; ac. 1,003; soil loam, overlying clay, sandstone, and gravel. The church of St. Peter is of the Late Dec. and Perp. periods, and has a piscina in the transept, where there is also a Bible, printed in 1611, affixed to the east wall. Traces of grotesque painted figures were discovered beneath the whitewash of the old north wall when it was rebuilt some years ago; also portions of a former aisle. In the churchyard are the remains of a carved Saxon cross, a Runic stone, and a number of coffin-shaped tombstones which are said to mark the graves of monks of the Cistercian Abbey of De Vaudey at Edenham, an adjacent village. The pa. has several stone-quarries.

Creetown, seaport on Wigtown Bay, at the mouth of the Cree, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Newton Stewart. Although C. only dates from 1785, it occupies the site of two old vils., or one vil. known at different times under the names of Creth and Ferrytown of Cree. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1792. Here are the pa. church (1834) and a United Presbyterian church, with a public school. The houses are mostly modern and handsome, and stand amid orchards and gardens. Valuable granite quarries are in the neighbourhood, employing many of the inhabitants and supplying the place with most of its trade. Part of the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" is placed here, and Dirk Hatteraick's cave is 5 S.E. Captain J. M. Denniston (1770–1857), the author, died here. *Barholm* and *Cassencary* are seats.

Creeve, pa., Frenchpark and Roscommon bars., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 6 S.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon; ac. 4,573. There is some good soil, but most of the interior is wet and boggy, overlying limestone.

Creevlea Abbey, ruined ecclesiastical buildings adjoining Drumahaire, pa. of Drumlease (q.v.), N. co. Leit., Ir. The foundation appears to have been originally a friary erected by Margaret O'Brien in 1508. There are some tombs and fine carved stone work. According to tradition, the buildings were never finished. (The name, signifying "the Gray Branch," appears to refer to the Gray Friars who lived here.)

Cregdotia, ha., pa. of Cong (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S.E. of Lough Mask.

Cregg (1), vil., pa. of Newtownlennan (q.v.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 2 N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir. *C. House* is a seat.

Cregg (2), vil., pa. of Annaghdown (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.E. of Galway to. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Creeting St. Peter	Needham (1½)	77	248
Creeton, pa.	Little Bytham (2)	92	141
Creeton, tp.	Little Bytham (2)	92	75
Creetown	Creetown	376	871
Creeve	C'rick-o.-Shannon(6)	100	611

Creggacareen, pl. with public school, pa. of Inishmore (q.v.), Inishmore island, Aran islands, W. co. Galway, Ir., about 32 W. of Kilvarra.

Creggan, pa., Upper Fews and Upper Dundalk bars., cos. Arm. and Louth, Ir., 6 N.W. of Dundalk; ac. 24,813. The surface is high and wild, but the soil, with the exception of some bog, is fairly fertile, overlying slate and granite, which are quarried. The pa. church (1758) is a fine building, and there are Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels, and a number of schools.

Creggan Ferry, ferry at Strachur, over Loch Fyne, Mid Args., Sc., 4 S.E. of Inveraray.

Cregganroe, pl., pa. of Kilgeever (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S. of Louisburgh.

Cregg Point, long and narrow promontory jutting into Lough Derg, Leitrim bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 4 S.W. of Portumna.

Creggs (1), mkt. vil. (W.) on the Suck, pa. of Kilbegnet (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballinamore. A small local trade is carried on, and four annual fairs are held.

Creggs (2), ha., pa. of Killonaghan (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 11 N.W. of Ballyvaghan. There is a ruined church.

Cregie, ha., pa. of Nevern (q.v.), N. Pembs., 2 N.E. of Newport.

Cregneish (= "Nest by the Chasms"), quiet and secluded mountain vil., 1 W. by S. of Port St. Mary, I. of M. In 1878 St. Peter's Church School was built. In the neighbouring slate cliffs, which rise 300 ft. above Stacka Bay, are the magnificent Chasms, twelve deep and narrow fissures produced by volcanic convulsions.

Cregrina, pa. on the Edw, S. Radnors., 6 N.E. of Builth; ac. 1,595. Much of the surface is very hilly. The church of St. David is a small and very plain building. Near it is Pennard's Mount, an artificial mound surrounded by a moat; it was apparently the site of a fort, but nothing is known of its origin.

Crehelp, pa., Lower Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N. of Donard; ac. 2,214. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, overlying slate, which is worked. There are two day schools.

Creich (1), pa. on the Kyle of Sutherland, S. Suths., Sc., 3½ N.N.W. of Ardgay; ac. 107,652. The surface is largely mountainous and well wooded; soil loam on the lowlands and moss on the upper areas. Quartzite, trap, and sandstone prevail, and clay and manganese occur. The pa. church dates from 1790, and there are Free churches and several schools. The pa. contains many lochs. The antiquities include a broch, monolith, stone circles, and a vitrified fort. *Rosehall Lodge* is a seat.

Creich (2), pl. with public school, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., about 30 W.S.W. of Oban. Here is a public school.

Creighton, ha., pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Uttoxeter (q.v.), E. Staffs.

Creinch. [CRAYINCH.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Creggan	Culloville (6)	67	8700
Creggs (1)	Donamon (5½)	104	141
Cregrina	Builth (6)	188	91
Crehelp	Dunlavin (5)	31	247
Creich (1)	Bonar Bridge (4)	648	2013
Cremorne	.....	.....	24162

Crellow, large vil., pa. of St. Stythians (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 4 S. of Redruth.

Cremartin, ha., pa. of Clontibret (q.v.), E. co. Monagh., Ir., near Anyalla.

Cremorne, bar., Mid co. Monaghan, Ir.; ac. 84,584. It contains 3 whole pas. and portions of 3 others. Castleblayney is the chief town.

Crendon, Long, pa. and vil., W. Bucks., 2 N.W. of Thame; ac. 3,461; soil partly clay and loam, overlying clay and sand. The river Thame divides the pa. from Oxon. The handsome cruciform church of St. Mary is mainly E. Eng., but partly Dec., and contains an elaborately-carved font of E. Perp. date; also a fine altar-tomb to Sir John Dormer (d. 1626) and his wife, and some 15th-cent. brasses. The ruins of the Augustinian abbey of Notley, erected and endowed in 1162 by Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, are situate beside the Thame. The "Staple Hall," so called because wool was formerly stored in it, is a timber-built house, dating probably from the 15th cent. The manufacture of needles, for which the vil. was once famous, is no longer carried on.

Creran, glen, sea-loch, stream, and pl., between Appin and the pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc. The stream rises at a height of 2,500 ft., flows 11½ W.S.W., and falls into the loch. It abounds in salmon and trout. The loch runs eight miles into the land, and makes a good natural harbour with an average depth of 15 fathoms. The place is becoming a favourite summer resort.

Creslow, pa., Mid Bucks., 4 S.E. of Winslow; ac. 887; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church was desecrated during the Civil War, and the nave is now used as a coach-house. C. Manor House, now a farmhouse, is a fine building of the time of Edward III., with later additions. It once belonged to the Templars.

Cressage, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Severn (which is here crossed by a bridge with the toll of 1d.), pa. of Cound (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,237. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. The name is said to be a corruption of Christ's Oak, and in the neighbourhood is an old oak called the Lady Oak, hollow, and having a younger tree inside it.

Cressbrook, vil., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Tideswell (q.v.), N. Derbys. There are large mills here. *C. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion surrounded by pleasure-grounds, is a seat.

Cresselly, ha., pa. of Jeffreyston (q.v.), S. Pembs., 7 N.E. of Pembroke. *C. House* is a seat.

Cressett. [UPTON CRESSETT.]

Cressing, pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 3 S.E. of Braintree; ac. 2,357; soil rich loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of All Saints is Perp., and has a piscina, a very curiously carved monument of 1607, and a brass of 1610. Two helmets are preserved here. In 1150 a preceptory of the Knights Templar was founded here, and was called Cressing Temple. This passed to the Knights Hospitaller, and then to the Crown.

Cressingham, Great, pa. and vil. on the Wissey,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crendon, Long	Thame (2)	48	1187
Creslow	Aylesbury (6)	43	12
Cressage, eccl. pa.	Cressage	164	247
Cressage, tp.	Cressage	164	281
Cressing	Bulford (1)	43	620
Cressingham, Great	Watton (4)	103	479

S.W. Norf., 4 N.W. of Watton; ac. 2,424; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael (restored 1864) is Gothic, and has some old brasses. Piscinæ are retained in the chancel and south-east aisle, and a holy-water stoup is in the porch. There is a screen of carved oak, and a canopy of the same over the font. The pa. has remains of an ancient priory farmhouse.

Cressingham, Little, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 3 W. of Watton; ac. 1,826; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Gothic with modern additions. The chancel contains a piscina in the north wall. The doorway and steps to the rood-loft are in a good state of preservation, and the oak seats are ornamented with carved poppy-heads. The south aisle has a monument to an Earl of Clermont. *Clermont Lodge* is a seat.

Cresswell (1), pa., W. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Stafford; ac. 828; soil and subsoil marl. There is no church; but the ruins of an old chapel still stand in the grounds of C. Hall. *C. Hall* is in a well-wooded park of 200 ac.

Cresswell (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Woodhorn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 N.E. of Morpeth; ac. 1,098. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. *C. Hall*, in a park overlooking the sea, has a peel of the date of King John, and originally a part of the manor house, and the property has been in the hands of the same family from that time.

Cresswell (3), vil., pa. of and ½ S. from Draycott-in-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs. Here is a Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary.

Cresswell (4), ha., pa. of Elmton (q.v.), E. Derbys., 9 N.E. of Chesterfield.

Cresswell Quay, vil. on Milford Haven, pa. of Jeffreyston (q.v.), S. Pembs., 8 N.E. of Pembroke.

Creswick, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cretingham, pa. and vil. on the Deben, N.E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Debenham; ac. 1,638; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is Gothic.

Crettyard, vil., pa. of Killabban (q.v.), S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 9 W. of Carlow.

Creuch, hill (1,446 ft.), pa. of Innerkip (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Greenock.

Creux du Vis (known also as the "Devil's Hole"), a ravine on the north coast of Jersey, Channel Isles, leading to a cave 1 S.W. of Ronez Point.

Creux Harbour, an inlet with a breakwater, on the east side of Sark, Channel Isles.

Creux Mahie, cave on the south coast of Guernsey, Channel Isles, 5 S.W. of St. Peter's Port. This is the largest cave in the island, and is about 50 ft. broad, 200 ft. long, and 50 ft. or 60 ft. high; the entrance is partially obstructed by large blocks of stone. A long stretch of picturesque coast scenery is obtained here.

Crevichon, one of the Channel Isles, just off the north coast of Jethou and 1 S.W. of Herm. The island is not inhabited.

Crewe (1), mun. bor., W. Chesh., 22 S.E. of Chester. C. is mainly in the pa. of Coppenhall (q.v.); but in 1892 the limits of the bor. were extended, so as to include parts of Wistaston and Wybunbury; ac. 403. It comprises three eccl. pas—Christchurch, St. Paul's, and St. Barnabas. The charter incorporating the to. was granted in 1877; the corporation consists of six aldermen and eighteen councillors, from whom the mayor is chosen. Christ Church (built by the L. & N.W. Railway Co. in 1845) is a brick structure in Norm. and Gothic styles. St. Paul's Church (1869) is in Gothic style. The church of St. Barnabas (1885) is a brick building in Perp. style. There is a Roman Catholic church (1890), dedicated to St. Mary; also Baptist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and various other places of worship. A cemetery, extending over 6 ac., was opened in 1871. The most important public building is the railway station, almost entirely rebuilt in 1867 and enlarged in 1878; it forms a junction on the L. & N.W. Railway, with branches diverging to Stockport and Manchester, Liverpool, N. Wales (through Chester), and S. Wales (through Shrewsbury): there is also a line from C. to Market Drayton on the G.W. Railway, and one to Stoke-on-Trent on the N. Staffordshire Railway. The Mechanics' Institution in Prince Albert Street (1847)—the building in which the Town Council assembles—contains a spacious hall, library, gymnasium, class-rooms, etc.;

CREWE HALL.
(From a Photograph by Broomfields, Crewe.)

instruction is given here in connection with the Victoria University, Manchester, the Science and Art Department, S. Kensington, and other examining bodies, and students are eligible for the Richard Moon scholarships (instituted in 1891 by Sir Richard Moon, chairman of the L. & N.W.R. Co., to encourage the study of engineering) and various other scholarships and exhibitions. The Lyceum Theatre in Heath Street (1887) is a plain brick building with accommodation for 1,250 spectators. The other buildings include the Municipal Buildings (1893) and the Cheese Hall in Earl Street, the Cattle Market in Gresty Road, and the public baths in Mill Street. There are five mixed schools, supported by the L. & N.W.R. Co., and several denominational schools. A cottage hospital is now (1894) in course of erection. The Victoria Park (1888), a public recreation-ground covering 40 ac., with a lake, was the gift of the L. & N.W.R. Co. As late as 1840 the dis. now occupied by C. (originally "Oak Farm") was open country, with a few farmhouses, one of which, bearing the date 1639, still stands. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cressingham, Little	Watton (4)	103	210
Cresswell (1)	Stafford (2)	133	56
Cresswell (2), ec. pa.	Widdrington (3½)	294	385
Cresswell (2), tp.	Widdrington (3½)	294	201
Cretingham	Framlingham (4½)	91	298
Crewe (1)	Crewe	158	32783

growth of the to. dates from 1843, when works for the repair of railway engines and carriages were established here by the L. & N.W.R. Co.; the buildings and yards now cover some 120 ac., and give occupation to about 7,000 men; forges and mills for the manufacture of rails were erected in 1855, and in 1864 works were opened for producing steel ingots by Bessemer's process. At the present time there are departments for the manufacture of all parts of an engine (excepting the copper plates and brass tubes), as well as of every kind of railway plant. The population of C. consists almost entirely of the artisans and officials in the Company's service.

Crewe (2), tp., pa. of Barthomley (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 1 E. of the to. of Crewe; ac. 2,033, water 69. [CREWE GREEN.]

Crewe (3), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Farndon (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Malpas; ac. 304 (including 12 water). *C. Hall*, the seat of Lord Crewe, stands in a richly-wooded park extending over 600 ac., and is approached by an avenue more than a mile in length. The original mansion was built by Inigo Jones for Sir Randulph Crewe, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of James I. On his death it passed through the female line to the family of Offley, who assumed the name of Crewe, and in their hands it has since remained. During the Civil War it was held alternately for the Parliament and the King, and underwent considerable injury. The greater part of it was burnt down in 1866; but it has been completely restored in conformity with the original design, and now presents one of the finest examples of the Jacobean or later Elizabethan style of architecture. The house is surrounded by beautiful grounds with an artificial lake of 80 ac.

Crewe Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Cheshire. It is situated in the south-east of the county, and returns one member.

Crewe Green, eccl. pa., pa. of Barthomley (q.v.), W. Chesh., of the same extent as the tp. of Crewe (2). The church of St. Michael (1858) is a Gothic building, designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

Crewkerne (= "Place of the Cross"), pa. and mkt. to. (S.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S. Somerset, 8 E. of Chard; ac. 5,331; soil sand, overlying rock. C. lies in a richly-wooded hollow encircled by hills. The Axe flows hence in a western, the Parret in a northern direction; and the streams issuing from the ridge running west to Chard, crowned by the road between the two tos., and called the "backbone of the two channels," supply one or other of these rivers. The name of the to. (*Cruærn* during the Anglo-Saxon period) was probably derived from a church mentioned in Domesday, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and given by William I. to the Abbey of Caen. Of this edifice there are now no traces; but from the manner in which the present building is constructed, antiquarians have inferred that a portion of the walls originally belonged to a church erected in the 13th cent. The existing cruciform church of St. Bartholomew is a rich and beautiful example of Late Perp.—the west front with its octagonal turrets and the windows in the north transept being especially noteworthy. Christ Church (1854) is in Perp. style. There are Unitarian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and other chapels. The Free Grammar School was founded by John de Combe, a native of C., in 1499; new buildings were erected in 1880. The inhabitants are mainly occupied in the manufacture of sail-cloth, webbing, girths, horsehair seating, and similar materials.

Crianlarich, ha. with public school, pa. of Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 28¾ N.W. of Callander. Regular communication with Ardlui is kept up by coach.

Cribarth, mountain (1,120 ft.) on the borders of Brecons. and Glamorgs., 9½ N.E. of Neath. It rises above the Tawe, and is formed of intrusive limestone.

Cribbs Causeway, ha., pa. of Henbury (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3 N. of Westbury-on-Trym. From here can be obtained a fine view of the Bristol Channel.

Crib-Goch, peak of Snowdon, on the Llanberis side, Mid Carnarvs., about 2 S. of Llanberis.

Crib Law, hill (1,389 ft.), pa. of Roberton (q.v.), S.E. Selks., Sc., 12 S.W. of Hawick.

Crib-y-Ddysgyl, peak of Snowdon, on the Llanberis side, Mid Carnarvs., about 2 S. of Llanberis, a narrow ridge known also as the "Toothed Disk." Near this peak a picturesque view is obtained of the Cwm Glas glen, the Glyders, the Mynydd Mawr, and a long stretch of country.

Cribyn, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel Ystrad (q.v.), S.E. Cardigs., 5 W. of Lampeter.

Criccieth, pa. and parl. bor., S. Carnarvs., 4½ S.W. of Tremadoc; ac. of pa. 1,678, of bor. 469. C. is a somewhat retired but thriving watering-place on the north side of Cardigan Bay. It includes an older and a newer portion; the former is a decayed vil., while the latter consists of lodging-houses beside the sea, and behind them villas covering the hill-sides to a height of about 150 ft. The air is exceptionally pure, and the scenery in the neighbourhood, whether along the coast or northwards towards Snowdon, is extremely picturesque. C. received municipal privileges from Edward I.—the Constable of the Castle being constituted mayor, and up to a recent period it was nominally governed by a mayor and bailiffs, but these had long ceased

CRICCIETH.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crewe (2)	Crewe (1)	158	448
Crewe (3)	Broxton (4)	179	40
Crewe Division	.....	.....	64434
Crewe Green	Crewe (1)	158	448

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crewkerne	Crewkerne	132	4946
Criccieth, pa.	Criccieth	265	1507
Criccieth, bor.	Criccieth	265	1410

to exercise any real power. The church of St. Catherine is a large building, and the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. *C. Castle* was restored or rebuilt by Edward I. It is situated on a precipitous rock at the extremity of a narrow neck of land running into the sea, from which it is separated by a double fosse and vallum. The entrance gateway is guarded by two round towers, and there are remains of an inner and outer court. C. is one of the four boroughs which unite with Carnarvon to send a member to Parliament.

Criccin, pl., pa. of and adjoining Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Crich, pa., tp., and vil., on the Cromford Canal, N. Derbys., 5 N. of Belper; ac. of pa. 5,860, of tp. 3,750; soil loam, overlying gritstone. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later, and contains some interesting monuments—among them being some to the family of Poles (one of whom was Falconer to Henry VII.)—a curious epitaph on a member of the Clay family, and a slab to the memory of Anthony Babington, who was executed in 1586 for a plot against Queen Elizabeth. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. In the vil. is a market cross with a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon. Limestone and gritstone quarries employ many of the inhabitants, and there is some manufacture of hosiery; while in the neighbourhood are lime-works and a lead-mine. On Crich Stand (950 ft.), a little north of the vil., is a round tower, 50 ft. high, erected in 1851 on the site of a former tower. In 1882 a landslip occurred, which carried away four houses and threatened the safety of the tower.

Crich Carr, pl., pa. of and 1 N.E. from the to. of Crich (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Crichie, hill (500 ft.), pa. of Kintore (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Inverurie. Bruce encamped here during the campaign in which he was victorious over the Comyns, 1308.

Crichope, burn, Mid Dumfs., Sc., partly flows through a romantic ravine where it forms a fine cascade called C. Linn. This ravine was long popularly supposed to be a haunt of the fairies. The "Elf's Kirk," a cell in the rocks, was turned into a quarry, and has now disappeared. This part of the burn's course was a hiding-place of the Covenanters, and here Scott located the retreat of Balfour of Burleigh in "Old Mortality."

Crichton (1), pa. and vil., E. Edins., Sc., 6 S.E. of Dalkeith; ac. 4,144; soil mostly deep and fertile, overlying basalt and limestone, the latter being worked. Coal occurs, but cannot be profitably mined. The pa. church is the chancel of the Dec. collegiate church of SS. Mary and Kentigern, founded 1449, but never completed. The fine interior has been disfigured by a gallery and an unsightly vault. There is a public school. C. Castle, now in ruins, was a stronghold of Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland during the minority of James II., and was visited by Queen Mary. It is described in Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion."

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crich, pa.	Whatstandwell B. ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	140	4447
Crich, tp.	W'well Bridge ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	140	3070
Crichton (1)	Tynehead (2)	381	946
Crick (1)	Kilsby and Crick	81	629

Crichton (2), pl. with public school, pa. of Sanquhar (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 16 N. of Dunscore.

Crick (1), pa. and vil. near Watling Street, upon the Union Canal (which passes through a tunnel 1 mile long, and has a wharf by the vil.), W. Northants, 7 N. of Daventry; ac. 3,930; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has sedilia, piscinæ, and several brasses. Archbishop Laud was rector of C.

Crick (2), ha., pa. of Caerwent (q.v.), S.E. Mon., 4 S.W. of Chepstow.

Crickadarn, pa. on the Wye, E. Brecons., $8\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Brecknock; ac. 4,331; soil moderately fertile, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities.

Crickenly, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cricket Malherbie, pa. and vil. near the Chard Canal, S. Somerset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Chard; ac. 427; soil flint and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1855) is in E. Eng. style. The chancel contains an altar-tomb and a brass tablet, and in the transept are two handsome marble tablets. *Cricket Court* is a seat.

Cricket St. Thomas, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 875; soil stony, overlying chalk and sandstone. The church of St. Thomas is Perp., and contains numerous marble monuments and tablets to the families of Bridport and Nelson. *Cricket St. Thomas*, standing in a well-wooded park of 800 ac., is a seat.

Crickett, tp., pa. of and $2\frac{1}{4}$ W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), W. Salop.

Crickham, ha., pa. of and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Wedmore (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Crickheath, tp., pa. of and 4 S. from Oswestry, W. Salop. Copper ore is found here, but not in great quantity.

Crickhowell, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., S.E. Brecons., on the Mon. border, 14 S.E. of Brecknock; ac. 1,941; soil sandy, mostly overlying gravel. C. is beautifully situated in the valley of the Usk, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of thirteen arches, connecting this pa. with that of Llangattock. The cruciform church of St. Edmund (restored 1864–88) belongs to the period of transition from E. Eng. to Dec.; the tower retains its shingled spire, but the appearance of the building has been much altered by the addition of two modern aisles; in recesses in the chancel, which was restored 1883, there are two mutilated effigies, one of which—a cross-legged knight in armour—is supposed to represent Sir Grimbald de Pauncefote, and the other his lady. The present town hall, in Beaufort Street, has taken the place of an older one in the High Street. C. Castle, on the east side of the to., is said to have been originally built during the Norm. period with the object of checking the incursions of the Welsh; the ivy-mantled fragments of a single tower are all that now remains. In the reign of Edward IV. it was granted to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crickadarn	Erwood (2)	184	332
Cricket Malherbie	Chard (4)	143	46
Cricket St. Thomas	Chard (3)	143	90
Crickhowell	Abergavenny (6)	166	1246

and through his daughter, who married Sir Charles Somerset, subsequently Earl of Worcester, it passed into the hands of its present owner, the Duke of Beaufort. About 1½ N.N.E. is Crug Hywel, known locally as the "Table Mountain"—the hill from which the to. takes its name—with a British encampment resembling a triangle in shape and about 1,200 ft. in circuit. The principal seats are *Glan Usk Park*, *Gwern Vale*, and *Porthmawr*, on the site of an ancient residence of the Herberts, the approach to which leads through a fine Perp. gateway. The Usk at C. abounds in salmon and trout. The flannel manufacture has been discontinued. There is a paper mill near the town.

Cricklade (="Rocky Ford"), mkt. to. (S.), head of U. and petty sess. div., N. Wilts., 7 S.E. of Cirencester. C. is pleasantly situated in the plain watered by the Upper Thames, near the Gloucs. border. The Thames and Severn Canal passes by on the north, and on the west is the N. Wilts. Canal, running from the Thames and Severn Canal to the Wilts. and Berks. Canal at Swindon. The to. comprises two pas.—C. St. Sampson and C. St. Mary. The church of St. Sampson, a handsome cruciform building (restored 1864), is mainly Perp., but has an E. Eng. window with plate tracery at the west end of the nave, and a Dec. window beside it in the north aisle; there is a fine embattled central tower with pinnacles, ornamented on the inside with coats-of-arms and quaint designs; externally, a catherine-wheel projects on its north side. In the churchyard there is a cross with canopied niches, which formerly stood in the High Street. The church of St. Mary is a small but ancient building of various periods—the tower being E. Eng. and the aisles Late Perp., whilst between the nave and the chancel there is a Norm. arch with the chevron moulding. A well-preserved sculptured cross stands in the churchyard. C. has Baptist, Congregational, and other chapels. The picturesque schoolhouse (1652), used for many years as a workhouse, has been restored to its original purpose. There are several charities. The town hall dates from 1861. C. was situated on the Roman road from *Corinium* (Cirencester) to *Spinæ* (Spene near Newbury), and was a place of importance in Anglo-Saxon times. The to. was plundered by Æthelwald in 905 whilst ravaging the territory of Edward the Elder, and again by Canute in 1016. Prior to 1782 C. returned two members to Parliament.

Cricklade Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Wilts. It returns one member.

Cricklade St. Mary. [CRICKLADE.]

Cricklade St. Sampson. [CRICKLADE.]

Cricklas, ha., pa. of Abergwilly (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 1½ W. of Carmarthen.

Cricklewood, ha., pas. of Hampstead, Hendon, and Willesden (q.v.), Middx., 1¾ N.W. of Hendon. C. is rapidly becoming a sub. of London.

Crickstown, pa., Ratoath bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 N.E. of Drumree; ac. 1,431; soil tolerably fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. There are the ruins of an old castle and of a mansion of the Barnewalls.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cricklade Division	.....	.....	59414
Cricklade St. Mary	Cricklade	86	427
C'cklade St. Sampson	Cricklade	86	1249
Crickstown	Drumree (5)	19	80

Criddon, tp., pa. of and ¾ N. from Chetton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Cridling Stubbs, tp., pas. of Darrington and Womersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,355.

Criech, pa. on the Firth of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Cupar Fife; ac. 2,341. The surface, although hilly, is nowhere of great height; soil various, generally overlying eruptive rocks. Whinstone and sandstone are quarried. The pa. church (1832) is in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and a public school. In the pa. is a hill fort, a ruined church, and some remains of C. Castle and Parbroath Castle. Eminent natives were the Rev. Alexander Henderson (1583–1646), the Covenanter, and John Sage (1652–1711), the non-juring Archbishop of Glasgow.

Crieff, pa. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Earn (here spanned by a bridge), S. Perths., Sc., 18 W. of Perth; ac. 20,385. The surface is partly mountainous, partly low-lying, the soil of the former being mostly waste and peat, of the latter a fat and fertile earth. The rocks are chiefly sandstone and clay-slate. The fine climate makes C. a popular invalid and pleasure resort, a hydropathic establishment providing accommodation for a large number of visitors. The pa. church (1881) is in Gothic style, and there are Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and Baptist, Independent, and Roman Catholic chapels. C. has a

Lady Mary's Walk, Crieff.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

Town Hall and a good public library. The to., well protected from the north and east winds, slopes towards the river, and is principally built in terraces, one rising above another; in the neighbourhood are charming walks alongside the river and through woodland scenery. C. received its first charter in 1218, and was a seat of the criminal courts of the Earls of Strathearn till 1748, when heritable jurisdictions were abolished. "The kind gallows of C." was used principally for the execution of Highland reavers, and its remains are preserved in the Town Hall. There are two ancient crosses, one Runic, and said to date from the 8th cent. The site of the inn in which the Young Chevalier held a stormy council (1746) is now occupied by a bank and a hotel.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cridling Stubbs	Knottingley (2)	171	210
Criech	Newburgh (6)	434	325
Crieff, pa.	Crieff	443	5303
Crieff, to.	Crieff	443	4902

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Criffel, granitic hill range (1,800 ft.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2½ S.W. of New Abbey, overlooking the Solway Firth. It has been sung by Drayton and Wordsworth, and was the subject of a prophecy by Thomas of Ercildoune to the effect that in coming troubles safety would only be found between these hills and the sea.

Criftins-by-Ellesmere, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop, 2½ N.W. of Ellesmere. The church of St. Matthew is in Dec. style. *Dudleston Hall*, in good grounds, is a seat.

Criggion, tp. on the Severn, pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 9 N.E. of Welshpool; ac. 2,422. Many antiquaries look upon this spot as the scene of the final defeat of Caractacus. On a hill immediately overlooking the houses is a pillar erected as a memorial of Admiral Rodney and his naval victories.

Crigglestone, tp. and vil. on the Aire, pa. of Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.W. of Wakefield; ac. 3,130. There are two breweries, a malt-kiln, a tannery, some collieries, and a large paper-mill.

Crilly, pl., pa. of Aghaloo (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 S.E. of Aughnacloy. *C. House* is a seat.

Crimble Passage, strait between Devonport, S. Dev., and Mount Edgcumbe, E. Cornw.

Crimchard, ti. within the bor. of Chard (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Crimond, pa. and ha. on the coast, E. Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Peterhead; ac. 5,891; soil loam and sand, overlying clay; the rocks include granite, trap, and limestone, the latter at one time worked. There are indications of iron ore. The pa. church dates from 1812, and there is a public school. There are some traces of a castle, a church, a chapel, and a well-preserved stone circle. *Rattray House* is a seat.

Crimonmogate, estate, pa. of Lonmay (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. The house, in classic style, stands in fine grounds.

Crimplesham, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 3 E. of Downham; ac. 1,620; soil mostly strong clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Virgin Mary is Dec. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Crimscott, ha., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S. Warws., 5½ S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Crinan (1), or **Port Crinan,** vil. at the head of the C. Canal, pa. of Kilmartin (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Lochgilphead. This is a wharf and a slip, and here the Greenock and Oban steamers call regularly.

Crinan (2), sea-loch, pa. of Kilmartin (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Lochgilphead. There is a lighthouse on the shore at C. The scenery along the shores and among the islands is picturesque.

Crinan Canal, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, cutting through the neck of the peninsula of Kintyre, W. Args., Sc. It is 9 miles long, has 15 locks, and may be navigated by vessels of 200 tons burden, the average depth of water being 10 ft. It was begun in 1793, and opened for traffic in 1801, the total cost amounting to £141,810. Most of the cutting was through hard schists, which delayed the work and made it more expensive. Since 1818 the canal has been managed by the commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. The waterway is now seldom used, except by fishing-boats and smaller trading-ships and steamers, and the dues collected barely pay for management and ordinary up-keep, so that when, in 1859, the reservoirs, from which the water-supply comes, suddenly burst and wrecked part of the works, the Government had to supply funds to make good the damage.

Crindle, vil., pa. of Tamlaght Finlagan (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 3 N. of Limavady.

Cringleford, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 3 S.W. of Norwich; ac. 980; soil light sandy, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter is Perp. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the vil. was totally destroyed by fire, and in 1581 an Act of Parliament was passed for its rebuilding.

Cringles, ha., pa. of Silsden (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Skipton.

Cringletie, estate on the Eddlestone, pa. of Eddlestone (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Peebles. It belongs to a branch of the family of Murray, one of whom, James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie (1760–1836), was an eminent judge. *C. House* stands amid woods.

Crinkill, mkt. vil. (T. & S.), pa. of Birr (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 3 S. of Parsonstown. A small local trade, principally in farm produce, is carried on.

Crinow, pa., E. Pembs., 1½ E. of Narberth; ac. 352; soil of medium quality, subsoil various. The church is dedicated to St. David.

Cripton, ha., pa. of and about 1 S. from Winterborne Came (q.v.), S. Dorset.

Critchel, Long, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 6 W.S.W. of Cranborne; ac. 1,869; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1852) is Dec., and contains an ancient brass.

Critchel Moore, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 6 S.W. of Cranborne; ac. 1,737; soil medium loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1850) is in Italian style, and contains some ancient tombs and a brass removed from the old church. *Critchel House*, with an ornamental lake of 50 acres in the grounds, is a seat.

Crixea. [CREEKSEA.]

Croagh, pa. and vil., Lower Connello bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 3 E. of Rathkeale; ac. 7,220; soil rich and fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. Lead has been found in small quantities. The pa. church, once collegiate, is now decayed, and has recently been closed, owing to there being no congregation. The vil. has remains of an abbey and of two ancient castles, said to have been built by the Desmonds.

Croaghan. [CROGHAN.]

Croaghanmoira, mountain (2,175 ft.), South Ballinacor bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Rathdrum.

Croaghaun, mountain (2,192 ft.), Achill island,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
C'ftins-by-Ellesmere	Ellesmere (½)	182	742
Criggion	Buttington (4)	179	157
Crigglestone	Crigglestone	179	2862
Crimond	Lonmay (2½)	570	825
Crimplesham	Downham (2½)	86	277
Crindle	Limavady (3)	189	124
Cringleford	Norwich (2½)	114	229
Crinkill	Parsonstown (1)	89	1263
Crinow	Whitland (2)	247	58
Critchel, Long	Wimborne (7)	109	156
Critchel Moore	Wimborne (7)	109	407
Croagh	Rathkeale (3)	147	843

Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 30 W.N.W. of Newport. It rises abruptly on the coast, and forms a prominent and well-known landmark.

Croaghmoyle, hill (1,412 ft.) between Lough Conn and Lough Beltra, Carra bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.N.W. of Castlebar.

Croaghnageer, hill (1,793 ft.), S. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.E. of Lough Eask.

Croaghnakeela, island, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 27 S.W. of Oughterard. It has an area of 141 ac., and is separated from Connemara by a channel 2½ miles wide.

Croaghpatrick, mountain (2,510 ft.), Morisk bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.W. of Westport. It rises above Clew Bay, presenting a picturesque appearance, and is the traditionary scene of the commencement of the missionary labours of St. Patrick. On this account it is frequently climbed by large bodies of pilgrims, who visit the various holy places and relics on its summit, where there is a lake, in which a couple of sacred trout are kept.

Croaghross, pl., pa. of Clondavaddog (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 10 N. of Millford.

Croal, river, rises near Blackrod, S. Lancs., flows 11 S.E., and falls into the Irwell near Bolton.

Crocken Hill, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Eynesford, St. Mary Cray, and Sutton-at-Hone (q.v.), W. Kent, 6 S.E. of Bromley. The church of All Souls is in E. Eng. style.

Crocker End, pl., pa. of and ½ E. from Nettlebed (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Crocker Hill (1), ha., partly in the pa. of and about 2 N. from Fareham (q.v.), and partly in the pa. of Wickham, S. Hants. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

Crocker Hill (2), ha., pa. of Boxgrove (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 N.E. of Chichester.

Crockern Tor, rocky height on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 7½ N.E. of Tavistock. From 1305 to 1749 it was the meeting-place of the "Stannary Parliament," an assembly of delegates from towns in the neighbourhood, which decided all matters relating to the mining industries of the co. Roughly-hewn steps, supposed to have led to the Warden's seat, are visible on the face of the rock; this seat is still preserved at Brownberry Farm, on the road from Prince Town to Dartmeet, but the other seats and tables of granite used during the deliberations have been demolished.

Crockernwell, vil. on the Teign, partly in the pa. of Cheriton Bishop (q.v.), from which it is about 2 S.W., and partly in the pa. of Drewsteignton (q.v.), S.W. Devon. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

Crockers Ash, ha., pa. of and ¼ E. from Ganarew (q.v.), S. Herefords.

Crockerton, chap. and vil., pa. of Longbridge Deverill (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Warminster. The chapel of the Holy Trinity (built 1843) is in the Greek style.

Crocketford, vil. with public school, pas. of Urr and Kirkpatrick Durham (q.v.), N.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 9 W.S.W. of Dumfries. It was founded 1787 by a religious sect known as the Buchanites. *C. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crocken Hill	Swanley Junction (1)	18	1785
Crocketstown	Ballina (2)	168	111
Crockham Hill	Edenbridge (2½)	26	532
Croft (1)	Wainfleet (2)	127	635

Crocketstown, vil., pa. of Kilmoremoy (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 2 W. of Ballina.

Crockglass, hill (1,295 ft.), East Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 10 S.W. of Moville.

Crockham Hill, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Westerham (q.v.), W. Kent, 2 N. of Edenbridge. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style, and has a reredos ornamented with mosaics.

Crockhurst Street, ha., pa. of Capel (q.v.), W. Kent, 2½ miles from Tonbridge.

Crock Street, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Ilminster (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Croe. [Crowe.]

Croes and Berwyn, ha., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., 2¼ S.E. of Tregaron.

Croesgoch, pl., pa. of Llanrian (q.v.), N.W. Pembs., 6 N.E. of St. David's.

Croesllwybir, ha., pa. of and near Llanidloes (q.v.), S. Montgoms.

Croeslon, ha., pa. of Llandwrog (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 4 N.E. of Carnarvon. There are extensive slate-quarries in the neighbourhood.

Croesyceiliog, vil., pa. of Llanfrechfa (q.v.), S. Mon., 3 S.E. of Pontypool.

Croford, ha., pa. of and 1¾ S.E. from Wiveliscombe (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Croft (1), pa. and vil. on the Steeping, S. Lincs., 2 N.E. of Wainfleet; ac. 5,473 (water 680); soil rich loam and silt, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (partially restored 1881) is of the Dec. and Late Perp. periods. On the north wall of the chancel are two alabaster monuments, one of the 16th and the other of the 17th cent.; whilst on the south side of the chancel-arch is a 16th-cent. monument to the father of Dr. Nicholas Bond. The chancel and nave are separated by a Perp. screen, and similar screens enclose the five bays of the nave, forming them into chapels, in one of which is a piscina. The pavement of the south chantry chapel retains a curious brass dated 1310, with the demi-effigy of a knight, and fragments of a border legend in Norm. French. The brass eagle-lectern is apparently of 15th-cent. workmanship; the canopied Jacobean pulpit bears the date 1615, and the south door that of 1633. There are several charities, as well as two cottages, left in 1585, for two poor families.

Croft (2), pa. and tp. on the Lugg, N. Herefords., 5 N.W. of Leominster; ac. of pa. 1,564, of tp. 1,057; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is of various periods, and has a piscina, some brasses, and memorials of the Croft family—among them a 15th-cent. altar-tomb with figures of a knight and lady. *C. Castle*, in a park of 250 ac., noted for its oaks and beeches, and containing an elliptical camp with double ditch and rampart commanding views over thirteen counties, was the seat of the Croft family. The church adjoins the castle. Thomas Johnes, translator of Froissart's "Chronicles," once held the estate.

Croft (3), pa., tp., and vil., on the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Darlington; ac. of pa. 7,379, of tp. 4,745; soil and subsoil clay. A portion of the vil. is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Croft (2), pa.	Berrington & Eye (3)	159	77
Croft (2), tp.	Berrington & Eye (3)	159	27
Croft (3), pa.	Croft	229	763
Croft (3), tp.	Croft	229	459

on the Durham side of the Tees, which is here spanned by a fine bridge. The church of St. Peter (restored 1878) is an ancient structure, and contains a piscina, sedile, and some tombs. C. is a spa, and has a pump-room and several bathrooms; the water resembles the Harrogate water in medicinal properties and smell, and is considered highly beneficial in skin diseases. *Clervaux Castle* (a mansion in Norm. style, with six square towers) and *Halnaby Hall* (an ancient brick mansion with well-timbered grounds) are seats.

Croft (4), pa. on the Soar, S. Leics., 8 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,010; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and E. Eng. There is a large syenite quarry, and the vil. stands upon syenite. Bricks and concrete are manufactured.

Croft (5), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Morville (q.v.), S. Salop.

Croft (6), ha., pa. of Southworth and Croft (q.v.), S. Lancs., 5 N. of Warrington.

Crofthead (1), vil., practically forming part of Fauldhouse and Greenburn, pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Bathgate. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring mines and mineral works. [FAULDHOUSE, GREENBURN (2).]

Crofthead (2), vil., pa. of and near Neilston (q.v.), S. Renfs., Sc. [LEVERNBANK.]

Crofthole. [CRAFTHOLE.]

Croftinloan, estate on the Tay, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Pitlochry. *C. House* is a seat.

Croftmartaig, ha., pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., adjoining Acharn.

Croftness, ha., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., about 6 S.E. of Ballindalloch.

Crofton (1), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Wakefield; ac. 1,520; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1875) is Late Eng., and contains a piscina and some family monuments. In the churchyard is an ancient stone coffin. *C. Grange*, *C. Hall*, and *C. Old Hall* are seats.

Crofton (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Titchfield (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of the Holy Rood is in the Trans. E. Eng. style, and was erected in 1878 near the ancient church, now used only as a mortuary chapel. There is a coastguard station.

Crofton (3), ha., pa. of Swarby (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4 S. of Sleaford.

Crofton (4), ti., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Great Bedwin (q.v.), E. Wilts. The Kennett and Avon Canal Company have a pumping-station here.

Crofton (5), ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Orpington (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

Crofton (6), tp., pa. of Thursby (q.v.), N. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Wigton. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Croftouterly, vil., pa. of Leslie (q.v.), of which to. it now forms part, W. Fifes., Sc.

Crofts, ancient camp, pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., about 4 N.W. of Castle Douglas.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Croft (4)	Croft	101	661
Crofthead (2)	Neilston (1)	405	464
Crofton (1)	Crofton	179	824
Crofton (2)	Fareham (3)	76	1252
Croftouterly	Leslie (½)	425	247

Crogan, pl. with public school, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc.

Crogdean. [CROOKDEAN.]

Crogen, tp. on the Dee, pa. of Llandderfel (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 5½ E. of Bala. It is situated in a favourite hunting country.

Crogen-Iddon, tp., pa. of and about 4 S.E. from Llangollen (q.v.), S. Denbighs.

Crogen-with-Ladies, to., pa. of and about 4 S.E. from Llangollen (q.v.), S. Denbighs.

Croggennant and Morfa, tp., pa. of Llangelynin (q.v.), S.W. Merions., 4 N. of Towyn.

Croghan (1), pa. on the Grand Canal, Lower Philipstown bar., N. K. Co., Ir., 9 N.E. of Tullamore; ac. 5,794; soil boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. C. Hill (769 ft.), the whole of which is under cultivation to the top, is the only eminence in the pa., and forms a conspicuous object in the landscape; at its foot are the ruins of an ancient church, and near its summit some prehistoric monuments.

Croghan (2), vil., pa. of Killummod (q.v.), N. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 S.E. of Boyle. It is a seat of petty sessions and the site of two annual fairs.

Croghan Kinsella, mountain (1,987 ft.), Arklow bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., 4 W. of Arklow. It is composed of clay-slate, with numerous quartz veins containing gold, silver, antimony, tin, manganese, iron, copper, and lead. Gold was discovered and secretly worked in 1775, and in 1796 the secret became known, and in two months the peasantry, it is said, sold £10,000 worth of the metal. The works were then taken over by the Government, but the machinery was destroyed during the Rebellion and the works abandoned. The place was then known as the Wicklow Gold Mines.

Croglin, pa. on Croglin Water, E. Cumb., 11 N.E. of Penrith; ac. 7,112. The surface is hilly and, in some places, mountainous—the highest point being Croglin Fell. Limestone and freestone are quarried. The church of St. John the Baptist is a small plain building. Hunter's School (1724) takes its name from a former rector, from whom it received a small endowment.

Croglin Water, river, E. Cumb., rises on Black Fell in the Pennine Mountains, flows 12 N.W. and then S.W., passes down a wild and romantic gorge, and joins the Eden about ½ mile below Nunnery and 2 miles above Kirkoswald.

Crogo, ha., pa. of Balmaclellan (q.v.), N.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1 N.W. of Corsock.

Croham, ha., pa. of Croydon (q.v.), E. Surrey, 1 S. of Croydon railway station.

Crohane, pa., Slieveardagh bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 3 E. of Killenaule; ac. 5,434; soil various, much of it being excellent, and some very poor and sterile, overlying carboniferous limestone and Coal Measure rocks.

Croick (1), *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10 W. of Ardgay. The church dates from 1827, and there is a public school.

Croick (2), pl. on the Thurso, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., 5 S.W. of Westerdale. In the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Croghan (1)	Edenderry (7)	39	462
Croglin	Lazonby (9)	292	244
Crohane	Thurles (14)	87	663
Croick (1)	Bonar Bridge (10)	648	192

neighbourhood is the old burial-ground—in which interments still take place—and the site of an old chapel.

Crokach (1), loch, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 3 N. of Lochinver. It lies at a height of 380 ft., is nearly 1½ miles long by 3 furlongs broad, and is studded with islands.

Crokach (2), loch, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Forsinard. It lies at a height of 950 ft., is 5½ furlongs long by 4 furlongs wide, and contains a couple of islands.

Crolly, pl., pa. of Tullaghobegly (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 15 S.W. of Dunfanaghy.

Crom (1), ha., pa. of St. Asaph (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 3 N. of Denbigh.

Crom (2), loch, pas. of Fodderty and Kincardine (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Loch Glass. It is situated at a height of 1,720 ft., is nearly 1 mile long by about ½ mile broad, and communicates with the Carron.

Cromal. [CROMWELL'S MOUNT.]

Cromar, dis. on the Dee, S. Abers., Sc., about 3 S.W. of Aboyne. It comprises 3 whole pas. and a portion of another.

Cromarty, pa., parl. and burgh of barony, mkt. to. (T.) (now much decayed), and seaport, formerly the co. to. of Cromartyshire, on the C. Firth, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 19½ N.E. of Inverness; ac. 8,017. The surface is irregular, and the soils are loam, clay, and peat, much of the latter being now reclaimed. The farms are fine rich holdings, and a considerable area of land is under plantations. The rocks are granite, hornblende, schist, and sandstone. The cliffs are pierced by numerous caves. The pa. church dates from the 16th cent.,

HUGH MILLER'S BIRTHPLACE, CROMARTY.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

and is a plain structure; and there are Established Gaelic and Free churches, a town hall, Masonic Hall, a drill hall, and a harbour, the latter enclosed by two piers, which afford accommodation for the boats engaged in the herring and white fisheries, the staple of the place. C. has some reputation as a watering-place. A lighthouse shows a fixed light, visible for 13 miles. C. was formerly a royal burgh; by the Reform Bill of 1833 it was included in the group of Northern Burghs, and unites with them to return a member to Parliament. *C. House* occupies the site of an ancient stronghold of the Urquharts, destroyed 1772. Near it is a column surmounted by a life-size statue of Hugh Miller (1802–56), who was a native. There are public schools.

Cromarty Bay, expansion of the Cromarty Firth, near its mouth, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It is 4½ miles wide by 1¼ miles broad, and is an excellent harbour.

Cromarty Firth, arm of the German Ocean, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 12 S. of Tain. It penetrates inland for 18 miles, and varies from 3 to 5 miles in width. The entrance is 1½ miles wide, and within there is accommodation for the navies of Europe and complete shelter. In natural advantages it is surpassed by no harbour in the kingdom. The scenery along the shores has a quiet beauty, except near the entrance, where high cliffs give the appearance of grandeur to that part of the coast. The North and South Sutors are two hills, one on each side of the entrance, so called from a fancied resemblance to a couple of shoemakers bending over their work.

Cromartyshire, former co., now forming part of the united co. of Ross and Crom., Sc. It lay partly on the Cromarty Firth, but was largely composed of scattered and small detached parts distributed throughout Ross. This curious disjunction arose from the divided nature of the Cromarty estates, with which the co. was at one time co-terminous; these estates, being acquired at different times and in various ways, were never consolidated. The title of Earl of Cromartie was first bestowed upon Sir George Mackenzie, Viscount Tarbet (1630–1714), but both estates and title were forfeited on account of the strong Jacobite leanings of the family. The title was, however, restored in the person of Anna Duchess of Sutherland (d. 1888), who became Countess of Cromartie in her own right, with remainder to her second son. He died in 1893, and the title was bestowed on his eldest daughter.

Crombie (1), vil. and ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Torryburn (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 S.W. of Dunfermline.

Crombie (2), burn, W. Forfs., Sc., rises 2 N. of Kingoldrum, and after a short but sinuous course falls into the Melgum.

Crombie (3), burn, E. Banffs., Sc., has its source at a height of 2,400 ft., flows 7½ N.N.W., and falls into the Livet near Tombae.

Crombie (4), burn, N.E. Banffs., Sc., flows 3 S., and falls into the Deveron at the manse of Marnoch. On its banks are the ruins of an old castle.

Crombie Point, promontory, ha., and harbour, on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Torryburn (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 1⅛ N.W. of Charlestown. The steamers between Granton and Stirling call here.

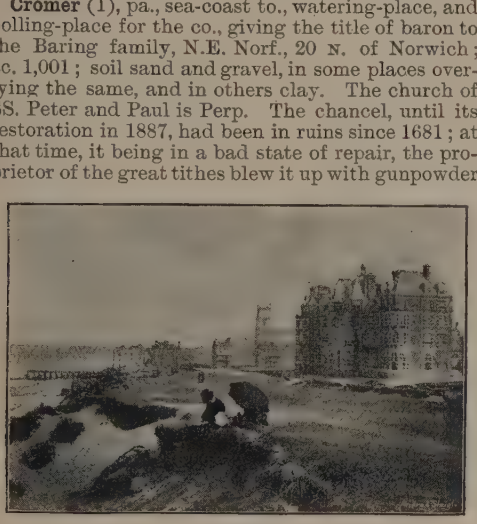
Crom Castle, seat of the Earl of Erne, on Lough Erne, 4 W. by S. of Newtown Butler, co. Ferm., Ir. The mansion is a castellated building surrounded by beautifully-wooded grounds containing a yew-tree which is said to be the largest in Ireland. Within the grounds are also the ruins of the old castle, which was besieged by the troops of James II. in 1689.

Cromdale, pa. on the Spey (here spanned by a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cromarty, pa.	Invergordon (7)	621	2007
Cromarty, burgh	Invergordon (7)	621	1308
Cromarty, to.	Invergordon (7)	621	1338
Cromdale	Cromdale	547	3026

wire suspension bridge), Strathspey, S. Elgs., Sc., 21 S.W. of Craigellachie; ac. 70,120; soil near the Spey fertile, but elsewhere thin and powdery. Granite prevails, but limestone occurs and has been largely worked. The pa. church dates from 1809, and there are several schools. Here the battle of the Haughs of C., commemorated in a ballad of that name, was fought in 1690, the Highlanders, who were in arms for James II., being surprised and completely defeated by Livingstone's dragoons. Muckerach Castle and Castle Grant are in ruins.

Cromer (1), pa., sea-coast to., watering-place, and polling-place for the co., giving the title of baron to the Baring family, N.E. Norf., 20 N. of Norwich; ac. 1,001; soil sand and gravel, in some places overlying the same, and in others clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. The chancel, until its restoration in 1887, had been in ruins since 1681; at that time, it being in a bad state of repair, the proprietor of the great tithes blew it up with gunpowder



CROMER.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

to save himself the expense of restoring it. There were formerly two chapels on the north and one on the south side. There is some fine sculptured work around the western entrance. The font is a facsimile of the beautiful one in Yaxham church. West of the to. is the cemetery, opened in 1860. The to. has a Free School, founded by Sir Bartholomew Read, a native of C., and Lord Mayor of London in 1502. He endowed it with £10; but in 1821 the school was rebuilt by the Goldsmiths' Company, who are the trustees. It will now accommodate over 100 children. There is a lifeboat in the to., which, together with the boathouse and slipway, was presented by a private donor in 1868. The Whit Monday pleasure fair is now almost extinct. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing for lobsters, crabs, cod, herrings, and whiting; but of late years the visitors have been the main source of income. C. is becoming every year more fashionable as a summer watering-place, chiefly on account of its bracing air and fine beach of firm level sands, some miles in extent. The bathing accommodation is fairly good. C. has a Golf Club, and there are excellent golf links. The to. is pleasantly situated on the cliffs, and is sheltered on three sides by an amphitheatre of partly-wooded hills. It is well supplied with good water, and has an excellent sewerage system. It has several comfortable hotels, numerous lodging-houses, a cottage hospital, and a fire brigade. It was at one time a chartered to., but it has long since lost that privilege. During the reign of Henry VI. the sea swallowed up the to. of Shipden, in which pa. Cromer was at that time included. It is said that at neap-tide large masses of masonry (the remains of the old to.) can be seen under water at some distance from the shore. In 1825 and 1832 the sea made further incursions, and washed away large portions of the cliff; and in 1845 the old jetty was swept away and other serious damage done. Since then a sea-wall along the front, and extending east and west of the to., has been erected, together with breakwaters, a jetty, and an esplanade. So dangerous is this coast from its shoals and sands that five lights are maintained between Cromer and Yarmouth. *Cliff House*, *Colne House*, *C. Hall*, and *New Haven Court* are seats.

Cromer (2), ha., pa. of Ardeley (q.v.), N.E. Herts., 5 N.E. of Stevenage.

Cromford, eccl. pa., tp., and mkt. to. (S.), pas. of Wirksworth and Middleton (q.v.), W. Derbys., 2 N. of Wirksworth; ac. 1,324. The chapel of St. Mary is in Gothic style. There are some endowed almshouses. The first cotton factory in England was founded here in 1751 by Sir Richard Arkwright, and having bought the manor in 1759 he built large mills. There is a large manufacture of thread. *Willersley* is a seat.

Cromford Canal, Mid Derbys., was made 1789–93; starting from Cromford, it crosses the Derwent and Amber by aqueducts, passes Butterley by a tunnel, and joins the Erewash Canal at Langley Mill. It is 18 miles long, rises 80 ft., and is much used for carrying coal, limestone, and minerals.

Cromhall, pa. on the edge of the Bristol coalfield, W. Gloucs., 3½ E. of Thornbury; ac. 2,594; soil various, overlying rock in most places. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Perp. *Heath End House* is a seat, and much of Tortworth Court Park, in which a Roman villa was discovered, is in the pa.

Cromhall Lygon, ti., pa. of Cromhall (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Wickwar.

Cromlix, bar., pa. of and 4 N. from Dunblane (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. There are mineral wells here. *C. Cottage* is a seat.

Cromore, ha. on Loch Erisort, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 45 N.W. of Poolewe. Off it, in the loch, there is excellent anchorage for large ships, and in C. Basin, a natural harbour, for small vessels. Fish-curing is carried on.

Crompton, tp., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2½ N. from the town, but within the parl. bor. of Oldham; ac. 2,864. There are large cotton-mills and collieries.

Crompton, East, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 2½ N. of Oldham. The church of St. James, built 1847, is in E. Eng. style.

Crompton, High, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Prest-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cromer (1)	Cromer	138	2197
Cromford	Cromford	143	1052
Cromhall	Wickwar (1½)	205	606

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crompton	Shaw (½)	192	12901
Crompton, East	Shaw (½)	192	6562
Crompton, High	Shaw (½)	192	1873

wich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 N. of Oldham. The church of St. Mary, built 1872, is in E. Eng. style.

Cromwell, pa. and vil. on the Trent, E. Notts., 5½ N. of Newark; ac. 1,170; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a piscina, and an iron chancel-screen, the work of the village blacksmith. *C. Manor*, whence the Cromwell family—of which Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer of Henry VI., was the last member—derived their name, was on the site of the present rectory.

Cromwell Bottom, ha. near the Calder, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Southowram (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cromwell Park, vil. on the Almond, pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Almondbank. There are bleachfields.

Cromwell Point, promontory, Valentia island, Iveragh bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir. Here is a lighthouse with fixed light, visible 12 miles.

Cromwell's Fort, names of remains or sites of fortifications founded by Cromwell at Inverness, Leith, and Ayr.

Cromwell's Island, in the Shannon, pa. of Meelick (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Eyrecourt.

Cromwell's Mount (1), or **Cromal,** eminence on a ridge of hills behind Campbelltown, pa. of Ardersier (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Fort George. It has an elevation of about 20 ft. above the level of the hill ridge, and is crowned by the remains of a Caledonian fort (the ramparts of which are still about 5 ft. high) 360 ft. in circumference. The view from here is wide and striking.

Cromwell's Mount (2), eminence in the grounds of Broxmouth, pa. of and near Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc. It is crowned by a cedar of Lebanon, and is said to have been the station of Cromwell when watching the advance of his troops against the Scots at the battle of Dunbar.

Crona, two small islets, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., ½ S.W. of Oldany island.

Cronagort, ha., pa. of Killilagh (q.v.), N.W. co. Clare, Ir., 7 N.W. of Ennistimon.

Cronbane, hill, Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S. of Rathdrum. It rises above the Ovoca, and yields copper ore; iron pyrites and sulphur also occur, and have been worked.

Cronberry, vil. with public school, pa. of Auchinleck (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.N.E. of Lugar. It is a modern place, founded to afford accommodation for people connected with the Eglinton Ironworks.

Crondall, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 4 S.E. of Odiham; ac. 9,741; soil light and various, overlying sand, gravel, and chalk. The church of All Saints, restored 1845, is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel contains a curious brass figure of a priest (nearly life-size) in full vestments which bear the fylfot cross; there is no date attached, but tradition says that the effigy represents the last Roman Catholic priest attached to the ancient fabric; in the sanctuary are two brasses dated 1571 and 1641; the interior of this church is a remarkably fine example of Norm. work. Among the charities are two for educational purposes. Hops are largely cultivated in the pa. At the south-east end are the remains of Cæsar's camp, the double ditch being in excellent preservation. There is another old encampment at Barley Pound, near which the remains of a Roman villa and tesselated pavement were unearthed early in the 19th cent. In the year 976 King Edgar granted the lands of C. to the church of St. Peter, Winchester, the present cathedral, and the Bishop of Winchester still has the right of free warren over certain lands in the pa. *Clare Park* is a seat.

Cronkhill, tp., pa. of and a little S.W. from Atcham (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Cronkley Scars, precipitous mass of basaltic rock, N.R. Yorks., at the north-west extremity of the co., 7 W. of Middleton-in-Teesdale. The rock is here 200 ft. or 300 ft. thick, and the face ranges from 100 ft. to 200 ft. in height. Here and in the neighbourhood are found the *Polygala Austriaca* and other plants belonging to the Scandinavian flora, which are believed to have reached England before the Glacial period.

Cronk-ny-Arrey-Lhaa, hill, I. of M., 4 N.N.E. of Port Erin. On it there is a cairn, in which several Manx kings are said to be interred.

Cronk-y-Voddy (= "Hill of the Sun" or "Hill of the Dog"), ha., pa. of German, I. of M., 4 E.N.E. of Peel. Here is the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, and a school.

Cronroe, vil., pa. of Rathnew (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.W. of Wicklow. Two annual fairs are held. From the Great C. Rock, an eminence, at the foot of which is *C. House* in fine grounds, a wide and beautiful view may be obtained.

Cronton, tp., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 7 W. of Warrington; ac. 1,148. Watchmakers' tools and watch movements are manufactured.

Cronton Smithers, ha., pa. of and about 3 S.E. from Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. Tools for watchmakers and for telegraphy are manufactured here, chiefly for export.

Cronton Townend, ha., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., about ¼ N. of Cronton Smithers. Near is a large covered reservoir, capable of holding 10,000,000 gallons.

Crook (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 N.N.W. of Bishop Auckland. The church of St. Catherine, restored 1878, is in Gothic style. There are also Baptist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The chief public buildings are the Mechanics' Institution (1867), a large stone structure containing a library; and the Freemasons' Lodge (1889), a brick edifice with stone dressings, in Gothic style. The great bulk of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal-mines.

Crook (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 4 W. from Kendal (q.v.), S.W. Westmd.; ac. 2,113, water 6. The church of St. Catherine is an ancient stone structure. At C. Mill is a woollen manufactory. *C. Hall* was a seat.

Crook (3), pl. on the Tweed, pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., 14 S.E. of Biggar. The inn is

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cromwell	Carlton (2)	126	142
Cronberry	Cronberry	376	632
Crondall	Farnham (3)	38	3898
Cronton	Ditton (2½)	190	560

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crook (1)	Crook	250	8793
Crook (2), eccl. pa.	Burneside (2)	253	293
Crook (2), tp.	Burneside (2)	253	250

frequented by anglers fishing the upper reaches of the river. (This name is generally applied in Scotland to places situated at a bend of a stream.)

Crook (4). [CREUCH.]

Crook (5), pl. on the Bannock, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1½ E.S.E. of Stirling.

Crook (6). [CRUICK.]

Crook and Billy Row, tp., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 4,058. There are numerous collieries.

Crook Dale, ha., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6½ S.W. of Wigton.

Crook Dean, tp., pa. of Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 358.

Crooke (1), ha., pa. of Standish (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2 N.W. of Wigan.

Crooke (2), pa. on Waterford Harbour, Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 6 S.E. of Waterford; ac. 1,935; soil fairly good, chiefly overlying sandstone. An abortive attempt was made in 1785 to settle a colony of refugees from Geneva in this place, the vil. built for their reception being called New Geneva. The ruined castle was founded in the 13th cent., and afterwards became a preceptory of the Templars. *Kilcop House* is a seat.

Crookedholm, vil. forming part of Hurlford (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Crookedwood, pl. on Lough Derruvaragh, pa. of Taghmon (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 S.E. of Multyfarnham. Boat-building on a small scale is carried on, and there is good trout-fishing in the neighbourhood.

Crookes, eccl. pa. and vil., bor. of and 1 N.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Thomas, built 1840, is in E. Eng. style.

Crookesmoor, ha., bor. of and 4 S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Crook Gate, ha., pa. of Burnopfield (q.v.), N. Dur., 9 S.W. of Newcastle.

Crook Hall, ha., pa. of Leadgate (q.v.), N. Dur., 9 N.W. of Durham.

Crookham (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Crondall (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 N.E. of Odiham. Christ Church, erected 1841, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has almshouses and a charity of £94 per annum. There are large brickworks. *Dinorben Court*, *Heathfield*, *Itchel Manor*, *The Knoll*, and *The Lea* are seats.

Crookham (2), ti., pa. of Thatcham (q.v.), S. Berks., about 3 S.E. of Newbury. C. gives its name to a large heath, and *C. House* is a seat.

Crookham (3), small vil. on the Till, pa. of Ford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8½ N.W. of Wooler.

Crookhaven, vil., bay, and haven, pa. of Kilmoe (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 30 S.W. of Skibbereen. There is a Custom House here, and fisheries are carried on. The bay is 2½ miles wide, and affords sheltered and secure anchorage. The haven is a narrow arm, opening off the west side of the bay, and gives excellent shelter. The whole anchorage is much frequented by homeward-bound ships detained by gales from the east. [ROCK ISLAND.]

Crookhill, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 N.E. of Milnthorpe.

Crook House, tp. situated on Bowmont Water, pa. of Kirk Newton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 477.

Crooklands, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 5½ S.E. of Kendal.

Crook of Alves, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Alves (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc.

Crook of Devon, vil. on the Devon, pa. of Fossaway and Tulliebole (q.v.), W. Kinrs., Sc., 1½ E.N.E. of Rumbling Brig.

Crookston, estate on the Gala, pas. of Stow and Borthwick (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc., 2 N. of Fountainhall. *C. House* is a seat.

Crookston Castle, ruined stronghold on the Levern, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Paisley. It stands on a wooded slope on the estate of Crookston, and was formerly a place of great strength. Untrustworthy legends connect it with Queen Mary, Bothwell, and the battle of Langside.

Crookstown, vil., pa. of Moviddy (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Macroom. There is a large flour mill.

Croom (1), ha., pa. of Sledmere-with-Croom (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Driffield.

Croom (2), pa. and to. on the Maigne, Upper Connello, Coshma, and Pubblebrien bars., N. co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 13,415; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, but nothing is known as to the date of its foundation or history; and there are two schools and two corn-mills. C. is a seat of petty sessions, and twelve annual fairs are held. Here are the remains of a round tower. *C. Castle*, after long lying in ruins, has been restored, and is occupied as a seat. It has undergone several sieges, the last, when it was taken after sustaining much damage, by William III.

Croome d'Abitot, pa., N. Worcs., 4 S.W. of Pershore; ac. 1,148; soil loam and clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, taking the place of an older church, is in Gothic style, and has some fine monuments from the old church to members of the Coventry family, among them being one of Lord Keeper Coventry (d. 1640). *C. Court*, the seat of the Earl of Coventry, is in a well-wooded deer-park of 400 ac., with a lake of 18 ac.; the grounds were laid out by "Capability" Browne. The C. fox-hounds have their kennels here.

Croome, Earl's. [EARL'S CROOME.]

Croome, Hill. [HILL CROOME.]

Croot, loch, pa. of and 3¼ N.E. from Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Cropredy, pa., tp., and vil., on the Cherwell and the Oxford Canal, N. Oxon, 4 N.E. of Banbury; ac. of pa. 8,781, of tp. 1,926; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec. and Perp., and has two piscinæ (one double, the other

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crook and Billy Row	Crook	250	11430
Crook Dean	Woodburn (4)	308	5
Crooke (2)	Waterford (6)	112	440
Crookedholm	Hurlford (½)	389	568
Crookes	Sheffield (2)	158	7903
Crookham (1)	Fleet (2¼)	37	1069
Crookhaven	Skibbereen (30)	200	588
Crook House	Coldstream (7)	344	29
Croom, pa.	Croom	143	2244
Croom, to.	Croom	143	559
Croome d'Abitot	Defford (2)	163	197
Cropredy, pa.	Cropredy	90	2002
Cropredy, tp.	Cropredy	90	476

canopied), a recess, part of a rood-screen, an ancient fresco of the Day of Judgment, and a pre-Reformation eagle lectern; there are two brasses of the 17th and 18th cents. In 1644 Charles I. defeated the Parliamentary forces at C. Bridge, and relics of the battle are abundant. In a field are the remains of a cross. A moated farmhouse was formerly the old Manor House.

Cropston, tp. and ha., pa. of Thurcaston (q.v.), Mid Leics.; ac. 374.

Cropthorne, pa., tp., and vil., on the navigable Avon, E. Worcs., 3 S.E. of Pershore; ac. 2,000; soil light and sandy, with stiff clay in places, overlying gravel, sand, clay, and blue limestone. An iron bridge over the river connects C. with Fladbury. The church of St. Michael is Gothic, and has some good monuments of the Dingley family, one (1624) having recumbent and kneeling figures, and another (1646) having several kneeling figures.

Cropton, chap. and tp., pa. of Middleton-by-Pickering (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Pickering; ac. 4,437. The small chapel of St. Gregory is in the Norm. style. The tp. has a circular mound, known as "Hallgarth Hill," with a fosse round its base, and on its top are traces of a building. There is an endowed school. *Keldy Castle* is a seat.

Cropwell Bishop, pa. on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, S.E. Notts., 4 S.W. of Bingham; ac. 1,380; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Giles is 12th cent. and later, has a fine roof to the nave, some good old oak carving on the benches, and there are parts of a richly-carved screen; among the plate is a silver cup of 1571. Lime- and brick-making are carried on.

Cropwell Butler, tp. near the Grantham Canal, pa. of Tithby (q.v.), S. Notts., 3 S. of Bingham; ac. 3,610.

Crosby (1), or **Great Crosby,** eccl. pa., tp., and to., on the sea-coast, pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.,

CROSBY, LANCASHIRE.
(From a Photograph by Hartley Bros., Waterloo, Liverpool.)

6½ N.W. of Liverpool; ac. 3,868, including 1,700 ac. foreshore. C. is situated near the mouth of the Mersey, and is a favourite resort during the bathing season. The cruciform church of St. Luke (1854) is in Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Merchant Taylors' school for boys was established 1618, in accordance with the will of J. Harrison, a Merchant Taylor of London, whose father was born at C.; the new buildings (1878), of red brick with stone facings, stand in the midst of extensive grounds beside the Liverpool road. There are two endowed schools for girls—the Merchant Taylors' and one founded by Miss Catherine Halsall.

Crosby (2), tp., pa. of Leake (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Northallerton; ac. 833.

Crosby (3), tp., pas. of Frodingham and Flixborough (q.v.), N. Lincs.; ac. 3,181. Ironstone is largely mined here.

Crosby (4), tp., pa. of Crosscanonby (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Maryport.

Crosby (5), ha., pa. of Marown (q.v.), I. of M., 4½ N.W. of Douglas.

Crosby Channel, S.W. Lancs., forms the principal entrance to the Mersey, extending 6½ or 7 miles between Formby Wharf and Burbo Bank. The average breadth is ¾ mile, and the depth from 6 to 10 fathoms. In the channel there is a lightship with a fixed light visible at a distance of 8 miles. On the shore near its north extremity stands a lighthouse (1839), 81 ft. in height, with a fixed light visible 12 miles.

Crosby Garrett, pa., tp., and vil., on the Eden, E. Westmd., 3 W.N.W. of Kirkby Stephen; ac. of pa. 5,083 (water 25), of tp. 3,887 (water 13); soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. Here is a school with a small endowment.

Crosby, High, tp., pa. of Crosby-upon-Eden (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4 N.E. of Carlisle.

Crosby, Little, tp., pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 6,241. A beautiful Roman Catholic church, built 1847, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an ancient stone cross in the centre of the vil., another in the wall of Crosby Hall Park, and a third in a wood in the park. *C. Hall* is the seat of the Blundell family, who have held the manor since the 12th cent.

Crosby, Low, tp., pa. of Crosby-upon-Eden (q.v.), E. Cumb., about 4½ N.E. of Carlisle.

Crosby Point, headland near the mouth of the Mersey, S. Lancs., opposite Great Burbo Bank, and between Formby Point and Great Crosby.

Crosby Ravensworth, pa. and vil. on the Lyvennet, N. Westmd., 6 S.W. of Appleby; ac. 11,015, water 34; soil loam, overlying limestone and gravel; there are freestone quarries. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng., and contains an ancient monument to Sir Lancelot Threlkeld. There are four endowed schools. Here are traces of camps and barrows, so-called Druidical remains, and a moated manor house. The Roman road from Borrow Bridge to Kirkby Thore runs through the valley. Rawlinson the antiquary lived at *C. Gill Park*, where Charles II. halted in 1651. *C. R. Fells*, a stretch of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cropston	Glenfield (2½)	107	143
Cropthorne, pa.	Fladbury (1)	109	751
Cropthorne, tp.	Fladbury (1)	109	367
Cropton	Pickering (4)	220	322
Cropwell Bishop	Bingham (3)	119	575
Cropwell Butler	Radcliffe-o.-T'nt(2½)	123	478
Crosby (1), eccl. pa.	Blundellsands & C.	209	4059
Crosby (1), tp.	Blundellsands & C.	209	13288
Crosby (2)	Northallerton (4)	218	38
Crosby (3)	Frodingham (1)	169	366
Crosby Garrett, pa.	Crosby Garrett	270	263
Crosby Garrett, tp.	Crosby Garrett	270	211
Crosby, Little	Bl'dellsands&C.(1¾)	209	641
Crosby Ravensworth	Shap (5)	270	745

common land, in which the inhabitants of Birkbeck Fells have also rights, comprise 4,676 ac.

Crosby-upon-Eden, pa. on the Eden, E. Cumb., 3½ N.E. of Carlisle; ac. 2,855; soil gravel and till, overlying sandstone, clay, and gravel. The name is said to be due to a cross, near which the inhabitants assembled for prayer. The church of St. John the Evangelist was built 1855 on the site of an older foundation, and retains a Norm. font. The military road from Newcastle to Carlisle passes through the pa. Towards the north may be traced the course of Hadrian's ditch and the wall built by Severus.

Croscombe, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 2 N.W. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 1,811; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary (enlarged 1831, and partly restored 1891–92) contains several monuments; and in the south aisle are mural brasses with effigies dated 1606 and 1625; there are shields of arms within panels on the north wall of the chancel; the coved, pointed roof of the nave is exceptionally fine. The Baptists have a chapel in the vil., which was anciently the hall of the Manor House; it is a 15th-cent. building, and has two Perp. windows on each side, with traces of the old buttery-hatch on the end wall; there is a corbel shaft, decorated with arms, between the windows. The charities amount to about £45 per annum. C. was formerly a place of importance, and was granted a market charter by Edward I. There is a well-preserved 15th-cent. house in the vil., and near it stands an ancient stone cross 14 ft. high. The national school is endowed. Partly in this pa. are the remains of an ancient Belgo-British fortification known as Maesbury or Masbury Ring, about 6 ac. in extent, and surrounded by a deep fosse and vallum.

Crosemere, ha., pa. of and 4½ S. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop.

Crosland, South, eccl. pa., tp., and small vil., on the Colne, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.S.W. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,834. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. There is a manufacture of woollen goods, and some excellent building- and flag-stones are quarried.

Crosley Hall, vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cross (1), ha. situated immediately beneath the heights of Mendip, pa. of Compton Bishop (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 1 W. of Axbridge. It was formerly a well-known stopping-place for stage-coaches.

Cross (2), ti., pa. of Portbury (q.v.), E. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Bristol.

Cross (3), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Launcells (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Cross (4), vil., pa. of Trinity (q.v.), Jersey, Channel Islands, 4 N.E. of St. Helier.

Cross (5), *g.s.* pa., pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 12 N.W. of Stornoway. Most of the people are crofters.

Cross (6), vil., pa. of Kilballyowen (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 3 W. of Carrigaholt.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crosby-upon-Eden	Carlisle (4)	299	297
Croscombe	Wells (4)	126	670
C'land, South, ec.pa.	Lockwood (2)	186	2523
Crosland, South, tp.	Lockwood (2)	186	3078
Cross (5)	Strome Ferry (76)	661	2907
Cross (6)	Foynes (3)	148	103

Cross (7), vil., pa. of Ardmore (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 6 N.E. of Youghal.

Cross (8), pl., pa. of Lower Cumber (q.v.), W. co. Londy., Ir., 5 S.E. of Londonderry.

Crossabeg, ha., pa. of Artramon (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 3 N.W. of Wexford.

Crossakeel, vil., pa. of Kilskeer (q.v.), W. co. Meath, Ir., 6 W. of Kells. It occupies an elevated situation, is a seat of petty sessions, and three annual fairs are held.

Crossall, eminence, pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc., 1¾ E.S.E. of Queensferry. On its summit is a stone cross. In former times it was a station for pilgrims on their way to Dunfermline.

Cross and Burness, united pa., including the island of North Ronaldshay and part of that of Sanday, Ork., Sc.; ac. 8,265; soil fertile, overlying sandstone and limestone. Great quantities of shellfish are taken in the surrounding waters. There are the remains of a broch.

Cross Arthurlie, sub. of Barrhead (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc.

Crossbank, ha., pa. of and 1½ miles from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Crossbarry, ha., pa. of Knockavilly (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 W. of Ballinhassig. Some good building-stone is obtained here.

Crossbasket, estate, pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of High Blantyre. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Crossbost, vil. on Loch Luirbost, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 9 S.W. of Stornoway.

Crossboyne, pa., Clanmorris bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., within 1½ miles of Claremorris; ac. 16,234; soil generally fertile, but with some areas of bog, and chiefly overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, with additions erected 1819. There are some curious old monuments in the churchyard, some so-called Druidical remains, and the ruins of Castlemacgarret.

Crossbush, ha., pa. of and 1¼ N. from Lyminster (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Crosscanonby, pa. on the Ellen and Solway Firth, W. Cumb., 7½ N.E. of Workington; ac. 2,889, with 712 ac. tidal water and foreshore; soil dry and gravelly, overlying red sandstone. The small church of St. John is partly Norm. The pa. contains coal-mines and stone-quarries.

Crosscliff, ha., pa. of and 7 N.N.W. from Allerston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Crosscrake, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd. The church of St. Thomas (1773) is a stone structure.

Crossdale, vil., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 7½ E. of Whitehaven. C. is situated on C. Beck, a small tributary of the Ehen, about 1 N. of Ennerdale Water.

Crossdoney, vil. on the Earne, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 4 S.W. of Cavan. The scenery is of great beauty. Four annual fairs take place.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crossakeel	Athboy (7)	37	161
Cross and Burness	Aberdeen (162)	528	1585
Crossbost	Strome Ferry (97)	661	349
Crossboyne	Claremorris (1½)	137	3347
Crosscanonby	Dearham Bridge (1½)	317	9196
Crosscrake	Oxenholme (1½)	249	746

Crossens, eccl. pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Ribble, pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Southport. The church of St. John is in Dec. style. In the churchyard is a boulder showing ice-markings of the Glacial period. Shrimps and cockles are taken here.

Crosserlough, pa., Castlerahan, Clanmahon, and Upper Loughtee bars., S. co. Cav., Ir., 9 N.W. of Oldcastle; ac. 16,434; soil not particularly rich. Building-stone occurs. The pa. church dates from 1812. *Drumroragh Lodge*, *Kill House*, and *Kilnacrot* are seats.

Crossett, ha., pa. of and near Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Cross Fell, mountain peak (2,892 ft.), E. Cumb., 8 S.S.W. of Alston. It is situated near the Westmorland border, and is crossed by the Roman road called the "Maiden Way." The view from the peak, which is mainly sandstone and limestone, extends over six counties.

Cross Flats, ha. on the Aire, pa. of and near Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Crossford (1), vil., pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 3 S.W. of Carluke. Here are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and the ruins of Craignethan Castle (q.v.).

Crossford (2), vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. It contains a public school, and stands amid pleasant scenery.

Crossford (3), pl. with public school, pa. of Glencairn (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., about 7 S.W. of Thornhill.

Crossgar, vil., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 5 N.W. of Downpatrick. Twelve annual fairs are held. *C. House* and *Redemon* are seats.

Crossgate (1), tp., pa. of Durham St. Oswald (q.v.), partly in the city of Durham, N. Dur.; ac. 505.

Crossgate (2), pl., pa. of and about 4 N.E. from Stone (q.v.), Mid Staffs.

Crossgate (3), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Pinchbeck (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Crossgatehall, ha., pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., 2 S.S.E. of Inveresk railway station.

Crossgates (1), ha., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Leeds.

Crossgates (2), vil., pas. of Dalgetty and Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Dunfermline. It contains a public school, and is surrounded by collieries.

Crossgates (3), ha., pa. of Cults (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., ¼ S.W. of Pitlessie.

Crossgellioch, moor, pa. of Carsphairn (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 8 N.W. of Dalry. It is a wild dreary tract, deeply covered with peat. Here, in 1684, three Covenanters were executed by order of Claverhouse, and buried on the spot. Long afterwards the bodies were discovered, having been preserved from decay by the peat.

Crossgills, ha., pa. of and adjoining Ruthwell (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crossens	Crossens	214	1018
Crosserlough	Oldcastle (9)	72	4636
Crossford (1)	Braidwood (2)	380	918
Crossgar	Crossgar	135	583
Crossgate (1)	Durham (½)	254	3907
Crossgates (2)	Crossgates	430	1165

Cross Green (1), ha., pa. of South Darley (q.v.), N. Derbys., about 4 N.W. of Matlock.

Cross Green (2), ha., pa. of and a little N. from Wrockwardine (q.v.), N.E. Salop.

Cross Green (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Cockfield (q.v.), W. Suff.

Cross Green (4), ha., pa. of Wortley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 1½ S.E. of Leeds.

Crosshall (1), vil., pa. of Polmont (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Falkirk. The surrounding collieries give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Crosshall (2). [Deadriggs.]

Cross Hands, pl., pa. of Llannon (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 12 N.E. of Llanelly. Here is a mineral railway station, and extensive copper works are in the neighbourhood.

Crosshands, vil. with public school, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Mauchline (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Crosshaven, vil. and bay on Cork Harbour, pa. of Templebreedy (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S. of Queenstown. Opposite the vil. is an eminence crowned by an ancient cairn. The fisheries are of local importance, and there is some coasting trade. The bay affords excellent shelter.

Crosshill (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Girvan, pas. of Kirkmichael, Maybole, and Kirkoswald (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Maybole. The vil., which consists of small cottages, is in the pa. of Kirkmichael. There are the *q.s.* pa. church, Free church, and two public schools.

Crosshill (2), burgh forming a south sub. of and now included in Glasgow (q.v.).

Crosshill (3). [Baillieston.]

Crosshill (4), ha., pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 3¾ N.W. of Chapelton.

Crosshill (5), pl. with public school, pa. of Avondale (q.v.), S.W. Lanarks., Sc., about 6 S.W. of Strathaven.

Crosshills, vil., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Skipton. This vil. has increased of late years on account of its station on the Midland Railway.

Crosshouse, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Dreghorn) and vil. with public school, pa. of Kilmaurs (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 2½ W. of Kilmarnock. The church, a fine building, dates from 1882. Coal and iron ore are mined in the neighbourhood.

Crosshouses (1), pl., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Berrington (q.v.), S. Salop. The Atcham Union Workhouse is here.

Crosshouses (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.S.E. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Cross-in-Hand, ha., pa. of Waldron (q.v.), E. Sussex, 6 N.E. of Uckfield railway station. The church of St. Bartholomew is a chapel-of-ease to Waldron. A cattle fair is held here in November. *Heatherden House* is a seat.

Cross Inn (1), vil., pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 1 N.E. of Pantyffynnon Junction.

Cross Inn (2), pl., pa. of Llanllwchaiarn (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 2 S. of New Quay.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crosshaven	Queenstown (4¼)	178	532
Crosshill (1), *q.s.* pa.	Maybole (3)	397	1178
Crosshill (1), vil.	Maybole (3)	397	716
Crosshill (2)	Crosshill	402	3798
Crosshouse, *q.s.* pa.	Crosshouse	392	2772
Crosshouse, vil.	Crosshouse	392	846

Cross Inn (3), pl., pa. of Llantrisant (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 7 N.E. of Cowbridge.

Cross Inn (4), pl., pa. of Llanbadarn-tref-Eglwys (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 6 E. of Aberayron.

Cross Isle, island, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), in Quendal Bay, Shetland, Sc., 3½ N.W. of Sumburgh Head. It serves, with some other islets, to shelter the bay from southerly gales.

Cross Keys (1), ha., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Bradford.

Cross Keys (2), vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Risca (q.v.), S.W. Mon.

Cross Keys (3), ha., pa. of Walpole St. Andrew (q.v.), W. Norf., ¼ mile from Walpole railway station.

Cross Keys (4), pl., pa. of Ballyscullion (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 4½ N. of Toome. Some handloom weaving and winding is carried on here.

Cross Keys (5), pl., pa. of Denn (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 6 S.E. of Cavan.

Crosskeys, ha., pa. of and 3 S. from Monasterevan (q.v.), W. co. Kildare, Ir.

Crosskirk (1), pl., pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), Westray island, Ork., Sc., about 22 N. of Kirkwall. Here is an old burial-ground.

Crosskirk (2), pl. on the Forss, pa. of Reay (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 7 W. of Thurso. A little higher up the river makes a fine cascade, or series of rapids, in the neighbourhood of which is *Forss House*.

Crosslanes, ha., pa. of and 2½ W. from Kea (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Crosslee (1), vil. on the Gryfe, pa. of Houston (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 4 W. of Paisley. The inhabitants are principally employed at some oil-works near.

Crosslee (2), ha., pa. of and 3 S. from Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc.

Crossmaglen, mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Creggan (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir., 3 N.E. of Culloville. Some small quarries are worked for raising road-metal. Twelve annual fairs are held, and a small local trade in farm produce is carried on.

Crossmakeelan, pl., pa. of Shercock (q.v.), E. co. Cav., Ir., 4 N.E. of Bailieborough.

Crossmichael, pa. and vil. on the Urr, Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Castle Douglas; ac. 9,919; soil loam, clay, and sandy earth, overlying Silurian strata. The pa. church dates from 1751, and there are public schools, some traces of an abbey, several moats, and a cairn. Roman and other relics have been found. *Danevale Park*, *Ernespie*, *Glenlochar Lodge*, *Greenlaw*, and *Mollance* are seats.

Crossmill. [CORSEMILL.]

Crossmolina, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Deel and Lough Conn, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 W. of Ballina; ac. 63,526. The surface is mountainous, but some of the soil is very fertile. A fine quality of building-stone occurs, and is freely quarried. The pa. church dates from 1818, and there are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, several other chapels, and numerous schools. The to. is a modern place, a seat of petty sessions, and the site of twelve annual fairs. *Enniscoe* and *Gortner Abbey* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crosslee (1)	Johnstone (2)	410	379
Crossmaglen	Culloville (3)	67	754
Crossmichael	Crossmichael	356	1348
Crossmolina, pa.	Ballina (7)	168	4976

Crossmyloof, vil., pa. of Cathcart (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Glasgow. Here is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and a public school.

Crosspatrick (1), pa. and vil., Gorey, South Ballinacor and Shillelagh bars., co. Wex. and co. Wick., Ir., 2 S. of Tinahely; ac. 4,646; soil generally good, with the exception of patches of bog on some of the higher areas. The rocks are generally Lower Silurian. The pa. church was built 1818, and there are Roman Catholic chapels, several schools, and the ruins of an ancient church. Extensive land reclamation has been undertaken, with the best results.

Crosspatrick (2), pl., pa. of Erke (q.v.), N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 N.W. of Johnstown.

Crosspol, bay, pa. of Coll (q.v.), Coll island, W. Args., Sc., 48 N.W. of Oban.

Crosspool, ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Crossraguel, ruined abbey, pa. of Kirkoswald (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Maybole. It was founded about 1240.

Crossrim, vil., pa. of Swansea (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 8 N.W. of Fort Talbot.

Cross Roads, ha., pa. of Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Keighley.

Crossroads (1), ha., pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 5 S. of Falkirk.

Crossroads (2), pl. with public school, pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., about 6 W. of Kilmarnock.

Crossroads (3), pl. with public school, pa. of Dunnet (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 9 E. of Thurso.

Crossroads (4), pl. with public school, pa. of Humbie (q.v.), S.W. Haddings., Sc., 5 N.E. of Blackshiels.

Crossroads (5), pl. with public school, pa. of Durris (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 2 S. of Crathes.

Crossroads (6), vil. on Ballyness Bay, pas. of Tullaghobegly and Raymunterdoney (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 22 W.N.W. of Rathmelton.

Cross Sand, a shoal off the east coast of Norf., 3 E. of Yarmouth. It is in a line with the Newarp, is 6 miles long, and has a light-vessel with flashing light visible 10 miles.

Cross Stock, ti., pa. of and 3½ S. from Woking (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Cross Stone, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. and 8 W. from the to. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Paul, built 1833 on the site of an older one, is in E. Eng. style.

Cross Street, vil., pa. of and adjoining Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Crossthwaite, ha., pa. of Romaldkirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Holwick.

Crosston, ha., pa. of Aberlemno (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 6 N.E. of Forfar.

Cross Town (1), a local name for part of the tp. of Knutsford Nether (q.v.), Mid Chesh.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crossmolina, to.	Ballina (7)	168	622
Crosspatrick (1)	Tinahely (2)	57	534
Crossroads (6)	Letterkenny (29)	187	229
Cross Stone	Todmorden (1)	203	10788

Cross Town (2), ha., pa. of and ¼ S.E. from Morwenstow (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Crossway Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Hartlebury (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Crosthwaite (1), pa., W. Cumb., 9½ S.E. of Cockermouth; ac. 57,916 (including 2,340 water). The surface is mixed and mountainous, and a large proportion is waste. It comprises some of the most beautiful scenery in the Lake District, including Borrowdale and the Vale of Keswick, Derwent Water, and Thirlemere. The ancient church of St. Kentigern (restored 1845), **Crosthwaite,** formerly attached to Fountains Abbey, dates from the 12th cent.; it contains a monument to Sir John Ratcliffe (d. 1529) and his wife, ancestors of the Earl of Derwentwater,

CROSTHWAITE CHURCH.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

and one to the poet Southey (who is buried in the churchyard) with an inscription by Wordsworth; also some ancient painted glass, and a hexagonal font with the arms of Edward III. and representing symbolic scenes of the Tree of Life. The pa. has an endowed school, and a School of Industrial Art.

Crosthwaite (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., 4½ S.W. of Kendal. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1813, is a stone structure. There are lime kilns, a corn mill, malthouse, stone quarries, a bobbin mill, and an endowed school for boys and girls.

Crosthwaite and Lyth, tp., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., 4½ S.W. of Kendal; ac. 7,936, water 22.

Croston (1), pa., tp., and large vil. (at one time a mkt. to.), on the Yarrow, S.W. Lancs., 6 W. of Chorley; ac. of pa. 11,498 (foreshore 1,029), of tp., 2,361; soil clay and peat, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is principally E. Eng., has a fine oak roof, and a 17th-cent. font. There are two chantries in the south and one in the north aisle. The curfew is rung here. There are some charities, and the National School is endowed. Bricks and tiles are manufactured. There are cattle and holiday fairs. *C. Hall* is a seat, and has a Roman Catholic chapel attached.

Croston (2). [CROSS STONE.]

Crostwick, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4½ N.E. of Norwich; ac. 690; soil sand and gravel, overlying sand. The church of St. Peter is Perp., and has remains of the rood-loft staircase and an ancient fresco of St. Christopher.

Crostwight, pa., N.E. Norf., 3½ S.E. of North Walsham; ac. 777; soil rich mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen; and the octagonal font is a curious piece of Norm. stonework. There is a brass dated 1400. In the south porch is a stoup.

Croswin, ha., pa. of and ¼ N.E. from St. Ewe (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Crouch (1), river, rises from a couple of springs near Little Burstead and Langdon, S.E. Essex, flows 24 E., past Runwell, Fambridge, Cricksea, and Burnham, and falls into the North Sea at Foulness. It is navigable for barges to Battle Bridge, and for sea-going brigs and schooners to Hull Bridge. The C. affords some wild-fowling, fishing, and boating. The estuary is the groundwork of a remunerative oyster fishery. The discovery of relics from time to time shows that the Romans and Danes were located on the banks of the C.

Crouch (2), ha., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 5½ N.E. of Sevenoaks.

Crouch End, eccl. pa. and sub. of N. London, pa. of Hornsey (q.v.), Middx., 4½ N.N.E. of St. Paul's. Christ Church (1862, enlarged 1867 and 1881) is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist and Congregational chapels. The Hornsey Government School of Art is situated on Crouch End Hill.

Croucheston, ha., pa. of and about 1 W. from Bishopstone (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Crouchfield, ha., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Hemel Hempstead (q.v.), W. Herts.

Crouch Hill, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Holwell (q.v.), W. Dorset.

Croughton (1), pa. and vil. on the border of Oxon., S. Northants., 4 S. of Brackley; ac. 2,620; soil brash, overlying marl. The church of All Saints is of Norm. and later periods, and has an E. Eng. font and several monuments. There is a huge elm-tree in the churchyard. *C. Cottage, C. Lodge,* and *C. Park* (of 90 ac.) are seats.

Croughton (2), tp. on the Shropshire Union Canal, pa. of St. Oswald Chester (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 4 N.E. of Chester; ac. 281.

Croulin Islands, off the mouth of Loch Carron, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. The islands (three) form one at low water. The extreme height is 367 ft., and at one of them, Croulin Mohr, is a narrow channel in which fishing-boats frequently seek shelter.

Crovehy, hill (1,033 ft.), Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.E. of Dunglow. It rises abruptly from a desolate granite plain.

Crovie, coast vil., pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 9 E.N.E. of Macduff. It stands in a ravine on a small burn which here falls into Gamrie Bay. Fisheries are carried on.

Crovinish, island of 28 ac., Clew Bay, pa. of Kilmeena (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 W. of Newport.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crosthwaite (1)	Keswick (1)	299	7538
Crosthwaite (2)	Kendal (4½)	251	717
Crosthwaite & Lyth	Kendal (4)	251	731
Croston (1), pa.	Croston	209	4524
Croston (1), tp.	Croston	209	2034
Crostwick	Norwich (4)	114	147
Crostwight	North Walsham (3)	130	103
Crouch End	.....	.....	4886
Croughton (1)	Brackley (4)	68	598
Croughton (2)	Chester (4)	179	41
Croulin Islands	Strome Ferry (12)	661	9

Crow. [Bistern and Crowe.]

Crowan, pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 4 s. of Camborne; ac. 7,496; soil loam, overlying granite. The church of St. Crewenne (restored 1872) is chiefly Gothic, and has monuments to the St. Aubyn family—among them being some 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses. A memorial of Richard Tregeare (1668) has a curious inscription. The industries are mining and agriculture. A reservoir of 26 million gallons supplies this and two other pas. with water. *Clowance,* in a wooded park with a lake, is a seat, and has a good collection of paintings.

Crowborough (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Rotherfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 7 s.w. of Tunbridge Wells. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1883) is in Norm. style; there is an endowed school. C. Beacon, 803 ft. high, commands a wide view of the Weald. *The Rocks* is a seat.

Crowborough (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Withyham (q.v.), E. Sussex, 9 s.w. of Tunbridge Wells. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Crowborough (3), tp., pa. of Horton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 w. of Leek.

Crowborough Cross, ha., pa. of and 3 s.w. from Rotherfield (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Crowbutt, ha., pa. of and 1 n.e. from Chirnside (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc.

Crowcombe, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 5 s.e. of Watchet; ac. 3,177; soil sandy loam with some clay, overlying marl. The church of the Holy Ghost is Perp., and contains an ancient screen. The oak seats have carved ends, dated 1534. *C. Court* is a seat.

Crowdleham, pl., pa. of and ¾ e. from Kemsing (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

Crowdycote, ha., pa. of and 4 n.w. of Hartington (q.v.), W. Derbys.

Crowe, burn, S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., flows s.w., and falls into Loch Duich near Morvich.

Crowell, pa. near the Chiltern Hills, S. Oxon, 5½ s. of Thame; ac. 996; soil chalk and loam, overlying soft stone. The church of St. Mary is partly Norm. and Dec., and has sedilia and a brass (1469) with half-figure of Sir John Payne, rector.

Crow End, ha., pa. of and about 1 s. from Kempston (q.v.), Mid Beds.

Crowfield, pa., S.E. Suff., 4 n.e. of Needham Market; ac. 1,721; soil various, overlying clay and loam. The church of All Saints (restored in 1862) is Perp.

Crowford. [Croford.]

Crow Head, promontory (253 ft.), Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 12 w.s.w. of Bear island. Its seaward face, called Crow island, is separated from the land by a narrow strait.

Crowhill, ha., pa. of and 1 w. from Upton Bishop (q.v.), S.E. Herefords.

Crowhurst (1), pa. and vil., E. Surrey, 9⅛ s.e. of Reigate; ac. 2,119; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. George is E. Eng., and has two 15th-cent. altar-tombs with full-length brass figures, a cast-iron slab with inscription (1591), and a good brass of 1634. In the churchyard is a fine ancient yew-tree. The Earls of Cottenham take the title of viscount from this place. C. Place, an old house surrounded by a wide moat, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Crowhurst (2), pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 2 s. of Battle; ac. 2,168; soil stiff clay, overlying sand and ironstone. The church of St. George, orig. Perp., has been almost entirely rebuilt in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard is a very large yew, and near it are the remains of a 13th-cent. manor house. *C. Park* (of 440 ac.) and *Telham Grange* are seats.

Crow Island (1), in the Lower Lake of Killarney, Mid co. Kerry, Ir. A copper-mine was formerly worked here, but it was unproductive, and soon abandoned.

Crow Island (2), in Lough Gara, Coolavin bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 7 s.w. of Ballinafad.

Crow Island (3). [Crow Head.]

Crowland, or **Croyland,** pa. and mkt. to. (th.), S. Lincs., 8 n.e. of Peterborough; ac. 12,780; soil heavy clay, elsewhere heavy turf, overlying clay and gravel. C. adjoins the Cambs. border near the left bank of the Welland; the land on which the to. stands is not much above the level of the surrounding fens, although it was an "island" before the marshy tracts were drained. The original name was Croyland (in Domesday "Croiland" or "Cruiland," said to be from Lat. *crudam terram* = "crude or muddy land"). The existence of the to. is due to the Benedictine abbey founded by Æthelbald, King of Mercia, in 716. Six years earlier, before his accession, he had been forced to flee from Mercia, and had found a refuge in the cell of his kinsman Guthlac, who for seventeen

Crowland Abbey.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

years (697–714) lived as a hermit at a spot about ½ e. of the to., now called Anchor Church Field. Æthelbald's church and monastery were destroyed by the Danes in 870; but new buildings were erected on their site by Abbot Thurcytel (946–75), and dedicated to SS. Bartholomew, Guthlac, and Mary. The third abbey, begun by Abbot Ulfcytel about 1060, was entirely burnt in 1091. The oldest portions of the existing structure, therefore, are those which belonged to the Norm. church, begun by Abbot

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crowan	Praze (1)	313	2468
Crowborough (1)	Crowborough	40	2068
Crowborough (2)	Crowborough (2)	40	716
Crowcombe	C'combe Heathfield	167	418
Crowell	Chinnor (¼)	46	102
Crowfield	Needham (4)	77	293
Crowhurst (1)	Godstone (3)	27	246
Crowhurst (2)	Battle (3)	54	446
Crowland	Peakirk (4)	82	2800

Joffrid. or Geoffrey, about 1113; they include the west arch of the central tower, with zigzag moulding, and some interesting arcades of Trans. character at the west end of the south aisle. The present building comprises little beyond the west front, the north-west tower, and the north aisle, called "the lower church," which has been used as the pa. church since 1688, when the roof of the nave gave way. The west front—the chief glory of the abbey—was begun by Abbot Edward in 1171, and up to the springing of the arch of the west windows is of E. Eng. character. The work is rich, with a beautiful recessed doorway in the lowest stage, and seven tiers of figures (many of which remain) on either side of the doorway and window. The upper part of the front, with niches containing figures, is E. Perp.; it is supposed to have originally terminated in a pediment. The nave, aisles, transepts, and Lady Chapel were rebuilt in 1405, and the existing ruins exhibit mainly the Perp. work of that period. The north-west tower was erected in 1427, and its buttresses and spire, with the adjoining west porch, date from the 16th cent. The most famous of the abbots of C. was Ingulf (d. 1109); but it is now generally agreed that the chronicle which bears his name is a fabrication of the 15th cent. Some of the walls of a chapel built by Abbot Thurcytel on the site of Guthlac's hermitage were removed from Anchor Church Field in 1866. The modern buildings of C. include the Foresters' Hall (1877), C. Abbey Free Parochial Library (1884), and several chapels. The curious triangular bridge, for foot-passengers only—formed by three roads, leading respectively to Spalding, Stamford, and Peterborough, which meet in the centre—probably dates from the latter part of the 14th cent. It originally spanned three streams, branches of the Nene and Welland, which were covered over in 1854, and is believed to have been surmounted by a large cross. A stone statue, said to have stood originally on the west front of the abbey, now stands in the narrow roadway of the bridge on the south. The "Wash," extending from Peakirk to Spalding, receives the overflow of the Welland; in winter it is a favourite resort of skaters.

Crowlas, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Ludgvan (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Crowle (1), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), N. Lincs., extending into the W.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Thorne; ac. 7,350; soil warp and silt, overlying peat and sand. The church of St. Oswald (restored 1884) is mainly E. Eng., with some traces of Norm. work. A portion of a Runic stone cross forms the lintel of the west door. The Roman Catholic church is in E. Eng. style, and is attached to a monastery of Præmonstratensians. There are also Baptist, Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels in the town. C. has a Market Hall and a good-sized Assembly Room. There is a National Endowed School.

Crowle (2), pa. and vil. on the C. brook, Mid Worcs., 5 N.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,640; soil stiff, overlying clay and marl. The cruciform church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng. and Perp., and has a stoup, piscina, some fragments of old glass, and a carved E. Eng. marble lectern. The Priors of Worcester had a manor house here, with moat, fishponds, and garden; and traces of it still remain.

Crowley (1), tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), N. Chesh., 5 N. of Northwich; ac. 1,400. Dairy-farming is carried on. There are some charities.

Crowley (2), ha., pa. of and 3½ N. from Membury (q.v.), E. Devon; it formerly was part of the pa. of Chardstock (q.v.), Dorset.

Crowlista, pl., pa. of Uig (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 23 W. of Stornoway. Here are the remains of an ancient building, *Tigh-na-biannachd* = "the House of Blessing."

Crowmarsh Battle, ha., pa. of and ¾ S. from Benson (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Crowmarsh Gifford, pa. on the Thames (here crossed by a bridge of fifteen arches) and the border of Berks., S. Oxon, ½ W. of Wallingford; ac. 661; soil sandy loam, owing its fertility to coprolites. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Norm., and has a good Norm. piscina. In the vestry is a door with bullet-marks, said to have been caused during the siege of Wallingford in the Civil War. There is a 16th-cent. brass with mutilated figure, and a marble monument of the 17th cent. *Howbery Park* is a seat.

Crowmeole, tp., pa. of St. Chad, Shrewsbury (q.v.), Mid Salop, 3 W. from Shrewsbury.

Crown Farm, formerly a pa., S. Hants, now included in Bossington (q.v.).

Crown Hill, vil., partly in the pa. of Egg Buckland (q.v.), from which it is 1 N.W., and partly in the pa. of St. Budeaux, S. Devon.

Crownthorpe, pa. and vil. on the Yare, Mid Norf., 2½ N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 696; soil clay, overlying brick-earth. The church of St. James (restored 1880) is E. Eng.

Crowntown, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Sithney (q.v.), S. Cornw.

Crow Row, vil. forming part of Garnkirk (q.v.), Lanarks., Sc.

Crows-an-Wrah, vil., pa. of St. Buryan (q.v.), W. Cornw., 4½ S.W. of Penzance. Near the vil. is an ancient cross.

Crows Nest, ha., pa. of and 1¼ N.E. from St. Cleer (q.v.), S.E. Cornw.

Crow Sound, a narrow channel separating St. Mary's Island, Scilly, from the small islands on the north-east.

Crowthorne, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sandhurst (q.v.), E. Berks., 4 S.E. of Wokingham. The church of St. John Baptist is in Gothic style.

Crowton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Weaver, pa. of Weaverham (q.v.), N. Chesh., 5 W. of Northwich; ac. 1,408. Christ Church (1871) is in E. Eng. style. *C. House*, near the church, is a seat.

Croxall, pa. and tp. on the Mease, S. Derbys., extending into Staffs., 7 N. of Tamworth; ac. of pa.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Crowle (1), pa.	Crowle (1½)	171	3095
Crowle (1), tp.	Crowle (1½)	171	2641
Crowle (2)	Worcester (5)	120	526
Crowley (1)	Northwich (5)	172	190
Crowmarsh Gifford	Wallingford (1)	51	300
Crownthorpe	Wymondham (2)	110	82
Crowthorne	Wokingham (2½)	36	2254
Crowton, eccl. pa.	Acton Bridge (1¼)	173	534
Crowton, tp.	Acton Bridge (1¼)	173	531
Croxall, pa.	Croxall	132	375
Croxall, tp.	Croxall	132	244

3,020, of tp. 1,956; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. John Baptist is Dec. and Perp., and there is a low side window in the chancel. There are many interesting memorials of the Curzon family, including a slab with incised effigies of a knight (in plate-armour and pointed helmet) and his wife, a marginal inscription to Thomas Curzon (1485), and similar incised slabs of the 16th cent. An alabaster slab on the floor of the chancel has the worn effigies of a man and woman under canopies, with an inscription to William Shepherd and his wife (1500), and under the tower is the incised effigy of a child in a chrisom. Near the church and river is an ancient Saxon mound, probably a defensive work. The old *Manor House* is a seat.

Croxby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Caistor; ac. 1,628; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints, erected in the 12th cent., has a Norm. font.

Croxdale (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of St. Oswald, Durham, and Merrington (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 S. of Durham. The church of St. Bartholomew is principally in the E. Eng. style. *C. Hall*, with a small Roman Catholic chapel attached, is a seat.

Croxdale (2) (for "Croixdale" = "Crossdale"), dark ravine, E. Dur., 3 S. of Durham. (It derives its name from a cross erected in ancient times to drive away the evil spirits by whom it was believed to be haunted.)

Croxden, pa. and vil. in a narrow valley and on a tributary of the Dove, N. Staffs., 5 N.W. of Uttoxeter; ac. 2,644; soil clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Giles is in E. Dec. style. In this pa. are the remains of a Cluniac abbey of St. Mary, founded in the 12th cent. They date from the 13th cent., and include the west front (which has a fine Gothic arch and a wall 40 ft. high), part of the Abbot's Lodge, the refectory, the guest-house, and other parts. The diary of the 13th abbot is now in the British Museum. A crucifix, a panel of carved oak, and the figure of a knight have been found in the ruins, and the heart of King John is said to have been buried here.

Croxley Green, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Watford and Rickmansworth (q.v.), W. Herts, 3 W. of Watford. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style.

Croxteth Park, pa., S.W. Lancs., 3 N.W. of Prescot; ac. 959; soil various, overlying red sandstone. *C. House*, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, was built at the beginning of the 18th cent., and is in a park of about 300 ac.

Croxton (1), pa., S.W. Cambs., 3½ N.W. of Caxton; ac. 1,901; soil clay, overlying gault. The church of St. James is Perp., and contains several monuments. On a door at the north side of the edifice is a singular carving of the Virgin and Child, in bold relief. *C. Park* is a seat.

Croxton (2), pa., N. Lincs., 7 N.E. of Brigg; ac. 1,517; soil wold-land, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist (restored 1878) is E. Eng. Yarborough Camp, where a number of Roman coins have been dug up, is a lofty hill in the pa. with an entrenchment of considerable area on its summit.

Croxton (3), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 2 N. of Thetford; ac. 4,609; soil sandy, overlying chalk and clay. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp.

Croxton (4), tp. on the Grand Trunk Canal, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh. The old manor house is now occupied as a farm.

Croxton (5), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs. The pa. was formerly part of the forest of Blore, and was included in the "Woodland Quarter" of Eccleshall. The church of St. Paul is in Dec. style, and the high ground just by commands a wide view.

Croxton (6), chap. and ha., pa. of Fulmodestone (q.v.), N. Norf., 5 E. of Fakenham. The church of St. John the Baptist is thatched.

Croxton Keyrial, or **C. Kerrial,** pa., N. Leics., 8 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 3,900; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. John is E. Eng., and has some beautifully-carved oak benches. A Præmonstratensian convent of St. John was founded here in 1162, and one of its abbots was King John's physician. Near the village are traces of an entrenchment. The pa. derives its name from Bertram de Criol, once lord of the manor. Part of Knipton reservoir is in this pa. C. Park, of 777 ac., is celebrated for the races which are held there in the spring.

Croxton, South, pa., N. Leics., 9 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,760; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. John is E. Eng., and has an ancient font, also a brass of 1578.

Croy, pa. and ha., Invs. and Nairns., Sc., near Culloden; ac. 18,129; soil mixed, overlying sandstone and limestone, the latter being burnt for lime. The pa. church dates from 1767, and there are Free church and public schools. *Cantray House*, *Holme Rose*, *Kilravock Castle*, and *Leys Castle* are seats. [CLAVA, CULLODEN.]

Croyde, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Georgeham (q.v.), N. Dev. It is situated in Barnstaple Bay, and is frequented as a bathing-place.

Croydon (1), pa.; mun., co., and parl. bor. (returning one member); mkt. (TH. & S.) and assize to., on the Wandle, E. Surrey, 10 S. of London; ac. 9,001; soil chiefly gravel and chalk. In a chalk-pit here the Thanet sand crops out, and recently in a railway cutting a bed of oyster shells was cut through. Domesday speaks of "Croindene," and the manor belonged to Archbishop Lanfranc, who is said to have built the archiepiscopal palace which was used as a residence by his successors till the 18th cent. The mother church of St. John Baptist is Perp., but was almost destroyed by fire in 1867, many interesting tombs being destroyed; that of Archbishop Whitgift, a great benefactor to the town, has, however, been restored. There are,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Croxby	Usselby (7)	147	115
Croxdale (1)	Croxdale	250	1716
Croxden	Rocester (3)	145	185
Croxley Green	Rickmansworth (2)	22	1702
Croxteth Park	Aintree (2½)	206	76
Croxton (1)	St. Neots (3)	52	284
Croxton (2)	Brocklesby (2)	164	96
Croxton (3)	Thetford (2)	90	326
Croxton Keyrial	W.-on-the-Wold (3)	128	567
Croxton, South	Brooksby (4)	108	234
Croy	Dalcross (2)	583	1225
Croydon (1)	Croydon	10	102695

besides, eleven district churches, the most notable of which are St. James's (the oldest), which contains memorials of the H.E.I.C. Military College of Addiscombe, now destroyed; St. Peter's, on the

WHITGIFT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CROYDON.
(*From a Photograph by J. Bartlett, Croydon.*)

Brighton road, forming a conspicuous object to travellers on the Brighton railway; and St. Michael and All Angels, an imposing and cathedral-like brick structure. There is also a Roman Catholic church of Our Lady, with schools; large Congregational and Presbyterian churches; a Friends' meeting-house, with burial-ground; many Nonconformist chapels; and a well-laid-out cemetery of 24 ac. with two mortuary chapels. During the last thirty years C. has changed rapidly from an old-fashioned country town to a large and ever-growing suburb of London. The authorities took an early opportunity of adopting an elaborate system of drainage. C. is supplied with water from the Addington Hills in the neighbourhood, where are reservoirs containing 500,000 gallons. There are five railway stations, and the town is served by the S.E.R. and the L.B. & S.C.R. The Wandle rises near the pa. church, in the lower part of the town, where the ancient C. used to lie. All this part was liable to periodical floods, from an intermittent stream called the Bourne, as to whose nature and the conditions determining its flow there is much controversy. This stream is now diverted into an underground channel, and has ceased to cause inconvenience. Much has been done in the way of providing recreation grounds and otherwise improving the corporation property, and this, added to the nearness to wooded hills and downs, causes C. to be a favourite suburban place of residence and resort. The charities of C. are numerous. The most interesting is the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, at North End (consisting of an Elizabethan building of two quadrangles, and having a hall and chapel), founded by Archbishop Whitgift, and governed by a warden, who superintends the 20 brothers and 16 sisters. The ancient set of rooms reserved by Archbishop Whitgift for his own disposal still retain the old decorations and furniture. Whitgift Grammar School, founded by the Archbishop in 1596, and revived in new buildings in 1871, is a flourishing school for day-boys, and numbers 300 pupils. The school is well appointed, and at the back is a large and well-wooded cricket-ground. The school has several scholarships and exhibitions, of which three are to the Universities. Upon the same foundation is a middle school for boys, and also Archbishop Tenison's endowed schools for boys and girls. There are also a high school for girls, and a convent school of the Ladies of Mary. The town has a School of Art and Science, and a Free Public Library has been established. C. has no very special industries. There are breweries, shoe factories, a cloth factory, and a bell-foundry. The East Surrey Agricultural Association meets here, and there is a Farmers' Club. The old archiepiscopal palace—of which the hall and chapel retain many old features—after being sold in the 18th cent., was for some time used as a laundry. Queen Elizabeth visited both Archbishop Parker and Archbishop Whitgift here. The barracks built for the Guards' recruits are now the headquarters of the 1st V.B. of "the Queen's." A battle was fought here between Henry III. and the Barons; and the colliers (*i.e.*, charcoal-burners) of C. are spoken of more than once in English literature.

Croydon (2). [CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON.]

Croydon (3), ti., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Lymington (q.v.), S. Hants.

Croydon-cum-Clapton, or **Croydon,** pa., W. Cambs., 6 s. of Caxton; ac. 2,711; soil clayey, overlying chalk and gault. The church of All Saints is Perp.

Croyland. [CROWLAND.]

Cruach, mountain (2,420 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Loch Lydoch.

Cruachan. [BEN CRUACHAN.]

Cruachan, Falls of, cascade in the Pass of Brander, at the head of Loch Awe, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), N. Args., Sc.

Cruachlussa, mountain (1,530 ft.), pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), Knapdale, S. Args., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Ardrishaig.

Cruagh, pa. on the Owendugher, Uppercross bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 7 s. of Dublin; ac. 4,462. The surface is mountainous, and the soil poor, overlying Silurian and granitic rocks. The pa. has a ruined church and a cromlech, and an old military road intersects it. *Cloragh* and *Mount Venus* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Cruckmeole, tp., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Pontesbury (q.v.), W. Salop.

Cruckton, vil., pa. of and 4½ N.E. from Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop. Here is a chapel-of-ease. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cruden (1), coast pa., N.E. Abers., Sc., 8 S.E. of Peterhead; ac. 18,236; soil chiefly peat-moss, overlying granite and trap. The coast-line presents a series of high cliffs. The pa. church dates from 1776, and there are Free and Episcopal churches (the latter in E. Eng. style), and an Episcopal and several public schools. The pa. has a number of artificial mounds, a vitrified wall, and a stone circle. Here Malcolm II. is said to have defeated Canute (1014).

Cruden (2), river, N.E. Abers., Sc., rises among low hills, flows 11 S.W., having a winding course, and falls into C. Bay in the neighbourhood of Slaines Castle. It is spanned by the "Bishop's Bridge," erected by the Bishop of Brechin in 1697.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Croydon-c.-Clapton	Royston (5)	45	426
Cruagh	Dundrum (2)	3	474
Cruden (1)	Peterhead (6)	572	3593

Cruden Bay, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 5 S.W. of Buchan Ness. It is much exposed to gales from the east and south-east.

Cruden, Ward of. [PORT ERROL.]

Crudgington, tp., pa. of Ercall Magna (q.v.), 2 E. from the vil. of High Ercall, N. Salop.

Crudwell, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 4,895; soil sandy, overlying clay and stones. The church of All Saints, restored 1880, is E. Eng., and contains several monuments and some very fine examples of wood-carving; the aisles run the entire length of the building, the windows of which belong to the Perp. period; in the north wall is a window of old stained glass depicting five of the sacraments of the Roman Church. The ancient fosse-way to Cirencester passes close to the vil. *Eastcourt House* is a seat.

Cruggleton, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Sorbie (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc. Ruins of its ancient Norman church still remain, and there are vestiges of C. Castle, said to have been besieged by Edward I. and by Sir William Wallace. It was a stronghold of the Agnews.

Crugiau Kemmes, a group of five singular tumuli in N. Pembs., on the left of the road from Newport to Cardigan.

Crug Mawr, eminence, with a tumulus and entrenchment, S.W. Cardigs., 2 E. of Cardigan. It is the traditional site of a defeat inflicted on the English by Griffith-ap-Rhys in the 12th cent.

Cruicetown, pa., Lower Kells bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 2 W. of Nobber; ac. 1,863; soil of medium quality, overlying black stone, which is quarried.

Cruick, stream, N.E. Forfs., Sc., flows 16 E., and falls into the North Esk at Stracathro. Trout are abundant. In flood C. is an impetuous torrent, but in the dry season it is an insignificant burn. It has a fall of 1,362 ft.

Cruicksfield, estate, pa. of Bunkle and Preston (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., 4 N.E. of Duns. *C. House* is a seat.

Cruister, ha., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., near Sandwick.

Cruit, island, Boylagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.W. of Dunglow. It is two miles long, and the sound between it and the mainland is said to be decreasing in depth.

Cruivie, ruined stronghold, pa. of Logie (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 2 N.N.E. of the pa. church.

Crum Castle. [CROM CASTLE.]

Crumlin (1), vil., pas. of Llanhilleth and Mynyddyslwyn (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 5 S.W. of Pontypool. C. is situated in the South Wales coal basin, and in its vicinity are quarries containing fine fossil calamites and lepidodendrons; in the shale ferns and similar plants are found. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely romantic. The C. Viaduct, beneath which the village lies, is the loftiest railway bridge in England; it crosses a mountain gorge at a height of nearly 230 ft. above its lowest part, and consists of ten spans, each extending 150 ft., with piers of cast-iron connected by diagonal braces. The Taff Vale Extension branch of the G.W.R. passes over the viaduct on its way from Pontypool to Aberdare, and beneath it runs the Western Valleys line.

Crumlin (2), pa. and vil., Uppercross bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S.W. of Dublin; ac. 1,817; soil good, overlying granite and limestone, the latter being worked. The pa. church (1825) is in E. Eng. style, and is connected with the tower of an older church now demolished. The pa. has a Roman Catholic chapel, school, police barracks, and poor-house. A trade in flour is carried on. The vil. was burnt by the rebels in 1594, and William III. halted here after the battle of the Boyne. *C. House* is a seat.

Crumlin (3), vil. on the C. or Camlin, pa. of Camlin (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 6 S. of Antrim. Here are Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels. A monthly market and two annual fairs are held. A wharf gives accommodation for boats navigating Lough Neagh and the connecting canals.

Crumlin Canal, S.W. Mon., extends from Crumlin, along the valley of the Ebbw, to the neighbourhood of Malpas, north of Newport, where it joins the Monmouthshire Canal. Its length is 10 miles.

Crummock Water, lake, W. Cumb., 7 S.W. of Keswick. It is 2⅔ miles long by ⅔ mile broad, and in some places exceeds 20 fathoms in depth. The Cocker flows through the lake on its way from Buttermere to Lorton Vale. The chief attraction of C. Water is its wild and secluded position amidst the mountains, which hem it in on every side. Among the nearest and most conspicuous heights are Grassmoor on the east and Melbreak on the west side. The shores are rugged and bare, excepting at the north-west extremity, where there is an extensive wood. The best views are those from Buttermere Hause on the east and Ling Crag on the west bank. Trout and char abound.

Crump, island in the mouth of Ballynakill Bay, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., about 16 S.W. of Louisburgh.

Crumplehorn, ha., pa. of Lansallos (q.v.), E. Cornw., 7½ S.E. of Lostwithiel.

Crumpsall, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3 N. from Manchester (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 733. The church of St. Mary is in Geometrical style.

Crumpsall, Lower, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of and 2½ N. from Manchester (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church of St. Thomas is in Gothic style.

Crumstone, one of the Farne islands, off the coast of Northumb., 3⅝ N.E. of Bamburgh Castle. The islet is small and black, with the Callers reef on the western side.

Crundale, pa. and vil. near the Stour, E. Kent, 6 N.E. of Ashford; ac. 1,593; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., and attached to the rectory is a theological library, left by will in 1728.

Crunwear, pa., S.E. Pembs., 5½ S.E. of Narberth; ac. 1,690; soil various, in some places red earth, overlying limestone and clay. The ground is undulating, and where the red earth predominates there is good pasture. The ancient church of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crudwell	Tetbury Road (3)	92	778
Cruicetown	Nobber (2)	44	136
Crumlin (2), pa.	.....	3	779
Crumlin (2), vil.	.....	3	253
Crumlin (3)	Crumlin	118	344
Crumpsall, eccl. pa.	Crumpsall	189	7419
Crumpsall, tp.	Crumpsall	189	10371
Crumpsall, Lower	Crumpsall	189	1998
Crunda'e	Wye (3)	59	257
Crunwear	Whitland (4)	247	179

St. Elidyr is in a very dilapidated condition, but the tower, in Flemish style, has been repaired.

Crusheen, mkt. vil. (s.), pa. of Inchicronan (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 8 N. of Ennis. A small local trade in farm produce is carried on. *Ballyline* and *Port* are mansion-houses in the neighbourhood.

Crutch, pa., E. Worcs., 2 N. of Droitwich; ac. 330; soil and subsoil strong clay-marl. The pa. is one farm, and belonged formerly to the convent of Westwood. In the 14th cent. there was a dispute between this convent and the Priory of Worcester, and after its settlement C. became extra-parochial.

Crutherland, estate on the Calder, pa. of Glassford (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.E. of East Kilbride. *C. House* is a seat.

Cruwys Morchard, pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 5 W. of Tiverton; ac. 5,765; soil clay and loam. The church of Holy Cross is Dec., and contains an oak screen with fine carvings, also a brass; in 1689 the steeple was struck by lightning and the bells melted; a portion of the metal is preserved. *Morchard House* is an ancient seat belonging to the Cruwys family.

Crux Easton, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 7 S. of Newbury; ac. 1,121; soil heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is a brick building, and has a carved font of Italian marble. Roman pottery and Norm. remains have been found here. In the parish registry are some lines written by Pope.

Cruxton, ti. on the south bank of the Frome, pa. of and 1 S. from Maiden Newton (q.v.), Dors. It formerly had a market and fair.

Cryfield, ha., pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), Mid Warws., 3 S.S.W. of Coventry.

Crymlyn Bog, swamp, W. Glamorgs., 3 S.W. of Neath. The name is said to denote the "Lake of Adoration," and a tongue of land running into the swamp is called Banc-yr-Altar (= "Altar Mount"); hence it is supposed that Druidical rites were performed on its shores. An ancient legend relates that the bog covers the site of a great city, and even now it is supposed to be a haunt of the fairies, from whose palaces unearthly music may sometimes be heard. It formed the boundary between the British kingdom of Morganwg and that of Dyfed. It is now covered everywhere with beds of the white water-lily.

Crymmych, ha. with railway station, at the junction of the pas. of Llanfairnantgwyn, Monachlogddu, Llanfyrnach, and Penrith (q.v.), N.E. Pembs., 3 S. of Llanfairnantgwyn. A coach runs daily between this place and Newport (10 miles). Frenny Fawr, a peak (1,200 ft.), is near. A monthly market in cattle is held here.

Crynant, vil., pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 5½ N.E. of Neath.

Crystal Palace. [SYDENHAM.]

Cuan Sound, narrow channel separating the island of Seil from that of Luing, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. A strong current runs through it.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Crusheen	Crusheen	144	101
Crutch	Droitwich (2)	126	11
Cruwys Morchard	Tiverton (6)	179	585
Crux Easton	Whitchurch (6)	59	76
Cubberley	Charlton Kings (2)	105	346
Cubbington	Leamington (3)	97	1074

Cubberley, pa. and vil. in the Cotswold Hills, E. Gloucs., 4½ S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 3,421; soil stonebrash, subsoil stony. The church of St. Giles is Gothic, and has a low side window. In the chancel are recumbent figures, also the half-figure of a knight holding a heart; and there is a female figure. "Seven Springs" is a source of the Thames, and there is a water-mill. [COTSWOLD HILLS.]

Cubbington (in Domesday "Cvbintone," "Cvbitone," and "Cobintone," and, later, "Cumbyngtone"), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S.E. Warws., 5 N.E. of Warwick; ac. 1,780; soil loam, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Mary, formerly a chapel to Wootton, and granted to the Canons of Kenilworth, is Norm. Joseph Russell, the author of a number of works on agriculture, was a native of this place. There is an excellent quarry here, from which the freeholders have the right to obtain stone. The National Schools have an endowment.

Cubeck, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Askrigg.

Cubert, pa. and vil. near the Bristol Channel, E. Cornw., 10 N.W. of Truro; ac. 2,511; soil various, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Cuthbert, restored 1852, is E. Eng. Here is a spring of fresh water, called "Holy Well," to which a flight of fifteen steps cut in the rock gives access. A farmhouse called Chenoweth (in Domesday "Chenowen") was once the seat of the Chynoweth family.

Cubley, pa., S. Derbys., 6 S. of Ashbourne; ac. 2,388; soil mixed, overlying clay, marl, and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has a piscina and some 14th-cent. stained glass; an alabaster tomb with mutilated recumbent figure of a knight in plate-armour commemorates Sir Nicholas Montgomery (1485), and another mutilated marble tomb is that of Sir Nicholas Montgomery (1494).

Cublington, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 6 N.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,223; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, partly restored 1861, is E. Eng.; on each side of the east window is a trefoiled niche with an embattled head. A copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," now preserved in the rectory, was formerly chained to a desk in the church, on which it was placed in the 16th cent.

Cuby, pa., W. Cornw., 7½ S.W. of St. Austell; ac. 2,318; soil loam, overlying slaty schist. The church of St. Cuby is Perp., and in the south-west corner is built a monumental stone of Roman times, having the names Nonnita, Ercilius, and Virigatus; and there is a monument of 1614; the font is old. The pa. contains part of the town of Tregony.

Cuchullin Hills (pronounced "Coolin"), mountain range (3,183 ft.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 4½ S. of Sligachan. The peaks are bare and rocky, and their sides are cut into deep and precipitous ravines. The mountains cover an area of about 35 square miles, and consist principally of hypersthene. Several peaks attain a height of 3,000 ft.

Cuckfield, pa. and mkt. to. (F.), Mid Sussex.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cubert	Truro (8)	295	311
Cubley	Sudbury (2)	136	285
Cublington	Leighton (5½)	40	223
Cuby	Grampound Rd. (3)	287	141
Cuckfield, pa.	Hayward's Heath(2)	38	5730
Cuckfield, mkt. to.	Hayward's Heath(2)	38	1737

14 N. of Brighton; ac. 11,167. The church of the Holy Trinity is Perp., and contains memorials of the Sergison family, and monuments by Flaxman and Westmacott to the Burrells. There are two iron chapels-of-ease, Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a cemetery of 4 ac. with mortuary chapel. C. Park, through which the New London

CUCKFIELD PARK.
(*From a Photograph by S. P. L. Phillips, East Croydon.*)

Road passes, is well wooded and stocked with deer, and a stone bridge at the lower end crosses a deep ravine well known to readers of Harrison Ainsworth's "Rookwood," for which C. Park served as model. In the avenue which leads to the old gate-house may be seen the lime-tree which is said to shed a bough at the death of a member of the family. There are some old hammer-ponds in the neighbourhood, relics of the Sussex ironworks. The descendants of Edmund Waller the poet live in this pa., and one of them gave the church-organ as a memorial of the poet. *Bolnore*, *Borde Hill*, *Horsgate*, *Knowle*, *Knowles Lodge*, *Ockenden* (a 17th-cent. house), and *Woodcroft* are seats.

Cuckhamsley Hills, range near Farnborough, W. Berks., forming one of the loftiest parts of the Berks. Downs (800 ft.). The name is a corruption of Cwicchelmeslawe, "the Hill of Cwichelm," who was associated with Cynegils in the West Saxon sovereignty, and died here in a battle against Edwin, King of Northumbria (A.D. 626). He is supposed to be buried in Scutchamore Knob, a tumulus at the summit, 21 ft. high, and 140 yards in circuit, which is said to preserve his name in another form. The folk of Wessex are believed to have often assembled on the hills, owing to their security from the attacks of the Danes. A famous fair was held here prior to 1620, when it was discontinued in the interest of the East Ilsley market.

Cucklett Delph, ravine adjoining Eyam Dale, N. Derbys., exactly opposite Eyam Hall. Whilst the plague raged at Eyam in 1666 the rector, the celebrated William Mompesson, held services here, instead of in the church, to escape the danger of infection. The spot where his congregation assembled is still known as C. Church, and the rock from which he preached as the Pulpit Rock.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cucklington	Wincanton (3)	116	290
Cuckney	Langwith (1½)	147	506
Cuddesdon, pa.	Wheatley (1½)	55	1377
Cuddesdon, tp.	Wheatley (1½)	55	295
Cuddington (1)	Aylesbury (4)	43	443

Cucklington, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 S.E. of Wincanton; ac. 1,795; soil various, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1880, is E. Eng. *Shanks House* is a seat.

Cuckmere, river, rises on the Downs near Heathfield, S.E. Sussex, flows 18 S.S.W. past Hellingly and Arlington, and falls into the English Channel, 4½ N.W. of Beachy Head. C. Haven is at its mouth.

Cuckney, tp. and vil. on the Poulter, pa. of Norton Cuckney (q.v.), E. Notts., 7 N. of Mansfield; ac. 1,120.

Cuckolds Point, a shoal on the southern side of the Thames, opposite the West India Docks, between Limehouse and Greenwich reaches.

Cuckoo Bridge, ha., pa. of and 5 S. from Pinchbeck (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Cuckoo (or **Cuckolds**) **Green**, pl., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Potterne (q.v.), Mid Wilts.

Cuddan Point, headland forming the eastern extremity of Mount's Bay, S. Cornw., 5½ S.E. of Penzance.

Cuddesdon, pa., tp., and vil., on the Thame, S. Oxon, 6 S.E. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 2,805, of tp. 956; soil loamy, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The cruciform church of All Saints is Norm. and later periods, and in the churchyard is a cross with five steps. C. Theological College was founded 1854 by Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford. It consists of hall, chapel, dining-hall, and rooms for 24 students. C. Palace, the residence of the Bishops of Oxford, is in a small park, and has a chapel built by Bishop Wilberforce. The original palace was burnt in 1664 by the Royalist Governor of Oxford, to prevent its becoming a Parliamentary stronghold.

Cuddington (1), pa. on the Thame, Mid Bucks., 5 S.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,408; soil light loam, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1857, is E. Eng.; the piers and arches of the nave are Norm. and E. Eng. with some curious capitals; the chancel contains a handsome alabaster reredos; the Norm. font is vase-shaped with a circle of arches surrounding the basin and supported by a round column rising from the plinth.

Cuddington (2), pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 1 N.E. of Ewell; ac. 1,860; soil marl and clay, overlying stone and gravel. *Nonsuch House*, in a well-timbered park of 2,000 ac., occupies the site of the old palace of Nonsuch, built by Henry VIII., inhabited by Queen Elizabeth, and destroyed by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

Cuddington (3), tp. and straggling vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Weaversham (q.v.), N. Chesh.; ac. 1,151. *Delamere House*, in a large park, is a seat.

Cuddington (4), tp., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh., on the road to Bangor; ac. 1,355. *C. Hall* and *The Mount* are seats.

Cudham, pa. and vil. on the border of Surrey, W. Kent, 4 N. of Westerham; ac. 5,925; soil clayey, with much chalk and flint, overlying chalk. The 12th-cent. church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp., and in the churchyard are some fine yew-trees. *Buckhurst Lodge* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cuddington (2)	Ewell (1)	13	516
Cuddington (3)	Cuddington	174	505
Cuddington (4)	Malpas (3)	177	272
Cudham	Shoreham (3)	23	1103

Cudworth (1), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Ilminster; ac. 1,074; soil flint and chalk, overlying chalk (and in places gravel) and loam. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and has a piscina and an ancient font. The vicarage-house, restored 1889, dates from 1634.

Cudworth (2), tp., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Barnsley; ac. 1,744. There is an endowed school, and some stone quarries.

Cudworth, High, ha., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.E. of Barnsley.

Cudworth, Low, ha., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.E. of Barnsley.

Cuerdale, tp. consisting of a few scattered farm-houses, on the Ribble, pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2½ E. of Preston; ac. 684. The river-bank was repaired about 1850, when numbers of Danish, Saxon, and other coins were discovered.

Cuerden, tp. consisting of scattered houses, on the Lostock, pa. of Leyland (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 N.W. of Chorley; ac. 808. *C. House,* with a large and well-timbered park, is a seat.

Cuerdley, tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 S.W. of Warrington; ac. 1,723.

Cuffabouts, ha., pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linlithgs., Sc., 1½ E.S.E. of Borrowstounness.

Cuffe's Grange, pl., pa. of Grange (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilkenny.

Cuffley, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Northaw (q.v.), S. Herts.

Cuffs, ha., pa. of and near Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Cugley, ti., pa. of and 1 E. from Newent (q.v.), N.W. Glouc.

Cuil, bay opening off Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Shuna island. It affords tolerable anchorage, and is frequently visited by large shoals of herrings. It has a fine sandy beach, and is 1¼ miles wide.

Cuilabhacaidh (pronounced "Coolbacky"), vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc.

Cuilcagh, mountain (2,188 ft.), Tullyhaw bar., N.W. co. Cav., Ir., 5 W. of Swanlinbar.

Cuilhill, vil. forming part of Bargeddie and Dykehead (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Cuillie, or **Cuilaidh,** loch, pa. of Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., within 2½ miles of Forsinard. It is surrounded by a wild and barren plain, is about three furlongs broad, and abounds with good trout.

Cuillin Hills. [CUCHULLIN HILLS.]

Cuilmore (1), ha., pa. of Taghmaconnell (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 S.W. of Athlone.

Cuilmore (2), pl., pa. of Clooncraff (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 E. of Elphin.

Cuilmore (3), pl., pa. of Kiltrustan (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 3 N. of Strokestown.

Cuiltrannich, ha. on Loch Tay, pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 9 N.E. of Killin.

Cuilunum Moss, ha., pa. of and 1¾ W.N.W. of Port of Menteith (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cudworth (1)	Ilminster (3)	165	115
Cudworth (2)	Cudworth	173	1607
Cuerdale	Preston (3)	209	60
Cuerden	Leyland (1½)	205	456
Cuerdley	Farnworth (1½)	191	209

Cuine, Loch na. [BADENLOCH.]

Culag, burn, S.W. Suths., Sc., rises in a small loch at the foot of Canisp, flows 8 N.W. through wild landscape, and falls into Loch Inver at the Culag Hotel. In its course it expands into a number of small lochs, in which trout are abundant; and sea-trout and grilse are occasionally taken.

Culbin, tract of blown sand (of about 9,500 ac.) on the Moray Firth, pas. of Dyke and Moy, Kinloss, and Auldearn (q.v.), Elgs. and Nairns., Sc., 17 W. of Elgin. The original sandstorm is said to have taken place 1100, but a second and severer one occurred 1670–95, when sandhills 100 ft. high were formed, Findhorn overwhelmed, and the mouth of the Findhorn river diverted.

Culblean, hill range (1,567 ft.), pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 4 N.E. of Ballater. It contains the curious natural excavation known as "The Vat." Here (1335) the Earl of Atholl was defeated and slain by the Regent Murray.

Culbokie, vil. on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 6 N.E. of Conon Bridge. Here is a public school, and four annual fairs are held.

Culbone, pa. and vil. on the coast of the Bristol Channel, W. Somerset, 9½ W. of Minehead; ac. 1,502; soil stony peat, overlying iron and hard stone. The Gothic church of St. Culbone, only 33 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, is one of the smallest churches in England.

Culburnie, pl. with public school, pa. of and 2 W. from Kiltarlity (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc.

Culcabock, vil., pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Culcavy, vil., pa. of Blaris (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 1 N. of Hillsborough.

Culchary, ha. with public school, pa. of Cawdor (q.v.), N. Nairns., Sc., 5 S.W. of Nairn.

Culcheth (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Newchurch Kenyon (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6 N.E. of Warrington; ac. 5,369. Cotton is manufactured, and bricks and tiles are made. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Culcheth (2), ha., bor. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., near Newton.

Culcreuch, estate, pa. of Fintry (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc., 7 N. of Campsie Glen railway station. *C. House* is a seat in large and beautiful grounds.

Culcrum, pl., pa. of Killagan (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., about 9 N.W. of Ballymena.

Culdaff, pa., vil., and stream, on C. Bay, Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., 18½ N.E. of Buncrana; ac. 20,060; soil of boggy nature, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is in E. Eng. style. The salmon and cod fisheries have dwindled in importance from want of facilities for curing, and of means of speedy transit to the markets. Shirt-making is a cottage industry. Four annual fairs are held. *C. House* is a seat. The stream, which has a tortuous course, rises in the mountains north of Lough Foyle, and falls into the bay.

Culdees Castle, seat, pa. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Culbone	Minehead (8)	183	31
Culcavy	Hillsborough (1)	100	258
Culcheth	Culcheth	193	2285
Culdaff, pa.	Buncrana (18½)	189	3684
Culdaff, vil.	Buncrana (18½)	189	106

Sc., 4 S.S.E. of Crieff. The house stands in a fine park.

Culduthel, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. Here is a public school.

Culfeightrin, coast pa., Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 1¾ E. of Ballycastle; ac. 26,466. The surface is mountainous, the soil generally poor, overlying sandstone (which is quarried) and basalt. The pa. church, rebuilt 1830, is in E. Eng. style; and there are Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. Cary Castle is in ruins.

Culford, pa. and vil. on the Lark, N.W. Suff., 4½ N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,217; soil light, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1856, is in E. Eng. style. There is a burial-mound in the pa. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Culgaith, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kirkland (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6½ E. of Penrith; ac. 2,911. The Eden forms the western boundary. All Saints' Church is a small stone building.

Culham, pa. on the Thames and the border of Berks., S. Oxon, 1½ S.E. of Abingdon; ac. 2,063, water 95; soil gravel drift, overlying clay. The church of St. Paul, originally E. Eng., has been rebuilt except the tower; there is a monument of 1624; and a window with 17th-cent. shields is part of the monument of Sir Edmund Cary (1637). C. Training College, for schoolmasters of the dioceses of Oxon and Gloucs., was founded by Bishop Wilberforce in 1852, and has accommodation for 100 students; a middle-class school is attached, and in this the students get practical experience in teaching. There is good fishing in the Thames here. The bridge which joins C. to Abingdon still bears marks of the Civil War. *C. House* is a seat.

Culham, Upper, ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Wargrave (q.v.), E. Berks. *C. Court* is a seat in well-timbered grounds on the banks of the Thames.

Culhorn House, seat, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stranraer (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc. It was originally built for barracks, and stands in well-timbered grounds.

Culkein, coast ha. with public school, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 10 N.W. of Lochinver.

Culkerton, ti. and ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Rodmarton (q.v.), S. Gloucs.

Cullahill, vil., pa. of Aghmacart (q.v.), S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Attanagh.

Cullala Hills (600 ft.), pas. of Aberdour and Auchtertool (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 6 E. of Dunfermline.

Cullavin, hill (1,525 ft.), Owneybeg bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 16 E. of Limerick. Several rivers rise at its base.

Cullavoe, ha. on C. Bay, pa. of Fetlar and North Yell (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 40 N. of Lerwick. The bay affords good shelter and secure anchorage. C. Ness is a promontory in the neighbourhood.

Culleens, ha., pa. of Kilglass (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 10 N.E. of Ballina.

Cullen (1), pa., parl. and royal burgh, and seaport, on C. Bay, N. Banffs., Sc., 8¾ N.W. of Banff; ac. 881; soil along the coasts mostly sand and gravel, merging inland into strong clay and loam. It unites with other burghs, under the name of the Elgin District (q.v.), to return a member to Parliament. The to. stands at the mouth of the Deskford burn, and consists of two portions, the Sea and New Towns—the former ancient; the latter, founded 1822, is well built, with a large market square. The pa. church of St. Mary is a cruciform building, made collegiate in 1543; it contains a tomb with recumbent figure of Sir Alexander Ogilvie. The pa. has also a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, public school, library, town hall (containing court-house, ball-room, etc.), newsroom, and gasworks. The harbour, begun 1817, and enlarged 1834, is one of the best artificial basins along the Moray Firth, and an important white fishery is carried on. There are manufactures of ropes and sails; and boat-building and brewing are engaged in. There is some trade in fish, coal, salt, wood, and farm produce. Two annual fairs are held. From the summit of the Castle Hill vitrified stones have been taken. *C. House,* in fine grounds, is a seat.

Cullen (2), stream, N. Banffs., Sc., flows 5 N., and falls into C. Bay near C.

Cullen (3), pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Duhallow bar., N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Mill Street; ac. 13,674; soil largely moss and bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. Coal occurs. Here are the ruins of a convent and castle.

Cullen (4), pa., Kinalea bar., S. co. Cork., Ir., 6 N.E. of Kinsale; ac. 4,249. The surface is high, being mostly occupied by the hill of Derryleeve, and the soil is of medium quality, overlying a rocky subsoil.

Cullen (5), pa. and vil., Clanwilliam bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.W. of Tipperary; ac. 1,985; soil fertile, partly overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there are Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

Cullenagh (1), bar., S. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 44,094. It contains 3 whole pas. and portions of 5 others, is intersected by the Kilkenny Junction Railway, and is chiefly drained by the Nore. Abbeyleix is the only town.

Cullenagh (2), hill (1,045 ft.), C. bar., S. Q. Co., Ir., 5½ N.E. of Abbeyleix. C. Abbey is at its foot, in the neighbourhood of the source of several small streams.

Cullenoch, old name for Laurieston (q.v.), pa. of Balmaghie, Mid Kirkcuds., Sc.

Cullenstown, vil., pa. of Horetown (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.W. of Enniscorthy. *C. House* is a seat.

Cullenswood, vil. adjoining Dublin, pa. of St. Peter's (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir. It is finely situated, and is a favourite residential place, containing a number of villas.

Cullenwaine, pa., Ikerrin and Clonlisk bars., co. Tip. and K. Co., Ir., 8 S.W. of Roscrea; ac. 4,744. Although consisting largely of bog, much of the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Culfeightrin	Ballycastle (1)	174	2116
Culford	BurySt. Edmunds(4)	77	364
Culgaith	Culgaith	284	334
Culham	Culham	56	474
Cullen (1), pa.	Cullen	594	2319
Cullen (1), parl. bur.	Cullen	594	2100
Cullen (1), roy. bur.	Cullen	594	3985
Cullen (3), pa.	Mill Street (4)	165	2463
Cullen (3), vil.	Mill Street (4)	165	133
Cullen (4)	Kinsale (6)	190	406
Cullen (5), pa.	Limerick Junc. (4)	108	616
Cullen (5), vil.	Limerick Junc. (4)	108	141
Cullenagh (1)	.....	.....	7084
Cullenwaine	Roscrea (8)	78	803

soil is fertile, overlying rock. Two annual fairs are held. *Greenhills* is a seat.

Cullercoates, or **Cullercoats,** eccl. pa., tp., and vil., forming part of the mun. and parl. bor. of Tynemouth, S. Northumb. The church of St. George is in Gothic style. C. is a fishing village and watering-place overlooking the German Ocean, and is

CULLERCOATES.

connected with Tynemouth by a fine promenade along the coast. The sands and the bathing are good, and there is a lifeboat and a strong life brigade. Off the coast is good white-fishing. [WHITLEY (1).]

Cullerley, ha. with public school, pa. of and 3 S.E. from Echt (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc.

Cullicudden, ha. and ancient pa. on the Cromarty Firth, now included in the pa. of Resolis (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Invergordon. In the neighbourhood is a large freestone quarry.

Cullingworth, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Bingley and Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Bradford. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. There are several worsted mills. In the neighbourhood stone is quarried.

Cullingworth Gate, vil., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Bingley.

Cullion, pl., pa. of Donaghedy (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 8 N.N.E. of Strabane.

Cullisaid, loch, pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 19 W. of Forsinard. It is 7½ furlongs long by 1 furlong wide, lies at a height of 390 ft., and drains into Loch Loyal.

Cullivoe. [CULLAVOE.]

Cullochy Locks, on the Caledonian Canal, at the north end of Loch Oich, pa. of Boleskine and Abertarff (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Fort Augustus.

Culloden, estate and pl., pa. of Daviot and Dunlichty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Inverness. C. Moor forms part of Drummossie Moor, where in 1746 the last struggle was made on behalf of the Stuarts, their adherents being utterly routed by the Duke of Cumberland. A cairn has been erected to commemorate the engagement, and inscribed stones mark the trenches in which the dead of the various clans engaged were interred. In *C. House*, then the seat of Lord President Forbes, and still the mansion of his family, the Young Chevalier spent the night before the battle.

Cullompton, or **Collumpton,** pa. and mkt. to. on the Culm, N. Dev., 12 N.E. of Exeter; ac. 7,730; soil various, overlying gravel. C. is mentioned as a royal demesne during the Saxon period, and received the privilege of holding a market in 1278. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1849, is a fine example of Late Perp., with a handsome tower 100 ft. in height, and a chapel adjoining the south aisle, built by a clothier of the town, named Lane, in 1526, which has a beautiful fan-tracery roof and other rich work; other noticeable features are the west front, the capitals of the pillars in the nave, its timber roof resting on a carved wall-plate with angel corbels, and the rood-screen, now recoloured and gilt, above which part of a Calvary remains. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. The town hall dates from 1853. C. has an axle-tree factory, tanning is carried on, and there are several paper- and flour-mills in the neighbourhood. *Hillersdon House* is a seat.

Cullow, pl., pa. of Cortachy (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 5 N. of Kirriemuir. A large annual fair for the sale of sheep takes place here.

Cullybacky, or **Culleybackey,** vil. on the Maine, pa. of Craigs (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ballymena. Considerable progress in prosperity has been made here within the 19th cent., and the place now supports bleaching-greens and dyeworks, which give employment to a number of the inhabitants. Some trade in agricultural produce is also carried on. *Fenaghy House* and *Mount Davys House* are seats.

Cullyhanna, vil., pa. of Creggan (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir., 6 N. of Culloville.

Cullykhan, ravine adjoining Troup House, pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc. It is traversed by a burn.

Culm, river, rises in the Black Down Hills, near Church Stanton, N.E. Dev., flows 25 S.W., past Culmstock, Uffculm, and Cullompton, and falls into the Exe near Exeter. The otter is hunted on this river.

Culmaile, Culmallie, or **Culmailie,** old name for the pa. of Golspie (q.v.), Suths., Sc. (The last form was most common, and gives the pronunciation.)

Culm Davey, ha. and chap., pa. of and 1½ N. from Hemyock (q.v.), N. Dev.

Culmington, pa. and vil. on the Corve, S. Salop, 4½ N. of Ludlow; ac. 3,476; soil gravelly and clayey loam, overlying gravel and sandstone. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a good double piscina. In the pa. are two ancient camps, thought to be Roman. *C. Manor* is a seat.

Culmore, pl. with railway station on the Foyle, liberties of and 4 N.E. from Londonderry (q.v.),

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cullercoates, ec. pa.	Cullercoats	281	3383
Cullercoates, tp.	Cullercoats	281	1620
Cullingworth	Cullingworth	201	1654

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cullompton	Cullompton	177	3179
Cullybacky	Culleybackey	141	233
Culmington	Ludlow (4½)	162	522

N.W. co. Londy., Ir. Here are ruins of a church and a 16th-cent. fort; the latter played an important part in the siege of Derry, and the church was used by the garrison as a hospital for their wounded.

Culmstock, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated on the Culm, N.E. Dev., 7 E. of Cullompton ; ac. 3,365; soil light, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints is Perp.; there is a pre-Reformation altar-cloth with worked figures illustrating the "Benedicite" (the Song of the Three Holy Children), and a stone reredos, formerly a screen. The charities amount to about £50 annually. There is a small woollen industry here, and an annual fair in May. The kennels of the Otter hounds are in the pa. On the hill is C. Beacon, restored to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee (1887).

Culmullin, pa. and vil., Ratoath and Upper Deece bars., S. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.W. of Drumree; ac. 5,565; soil medium quality, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. is watered by the Boyne. *C. House* is a seat.

Culnady, pl., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Maghera (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir.

Culpho, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4 W. of Woodbridge; ac. 726; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Botolph is E. Eng.

Culrain, ha. on the Kyle of Sutherland, pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3 N.W. of Ardgay. The Highland Railway here crosses the river by a viaduct. A hotel in the neighbourhood is much frequented by anglers.

Culross, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and small seaport, in the detached portion of Perths., 7 W. by S. of Dunfermline; ac. of pa. 7,584; soil mainly argillaceous, mingled in some places with sand, mostly overlying sandstone or shale. The town, which has much declined from its former prosperity, is prettily situated amidst gardens and orchards on the slope of a hill on the north side of the Firth of Forth. It became a royal burgh by a charter of James VI. in 1588, and joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry in returning one member to Parliament. The E. Eng. pa. church, renovated and altered about 1824, originally formed the choir of that belonging to the Cistercian

CULROSS.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

abbey of SS. Mary, Andrew, and Serf, founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Thane of Fife; the fine E. Dec. west tower was situated at the centre of the abbey church; the remainder of the abbey is in ruins; there is a projection in the wall of the north aisle, in which is a silver casket containing the heart of Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss, slain in 1613 in a duel near Bergen-op-Zoom. On the east side of the town there are traces of a chapel (1503) dedicated to St. Kentigern, who, according to tradition, was educated at a monastery here by St. Serf in the 6th or 7th cent. The funds of Geddes' Institution, an endowed school, are to be used for bursaries at Edinburgh University. The town house is a plain but ancient building. *C. Abbey House,* seat of the Earl of Elgin, originally built 1608, but almost wholly rebuilt 1830, commands fine views over the valley of the Forth. The other seats include *Blair Castle, Castle Hill, C. Park,* and *Valleyfield.* Near Castle Hill stood Dunimarle Castle, a residence of the Macduffs, where, according to one account, Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by Macbeth. C. was formerly an important commercial town, with large coal-mines, one of which extended nearly a mile below the Firth; it also exported great quantities of salt, and its manufacture of "girdles" or round iron baking-plates is alluded to by Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian." The town and neighbourhood form a summer resort. Coal-mining is the only industry.

Culroy, ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Maybole (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Culsalmond, pa. and ha. on the Ury, Mid Abers., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Insch; ac. 6,994. The surface is uneven; soil clay and peat, overlying slate (formerly worked). Iron ore occurs. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there are Episcopal and Free churches, an Independent chapel, and a public and an Episcopal school. Cairns were formerly numerous, and two sculptured stones and traces of two stone circles still remain; stone coffins and implements have been found. *Newton* and *Williamston* are seats.

Culshabbin, pl., pa. of and 4½ N.N.W. from Mochrum (q.v.), S. Wigs., Sc.

Culsh Hill (503 ft.), adjoining Corsehill, pa. of New Deer (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc.

Culter (1), pa. and vil., E. Lanarks., Sc., 2⅔ S.W. of Biggar; ac. 11,883. The surface is irregular and in places of considerable height; soil sand and loam, overlying Devonian and Silurian strata. There is much fine wood, and the farms are highly cultivated. The antiquities include five ancient camps, two tumuli, and the ruins of Cow Castle. *Birthwood, Cornhill, C. Allers House,* and *C. Mains* are seats.

Culter (2), vil., estate, and burn, pa. of Peterculter (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 7¾ W.S.W. of Aberdeen. The estate is partly in the pa. of Drumoak (q.v.). The burn rises on the borders of the pa. of Cluny, flows 14 S. and S.E. through striking scenery, and falls into the Dee. *C. House* is a seat.

Culter (3), stream, E. Lanarks., Sc., rises by several headstreams on the Peeblesshire border, flows 6½ N.W., and falls into the Clyde opposite Symington.

Culter (4), stream, S.E. Abers., Sc., rises in the pa. of Cluny, traverses Loch Skene, passes through

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Culmstock	Culmstock	179	854
Culmullin	Drumree (2)	19	408
Culpho	Woodbridge (4)	79	67
Culross, pa.	East Grange (2)	427	1096
C., parl. bur. & vil.	East Grange (2)	427	370
Culross, royal burgh	East Grange (2)	427	380
Culsalmond	Insch (4)	555	791
Culter (1)	Coulter	368	420
Culter (2)	Culter	584	346

well-wooded country, and falls into the Dee 7¾ W.S.W. of Aberdeen.

Cultercullen, vil. with public school, pa. of Foveran (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 1 E. of Udney.

Culter Fell, mountain (2,454 ft.), pas. of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho (q.v.), Lanarks. and Peebs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Drumelzier.

Culter Mains, estate, pa. of Culter (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Biggar.

Cultoquhey, estate, pa. of Fowlis Wester (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Crieff. *C. House* is a fine mansion in Tudor style.

Cults (1), pa., Mid Fifes., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Cupar; ac. 2,924. The surface is low and undulating, and the soil consists of sand, loam, and clay, overlying carboniferous strata. Sandstone and limestone are worked. The pa. church (1793) contains a marble monument by Chantrey, erected by Sir David Wilkie (1785–1841), the painter (who was born in the manse), to the memory of his parents. There is a United Presbyterian church and a public school. A fort on the side of Walton Hill is the only antiquity. *Crawford Priory* is a seat.

Cults (2), estate and ha. on the Dee, pa. of Peterculter (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 4 S.W. of Aberdeen. Here is a Free church and an endowed school. There are several cairns, and stone coffins have been dug up. *C. House* is a seat.

Culvain, mountain summit (3,224 ft.), pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 2¼ S.S.E. of the head of Loch Archaig.

Culver Cliff, headland (about 400 ft.), on the east coast of the I. of W., 2 S.E. of Brading. It commands a fine sea view.

Culverstone Green, ha., pas. of Ash and Meopham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 4 S. of Gravesend.

Culverthorpe, tp., pa. of Haydor (q.v.), S. Lincs.; ac. 1,847. *C. Hall,* in the Italian style, is a seat.

Culworth, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 7¾ N.E. of Banbury; ac. 2,246; soil light sand, clayey loam and loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary is of different periods, and has piscina and aumbry, carved oak pulpit, and an imposing 18th-cent. monument. There are Baptist and Moravian chapels, and free school. Some traces of C. Castle, built *temp.* Stephen, still remain; and part of a cross stands upon the village green. A battle was fought here in 914 between Danes and Saxons, and one near here in 1469 between Lancastrians and Yorkists. In 1644 Charles I. slept here while on the way to Banbury with his army.

Culzean Castle. [COLZEAN CASTLE.]

Cumberland, a maritime co. forming the north-western corner of England, on the north separated from Scotland (Dumfs., and Roxbs.) by the Solway Firth and in part by the Liddel, on the west bounded by the Irish Sea, on the south by Lancashire and Westmorland, and on the east by Durham and Northumberland. Its greatest length is 74 miles, and its greatest breadth 45 miles. It possesses 75 miles of sea-coast. Its area is 970,161 ac., of which 26 per cent. is arable, 35 per cent. grass, 3 per cent. timber, and the remainder mountain, moorland, water, etc. The southern portion of the co. is entirely occupied, save a narrow strip along the sea-board, by the Cumbrian Mountains, the highest peaks of which are Scawfell Pike, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw (q.v.). To the north and east of this lies the broad and fertile Vale of Eden, which expands into a low-lying undulating plain along the Solway Firth. On the opposite side of this valley the northern prolongation of the Pennine Chain rises steeply, and high-lying moorlands, culminating in Cross Fell (2,892 ft.), stretch away hence to the northern and eastern borders of the co. In the coast-plain and the Vale of Eden there is generally a very fertile, deep loamy or gravelly soil, with some patches of heavy clay-land, forming the most productive portions of the co. The farms, mostly of moderate size, are well tilled, and are farmed by the owners, called yeomen or statesmen, or held by customary tenure under the lords of the manors. A number of the families of the small proprietors have inherited their lands for centuries, and possess a high spirit of independence. The chief cereal crop is oats, of excellent quality, suitable for oatmeal. Turnips and potatoes are very successfully grown, while great attention is devoted to stock-breeding. On the mountains sheep and cattle are reared. The numerous lakes and tarns which lie among the rugged mountain masses of the southern portion of the co. are famous for their beauty. Ulleswater, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite Water, Wast Water, Crummock Water, Thirlmere, Buttermere, among others, lie wholly or in part in C. The wet climate and the high average altitude give rise to numerous rivers. Of these the Eden with its tributaries (the Eamont, the Caldew, and the Irthing) is the most important; while others are the Derwent (and its tributary the Cocker), the Liddel, the Duddon, the Esk, etc. The railway facilities are excellent, Carlisle being the centre on which the lines of four great companies converge, viz., the L. & N.W., Midland, N.E., and N.B., the western routes from London to Scotland passing through the co. The elevated area in the north and east consists entirely of Lower Carboniferous rocks (chiefly grits and shales), with some subordinate beds of limestone. These have yielded lead, zinc, and other minerals. At the foot of the Cross Fell escarpment the base of the Carboniferous is reached, and the underlying fossiliferous Silurian shales and thin limestones exposed, but these are suddenly cut off by the great Pennine Fault. This has a downthrow to the south-east of about 6,000 ft., and its effect is to bring Permian and Triassic beds to the level of the Silurian outcrop. The Permian beds, which consist at the base of a coarse conglomerate, overlaid by soft sandstones and shales, underlie the whole of the Vale of Eden and the coast-plain as far south as Maryport, and reappear on the coast-line south of Whitehaven. The mountain mass of the Lake District is made up of Lower Silurian rocks (sometimes classed as Upper Cambrian), consisting in the north of a great but unknown thickness (the base nowhere being seen) of contorted slaty and gritty beds (Skiddaw Slates). A few species of Graptolites and Trilobites have been obtained from these beds, but fossils are very rare. In the south there is a great development of volcanic ash-beds and lavas, also of Lower Silurian age (the Borrowdale series), which give bold and precipitous outlines to the mountains. Still farther

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cults (1)	Springfield (1½)	430	680
Culverthorpe	Ranceby (3)	114	77

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Culworth	Helmdon (2)	75	461
Cumberland	.....	.....	266549

south higher beds of Silurian age are found (Coniston series), including limestones, in which fossils are rather numerous. Among the minerals of the Lake District lead, copper, iron, and cobalt may be mentioned, while the plumbago ("black lead") or graphite mines of Borrowdale have had a long history. Of late years, however, very little mining work has been done in this district. Slates, flagstones, and slate-pencils are also obtained. Fringing this Silurian area on the north and also on the west, and intervening between it and the Permian, is a belt of Carboniferous rocks, and these near the coast include a considerable thickness of very productive Coal Measures, which are extensively worked around Whitehaven and Workington. The westerly dip of these measures carries the coal beneath the Irish Sea, and at Whitehaven the mines follow it for two or three miles out from the shore. The rocks of this district also yield excellent hematite iron ore, of which the annual output is nearly one and a half million tons. Lead, zinc, barytes, fluor-spar, and other minerals occur. To the west of Carlisle a small patch of Rhætic and Liassic shales and limestone occurs above the Triassic marls and sandstones. These are the newest rocks found in the co., with the exception of the Glacial deposits, which form a superficial covering of great thickness in the Vale of Eden and other valleys, and along the coast. On the coast-line between Workington and Bowness a raised beach, 25 ft. above present sea-level, has been traced, indicating a comparatively recent elevation of the land. Dunes of blown sand fringe the shores around Silloth and other places, and peaty and other alluvial deposits are common around the Solway and in some parts of the interior. Carlisle is the co. to., and other tos. are Whitehaven, Workington, St. Bees, Penrith, Harrington, Cleator Moor, Maryport, Brampton, Wigton, Silloth, and Keswick. The chief industries, other than agriculture, are coal- and iron-mining, smelting, milling, biscuit-making, manufactures of textile fabric and felt hats, and colour-printing on tin. The fisheries are also important, particularly the salmon fishery in the Solway. The co. is divided into four parl. divisions, each returning one member. Its antiquities are numerous, comprising some fine examples of standing stones and circles, burial-mounds and earthworks; and stone celts and other implements have been met with. The Roman remains include the western portion of the great rampart which crosses the North of England, and roads, camps, many coins, and other relics. In Saxon times C. formed part of Strathclyde, which the Britons held long after they had been driven from the East of England. In later times the co. was the scene of many a Scots foray, and in 1715 and again in 1745 of military operations. On the Border are several peel-houses, three or four stories high, with one room in each; and C. has some fine ancient churches.

Cumberland Cavern, natural cave, Matlock, N. Derbys. It has a gallery 18 ft. high, 20 ft. wide, and over 300 ft. long, with a steep wall of rock on either side.

Cumberland Fort, S.E. Portsea island, Hants, 3 E. by S. of Portsmouth; it guards the entrance to Langston Harbour, here 300 yards in width, and was erected towards the close of the 18th cent. in accordance with a plan for the defence of the coast drawn up by the Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance, but never fully carried out.

Cumber, Lower, pa., Tirkeeran bar., N.W. co. Londy., Ir., 5 E. of Londonderry; ac. 14,446. The surface is mountainous, and the soil, resting partly on Silurian strata, largely of a boggy nature. The pa. church dates from 1795, and there are Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels; several schools (one endowed); and so-called Druidical remains. *Glebe House*, *Oaks*, *Oaks Lodge*, and *The Cross* are seats.

Cumberlow Green, pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Rushden (q.v.), N.E. Herts.

Cumbernauld, pa. and vil. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 13½ N.E. of Glasgow; ac. 11,635. The surface is diversified, and the soil chiefly clay. Limestone, coal, iron, trap, and brick-clay are all largely worked. Most of the surface is under cultivation or woods, and large areas of waste land have been reclaimed. The vil., created a burgh of barony in 1649, is a quaint old place, and contains the pa. church (an ancient building), a Free church (founded 1826, and mostly rebuilt), a United Presbyterian church, and a school; other public schools stand in different parts of the pa. Checks and striped goods were formerly largely manufactured; now most of the population are engaged in the mines and quarries. An annual cattle fair is held. There are some fragments of the Wall of Antoninus and part of a Roman military road, near which coins and urns have recently been discovered. *C. House* is a seat.

Cumber, Upper, pa., Tirkeeran and Lower Strabane bars., cos. Londy. and Tyr., Ir., 9 S.E. of Londonderry; ac. 17,597. The surface is mountainous, and the soil largely bog, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. The pa. church was built 1757, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, also several schools. *Cumber House* and *Learmount* are seats.

Cumberworth (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 3½ S.E. of Alford; ac. 1,274; soil clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Helen, partially restored 1870, is Dec.

Cumberworth (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Kirkburton and Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Penistone; ac. 1,185. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1878, has some remains of Norm. work.

Cumberworth, Lower, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Cumberworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Cumbrae, pa. including the island of Great C., Butes., Sc., 1¼ W.S.W. of Largs; ac. 2,841.

Cumbrae, Great, island, pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Butes., Sc., 2¼ E. of Bute. It is 3½ miles long by 2 miles broad, lies off the coast of Ayr, and attains a height of 417 ft. The soils are varied, overlying sandstone with greenstone dykes. There is a public school. The island has a cairn, standing stones, and traces of Ballykellet Castle; stone crosses and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cumber, Lower	Londonderry (5)	177	2279
Cumbernauld, pa.	Cumbernauld	400	4283
Cumbernauld, vil.	Cumbernauld	400	960
Cumber, Upper	Londonderry (9)	177	3161
Cumberworth (1)	Mumby Road (1½)	131	193
C'worth (2), eccl. pa.	Denby Dale & C. (2)	178	1503
Cumberworth (2), tp.	Denby Dale & C. (2)	178	1417
Cumbrae	Ardrossan (8)	405	1801
Cumbrae, Great	Ardrossan (8)	405	1784

coffins have been dug up. *The Garrison* is a seat, belonging to the Marquis of Bute. [MILLPORT.]

Cumbrae, Little, island, pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Butes., Sc., about 1 E. of Bute. It is 1 mile long by ½ mile wide, covers 673 ac., and has an extreme

LIGHTHOUSE, LITTLE CUMBRAE.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

height of 409 ft. There are the ruins of an old chapel and of a stronghold; the latter, a residence of Robert II., was demolished 1653 by Cromwell's troops. St. Bey, or St. Vey, long resided here, and a stone coffin is shown as that in which he was buried. A lighthouse has a fixed light visible 16 miles. In the cliffs along the shores are numerous caves.

Cumdivock, tp., pa. of Dalston (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5½ S.W. of Carlisle.

Cuminestone, scattered vil., pa. of Monquhitter (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 6 E. of Turriff. An annual fair is held.

Cumledge, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Duns (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc. Here is a large factory for blankets and plaidings. *C.* is a seat.

Cumlodden, *q.s.* pa. on Loch Fyne, pas. of Glassary and Inveraray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 8 S.W. of Inveraray. It contains the church and public schools.

Cumlongan Castle. [COMLONGAN CASTLE.]

Cummer (1), pa., Clare bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., 4 S. of Tuam; ac. 9,314. The surface consists mostly of tracts affording pasturage in summer, but covered with water in winter or wet weather. The rocks are mostly carboniferous limestone. Ballinderry Castle and an ancient fortress are in ruins. *Annagh, Ardstrea, Ballinderry, Ballybanagher, Currofin,* and *Waterville* are seats.

Cummer (2), vil., pa. of Templeludigan (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 11 N. of New Ross.

Cummersdale, tp. on the Caldew, pa. of Carlisle St. Mary (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2 S.W. of Carlisle; ac. 2,015. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in cotton-spinning and calico-printing, and there are flour-mills and dyeing and bleaching works.

Cummertrees, pa. and vil. on the Solway Firth, S. Dumfs., Sc., 3¼ W. of Annan; ac. 9,466; soil various, overlying sandstone and limestone, which are worked. Much bog has been reclaimed. The pa. church, more than once rebuilt, was founded by Robert Bruce, who was here defeated by the English. Hoddam Castle and the Tower of Repentance are ruined strongholds, and *Kinmount* and *Murraythwaite* are mansions.

Cumming's Camp, ancient fortification on Barra Hill, pa. of Bourtrie (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.

Cummingstown, coast vil., pa. of Duffus (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 1½ E. of Burghead.

Cumnock, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Lugar, pas. of Auchinleck and Old Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 17 E. of Ayr. It is a well-built, comfortable, and thriving place, and contains the pa. church (1867), in Dec. style, with Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, a fine public school, town hall, and an Athenæum. The square in the centre of the to. was formerly the churchyard, and the present cemetery—in which Alexander Peden (1628–86), the Covenanter, is buried—was in past times the place of execution. The manufactures are those of woollens, pottery, and agricultural implements and utensils; but the chief industry is coal- and iron-mining. Five annual fairs are held for hiring, and for general business. Some trade is done in agricultural produce. Snuff-boxes were once made here in great numbers, but that industry is now extinct.

Cumnock, New, pa. and vil. at the confluence of the Afton and Nith, E. Ayrs., Sc., 21½ S.E. of Kilmarnock; ac. 48,096. The surface is mountainous, and the soil gravel and clay, overlying Silurian and carboniferous rocks. The pa. is rich in minerals; and limestone, freestone, iron, lead, and coal are freely worked. Much waste land has been reclaimed. The pa. church (1832) is a handsome building, and there are three Free churches and two public schools. An ancient mound, now removed, contained a stone coffin and human bones; and a large number of gold and silver coins of James V. were discovered on a hill 5 S. of the vil. in 1882. *Bank House, Craigdarroch, Lochside House,* and *Mansfield House* are seats.

Cumnock, Old, pa. on the Lugar, E. Ayrs., Sc., 17 E. of Ayr; ac. 14,140; soil alluvium, clay, or moss. Sandstone, limestone, and coal are worked. Ferringzean Castle and Boreland Castle are in ruins, and there are remains of an ancient chapel and several memorials to Covenanters. *Dumfries House, Garrallan, Glaisnock,* and *Logan* are mansions.

Cumnor, pa. and vil., N. Berks., 3½ S.W. of Oxford, separated from Oxon by the Thames; ac. 5,962, water 32; soil loam, sand, and brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and later periods; the west doorway is round-headed, and in the church is a good example (dated 1611) of a chained Bible; the list of vicars is complete from 1314; in the chancel is an altar-tomb of the Anthony Forster somewhat severely treated by Sir Walter Scott in "Kenilworth"; the tomb has brasses of Anthony Forster in armour, with his wife and several children; there are also brasses of 1577 and 1580, and a memorial to Dr. Buckler of All Souls, Oxon, vicar (d. 1780), benefactor, and editor of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cumbrae, Little	Ardrossan (8)	405	17
Cuminestone	Turriff (6)	566	428
Cumlodden	Glasgow (41)	400	688
Cummer (1)	Tuam (4)	131	957
Cummersdale	Cummersdale (2)	301	909
Cummertrees	Cummertrees	320	1105
Cumnock	Cumnock	376	3104
Cumnock, New, pa.	Cumnock, New	369	4419
Cumnock, New, vil.	Cumnock, New	369	1514
Cumnock, Old	Cumnock, Old	374	4712
Cumnor	Oxford (3)	63	919

"Stemmata Chicheleiana"; the church has also a Caen stone statue of Queen Elizabeth. The pa. has several charities. Of C. Hall (immortalised by Scott, and closely associated with ill-fated Amy Robsart) only a wall with a fireplace remains on the west side of the churchyard. To Amy Robsart herself an inscription was placed in St. Mary's University Church by the well-known Dean Burgon, then (1874) vicar of St. Mary's. In this church she was buried, and the description of her funeral is in the Dugdale MSS. The manor once belonged to the convent of Abingdon, and the Manor House was their seat; they had a mortuary chapel at the east end of the south aisle of the church.

Cumrew, pa. and vil. on the Gelt, E. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Kirkoswald; ac. 2,772; soil loamy earth, elsewhere limestone. The church of St. Mary is an ancient stone building. Behind the vil. rise the C. Fells, on which is a large cairn called Cardunneth. There are other cairns near the church and in the grounds of *C. House;* in the latter a quaintly-carved urn has been discovered. Some ruins here are supposed to be those of Dunwalloght Castle, a seat of the Dacre family.

Cumrew Inside, tp., pa. of Cumrew (q.v.). E. Cumb., about 8 N.E. of Kirkoswald.

Cumrew Outside, tp., pa. of Cumrew (q.v.), E. Cumb., about 8 N.E. of Kirkoswald.

Cumrue, loch, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., about 8 W. of Closeburn.

Cumwhinton, tp., pa. of Wetheral (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Carlisle. [COTEHILL-WITH-CUMWHINTON.]

Cumwhitton, pa., E. Cumb., 7½ S.E. of Carlisle; ac. 5,824; soil mostly light and sandy, overlying gravel, with beds of clay in some parts. The scenery in the neighbourhood, which is traversed by the Eden, is wild and grand. A small part of the church of St. Mary, including a little window, is said to date from Saxon times; the nave is mainly Norm.; the chancel was rebuilt about 1865. On an elevated spot in this pa., in the midst of a desolate waste, stands a circle of 88 large stones, called the "Grey Yawd" (= "Grey Horse"), some 52 yards in diameter; outside the circle, on the north-west side, at a distance of four or five yards, is a somewhat larger stone, about 4 ft. in height.

Cundall, pa. and vil. on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 8 E. of Ripon; ac. 3,697; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary and All Saints was built (1852) on the site of an older church.

Cundall-with-Leckby, tp., pa. of Cundall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Thirsk; ac. 2,049.

Cunliffe, ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Blackburn (q.v.), Mid Lancs.

Cunnah's Quay. [CONNAH'S QUAY.]

Cunnigar, artificial mound, pa. of Mid Calder (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc. It lies between the vil. of Mid Calder and the Almond. According to tradition, witches were burnt here.

BONNYGATE, CUPAR.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

Cunningburn, pl., pa. of Newtown Ards (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 4 S.E. of Newtown Ards.

Cunninghame, ancient territorial div., N. Ayrs., Sc.

Cunninghamhead, estate, pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Kilmarnock.

Cunninghar, hill, pa. of Tillicoultry (q.v.), N. Clacks., Sc., 2½ W. of Dollar.

Cunningsburgh. [CONNINGSBURGH.]

Cunnoquhie, estate, pa. of Monimail (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 4 W. of Cupar.

Cunscough, ha., pa. of Melling (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 S. of Ormskirk.

Cunsey Beck, stream, N. Lancs., issues from Esthwaite Water, flows 1½ S.E., and falls into Windermere.

Cunzierton, hill (1,100 ft.), pa. of Oxnam (q.v.), E. Roxbs., Sc., 6¼ E.S.E. of Jedburgh. On its summit is a large double-trenched Caledonian fort.

Cupar (often called Cupar Fife, to distinguish it from C. Angus), pa., co. and mkt. to. (T.), mun. and royal burgh, on the Eden, N. Fifes., Sc., 13 S. of Dundee; ac. 5,736. The varied surface is well cultivated and wooded; the soil is loam and sandy earth; and the rocks are sandstone and trap, both worked. The to. contains the pa. church (1785).

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Cumrew	How Mill (4½)	321	103
Cumwhitton	Wetheral (4)	327	453
Cundall	Brafferton (2)	206	269

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Cundall-w.-Leckby	Brafferton (2)	206	158
Cupar, pa.	Cupar	432	6990
Cupar, mkt. to.	Cupar	432	4729

a plain building, with a tower standing apart, the only fragment of an older building. The church of St. Michael was erected 1837 and enlarged 1871. There are also Episcopal, Free, and two United Presbyterian churches, and Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels. Other public buildings are the town hall, county buildings (including court rooms, and containing a number of historical portraits), old prison (now the barracks for the Artillery Militia), Union St. Hall, Corn Exchange, Duncan's Institute, and public schools, some of them endowed. The ancient burgh cross has been restored and re-erected on the spot where the treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was ratified. There is a public park. C. has a considerable trade in corn and malt; ale is brewed; and there are manufactures of linen, flax, leather, and cloth; also extensive dye-works. C., formerly the seat of the St. Andrews University Press, maintains a high reputation for printing and lithographic work. Two annual fairs and periodical sales of farm-stock are held. There are several trade incorporations, which are now little beyond names. *Bellfield*, *Belmore*, *Blalowan*, *Bonville*, *Cairnie Lodge*, *Dalgairn*, *Ferrybank*, *Foxton*, *Hilton*, *Kilmaron*, *Springfield*, *Tarvit*, *Wemyss Hall*, and *Westfield* are seats.

Cupar Angus. [COUPAR ANGUS.]

Cuparmuir, straggling vil., pa. of and 1¾ W. from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc. It contains tile-works; in the neighbourhood are valuable sandstone quarries.

Cupernham, ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Romsey (q.v.), S. Hants.

Cur, stream, Cowal, E. Args., Sc., rises at a height of 380 ft., flows 10 miles, and is at first rapid and impetuous, making a number of cascades, but lower down becomes slower, winding about a good deal. It falls into the head of Loch Eck.

Curate's Steps, pass on the Ayr, pa. of Sorn (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., near Sorn Castle. It is said that an unpopular curate fled before his enraged congregation by this way during the period of the Episcopal establishment in the 17th cent.

Curate's Wells, intermittent spring, pa. and glebe of Dunsyre (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., about 6 N.E. of Carnwath. The spring rises from soft sand surrounded by hard clay and gravel.

Curbar, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,153. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style. There is a college here, called Hulme Cliff College, for 50 young men training under the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions.

Curborough and Elmhurst, tp., pa. of St. Chad Lichfield (q.v.), E. Staffs.; ac. 2,080.

Curbridge, tp., pa. of Witney (q.v.), S.W. Oxon; ac. 2,983 (17 water). The church of St. John is a chapel-of-ease. Caswell Farm was formerly a fine mansion; the moat and part of the gateway still remain. Witney workhouse is in this township.

Curdridge, eccl. pa. and ti., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Bishops Waltham, N. Hants. The church of St. Peter, erected 1887, is in Perp. style.

Curdworth (in Domesday "Credeworde"), pa. and tp., N. Warws., 2½ N.W. of Coleshill; ac. of pa. 3,170, of tp. 1,620; soil marly and gravelly, overlying reddish marl. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. Dunton Hall is an agricultural training school. A passage of arms took place here between the Royalists under Sir Robert Willis and the Parliamentarians, who were routed.

Curgie, small bay, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S. Wigs., Sc., 3 N. of the Mull of Galloway.

Curland, pa., S. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Chard; ac. 712; soil clayey. The church of All Saints is a small flint building.

Curlee, or **Caerlee,** hill fort, pa. of Innerleithen (q.v.), E. Peebs., Sc., about 8 N. of Yarrow. It is oval, and stands at a height of 400 ft.

Curlieu (or **Curlew**) **Hills** (863 ft.), S.E. co. Sligo, Ir., on the borders of co. Roscom., 13 S. of Riverstown. Large bare masses of limestone and sandstone occur on their sides, and a wide and varied view (including some fine lake scenery) is to be obtained from the summits.

Curling Hall, estate, pa. of and adjoining Largs (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc. It comprises the battlefield of Largs (q.v.).

Curr (1), hill (1,849 ft.), pa. of and 5¼ S.E. from Morebattle (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc. It is within half a mile of the English border.

Curr (2), pl., pa. of Clogherny (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 5 S. of Beragh.

Currabaggan, pl. with public school, pa. of Ballynahaglish (q.v.), N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., about 6 S. of Ballina.

Curraclone, pa. on the Barrow, Stradbally bar., E. Q. Co., Ir., 2 N.E. of Stradbally; ac. 3,644; soil clay, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church dates from 1804. *Ballykilcavin*, *Ballymans*, and *Brockley Park* are seats.

Curragh (1), an extensive tract of nearly level country, I. of M., extending from the foot of the Northern Mountains to the coast, and containing an area of about 15 square miles. It is crossed from north-east to south-west by a range of low rounded sandhills, and is in great part the dried-up basin of a series of ancient lakes, which have been drained in comparatively recent times. Several of these lakes are marked in old maps of the island, and traces of them still remain in the names of localities upon or near their sites—as, Ballaugh-Balla Lough (= "the place of the lake"), the Curragh, or Bog (the site of the great lake Mirescogh), drained towards the close of the 17th cent. The lower course of the Sulby, the largest of the Manx rivers, runs through this dis., along the foot of the mountains. The land, where properly drained, is among the best agricultural land in the island, and is carefully cultivated. The first entire skeleton of the Great Irish Elk was discovered in the C. in one of the marl-pits of Ballaugh.

Curragh (2), large common or plain, East Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 32 S.W. of Dublin; ac. 4,885. It belongs to the Crown, and was originally granted as a racecourse by George IV. at the suggestion

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Curbar, eccl. pa.	Hassop (3)	154	790
Curbar, tp.	Hassop (3)	154	336
Curborough and E.	Lichfield (3)	116	212
Curbridge	Witney (2)	75	703
Curdridge	Botley (¼)	77	581

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Curdworth, pa.	Water Orton (1)	124	758
Curdworth, tp.	Water Orton (1)	124	292
Curland	Chard (5)	143	155
Curraclone	Athy (6½)	45	316

of Sir William Temple, who hoped that by the establishment of large race-meetings the breed of Irish horses would be improved. The land is now let as a sheep-run, and, besides the famous race-course, there is a military camp—the largest in the country, and the headquarters of the S.E. military dis. The present camp succeeded an older one in 1855, and affords ample accommodation for 12,000 troops. The four annual race-meetings attract a large number of visitors, and there are many villas and lodges occupied by racing-men. On the plain are several burial mounds.

Curragh (3), pl., pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N. of Woodford.

Curraghboy, vil., pa. of Cam (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 N.W. of Athlone.

Curraghgraigue, vil., pa. of Templeshanbo (q.v.), N.W. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.W. of Enniscorthy.

Curraghmore, seat of the Marquis of Waterford, E. co. Waterf., Ir., 1½ W. of Portlaw. The magnificent demesne, covering nearly 5,000 ac., is situated mainly in the valley of the Clodiagh, an affluent of the Suir, and extends some distance over the hilly country which encloses the valley on either side, being intersected by the dells formed by the

CURRAGHMORE.
(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

tributaries of the affluent. The greater part of the estate is richly wooded, the Scotch firs being especially fine. The present mansion, a handsome building erected in 1700, is situated at the rear of the ancient castle, which stands at the inner extremity of the spacious oblong courtyard by which the house is approached.

Curraghroe, pl., pa. of Lissonuffy (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 S.E. of Strokestown.

Curraglass, vil. on the Bride, pa. of Mogeela (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ W. of Tallow. This is a well-built place, standing amid some of the finest trees in the country. *Curryglass House* is a seat.

Curran (1), vil. on the Moyola, pa. of Maghera (q.v.), S. co. Londy., Ir., 3 N.W. of Castledawson. Two annual fairs are held.

Curran (2), vil. on the shores of Lough Larne, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Larne (q.v.), E. co. Antr., Ir. Here is a coastguard station and pier, with a lighthouse displaying a fixed light visible 4 miles.

Currans, mountainous pa. on the Maine, Trughanacmy and Magunihy bars., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 W. of Castleisland; ac. 5,944; soil chiefly bog, overlying Coal Measure rocks, sandstone, and carboniferous limestone. Two annual fairs are held. *C. House* and *Riverville* are seats.

Curreath, estate, pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Troon.

Curridge, ha. and ti., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Chieveley (q.v.), S.W. Berks. The schoolroom is licensed for divine services.

Currie (1), pa. and vil. on the Water of Leith (here spanned by a bridge), Mid Edins., Sc., 6 S.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 11,103. On the higher areas the soil is moorish, but elsewhere fertile. Limestone and sandstone are worked, and diorite and Silurian strata occur. Copper is found, but has never been regularly worked. The pa. church dates from 1785, and there are Episcopal and United Presbyterian churches and public and Episcopal schools. Manufactures of paper and snuff are carried on. In the pa. is a supposed Roman station and the ruins of Curriehill Castle and Lennox Tower. *Baberton, Curriehill, Hermiston, Lennox, Lea, Lymphoy, Malleny* (where there is a Volunteer rifle-range), *Ravelrig*, and *Riccarton* are seats.

Currie (2), well-wooded estate, pa. of Borthwick, E. Edins., Sc., 2¼ S.E. of Gorebridge.

Curriehill, estate, pa. of Currie (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Edinburgh. The ruined castle was garrisoned and held against Queen Mary by the rebels. *C.* is a seat.

Currin, pa., Coole bar., S.W. co. Ferm., and Dartree bar., W. Monagh., Ir., 4 S.W. of Clones; ac. 11,369. The surface is flat, and there is much good soil, although considerable areas of bog occur. Carboniferous limestone is the prevailing rock. The pa. church, a substantial building, dates from 1813; and besides a chapel-of-ease, there are Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. An annual fair is held. *Hilltown House, Killyfargy*, and *Scot's House* are seats.

Curry, vil., pa. of Achonry (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 S. of Tobercurry. Three annual fairs are held. *Doo Castle* is a seat.

Curry, East, ti., pa. of Stoke St. Gregory (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5½ E. of Taunton.

Currykippane, pa. on the Lee, Cork bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 3 W. of Cork; ac. 2,709. The soil, overlying sandstone, is of excellent quality. The old church is in ruins. There are a number of seats in the pa.

Currylode, ti., pa. of Stoke St. Gregory (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 5½ E. of Taunton.

Curry Mallett, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 4½ N.W. of Ilminster; ac. 1,650; soil clayey, overlying blue lias stone. The church of St. James (restored 1882) is Perp. The north chapel, belonging to the Pyne family, contains a mural monument, dated 1642, with kneeling figures; and the chancel has a similar monument dated 1633. There is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy, in the south aisle, and a mural monument with a kneeling female figure.

Curry, North, pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somer-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Curraglass	Fermoy (13)	162	92
Curran (1)	Castledawson (3)	145	119
Curran (2)	Larne (1)	137	609
Currans	Farranfore (4)	196	828
Currie (1), pa.	Currie	395	2580
Currie (1), vil.	Currie	395	313
Currin	Clones (4)	94	2566
Currykippane	Cork (3)	166	656
Curry Mallett	Hatch (½)	160	404
Curry, North	Durston (½)	152	1604

set, 6 N.E. of Taunton; ac. 5,572; soil rich marl, overlying marl. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is chiefly Perp., with portions of the Norm. and Dec. periods. The north aisle has a Norm. doorway, and the south transept is Dec. There is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigy in the north aisle. King John granted this place a market, which was held twice a week until 1841. An annual cattle fair is held in September. An urn was found here in 1748 containing Roman silver coins of the Lower Empire.

Curryquin, vil., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S. of Nenagh.

Curry Rivell, pa. and vil., S. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Langport; ac. 4,681; soil clay and sand, overlying blue lias and limestone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and contains some fine monuments dating from early in the 13th cent. In the north-aisle windows are remains of old stained glass. A reading room was erected in 1886. Limestone quarries are worked. On the estate of Burton Pynsent is a monument to Sir Wm. Pynsent, erected by the first Lord Chatham. *Burton Pynsent* is a seat.

Cursallagh, pl. with public school, pa. of Achonry (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., about 6 W.S.W. of Ballymote.

Curscombe, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Feniton (q.v.), E. Devon.

Curwen's Isle. [BELLE ISLE.]

Cury, coast pa., W. Cornw., 5 S.E. of Helston; ac. 2,822; soil fertile, overlying clay slate and greenstone. The church of St. Ninian, restored 1873, is Norm. and Dec., and has a squint and a low side window. In the churchyard is an ancient granite cross 9 ft. high. *Bochym,* called in Domesday "Buchent," and held by the half-brother of William I., is a seat. The house has been restored on the old plans, is panelled throughout, and has some fine carved oak furniture, a screen of hand-needlework, and a collection of rare china, especially Dresden. Secret stairs and sliding panels point to the use of Bochym as a place of refuge during civil commotions, and some parts of the building are very old.

Cusgarne, pl., pa. of Gwennap (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 3 S.E. of Redruth.

Cushbaun, hill (1,318 ft.), Ballinacor bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., 2 N. of Aughrim.

Cushendall, vil. on the coast, at the mouth of the Dall, pa. of Layd (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 17 N.E. of Ballymena. It is a rising watering-place, and contains a market-house and coastguard station. The surrounding scenery, especially amid the basaltic cliffs, is grand. C. has a market (M.), and petty sessions are held here. Nine annual fairs are held. There are ecclesiastical ruins and Scandinavian remains in the neighbourhood.

Cushendun, vil. on the coast and at the mouth of the Dun, pa. of Culfeightrin (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N. of Cushendall. Fisheries are carried on from a substantial pier, and the place has some reputation as a bathing resort. Here is a coastguard station. Several annual fairs are held.

Cushina, stream, S.E. K. Co., Ir., rises by two headstreams, winding among low hills, flows 12 S.E., and falls into the Barrow, 3 N. of Monastereven.

Cushinstown, pa., Skreen bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S. of Duleek; ac. 1,199; soil of medium quality, partly overlying carboniferous limestone.

Cushnie, ancient pa. and bar., glen, stream, and mountain (2,032 ft.), pa. of Leochel and Cushnie (q.v.), Alford, Mid Abers., Sc., 7 S.W. of Alford. The burn traverses the glen, and falls into the Leochel at Brigton of Ininteer. Fine views are obtained from the summit of the mountain. There are two mansion-houses of C.—one ancient (1707) and uninhabited, the other modern.

Cusop, pa. and vil., W. Herefords., 1 S.E. of Hay, on the border of Brecons.; ac. 2,294; soil sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary is Norm., and was built by the monks of Llanthony. The pa. contains some barrows and the foundations of C. Castle, one of the border fortresses.

Cussatrough, pl. with public school, pa. of Omey (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., adjoining Clifden.

Cusworth, ha., pa. of Sprotbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Doncaster. *C. Hall,* standing on an eminence in a well-wooded deer park, and commanding fine views of the surrounding country, is a seat. In one of its wings is a chapel with, over the Communion table, a painting of the "Good Samaritan."

Cutcombe, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 7½ N. of Dulverton; ac. 7,231; soil poor, overlying hard stone. The church of St. John (restored 1862) is E. Eng. The stone reredos is beautifully sculptured with a group copied from Leonardo da Vinci's painting of "The Last Supper." The Parochial Schools have an endowment of £50 a year. Part of Dunkery Beacon (q.v.) stands in this pa.

Cuthbert. [CUBERT.]

Cut Hill (1,971 ft.), in the middle of Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 5 N. of Princetown. It is surrounded by morasses, and in the neighbourhood the Dart, Okement, Tavy, Taw, and Teign take their rise.

Cuthill, or **Cuttle,** sub. of Prestonpans (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc. Manufactures of salt, magnesia, and earthenware were formerly carried on. *Preston Grange* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Cutler Height, ha., pa. of Tong (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Bradford.

Cutler Sand, a shoal off the south-east coast of Suff., about 1 S.E. of Bawdsey.

Cutlers Green, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Thaxted (q.v.), W. Essex.

Cutnal Green, pl., pa. of Dodderhill (q.v.), N. Worcs., 3½ N.W. of Droitwich.

Cutsdean, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Bredon (q.v.), E. Worcs., 4 N.E. of Winchcomb; ac. 1,560. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt (1863), with the exception of the tower, in E. Eng. style. A farmhouse in the vil. has been converted into a Baptist chapel.

Cutteslowe, tp., pa. of Woolvercott (q.v.), Mid Oxon, 3 N.W. of Oxford; ac. 282; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel and sand.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Curry Rivell	Langport (1)	145	1549
Cury	Helston (4)	319	354
Cushendall	Parkmore (6)	157	397
Cushinstown	Duleek (5)	37	159

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cusop	Hay (1)	166	294
Cutcombe	Dunster (5)	181	450
Cutsdean	Stow-on-the-Wold (9	89	126
Cutteslowe	Oxford (2)	63	22

Cutthorpe, vil., pa. of Brampton (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 N.W. of Chesterfield.

Cuttlehurst, ha., pa. of High Hoyland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Cuttyfield, vil., pa. of Larbert (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., about 7 N. of Slamannan.

Cuxham, pa. and vil. on a stream, S. Oxon, 4 S.W. of Tetsworth; ac. 492; soil loam, overlying rubble. The church of the Holy Rood has a Norm. doorway, some Perp. windows, and a 16th-cent. brass. Most of the present church was probably built in the early part of the 17th cent. The font is Norm., and there are some old open benches. There are several mills on the stream.

Cuxton, pa. and vil. on the Medway, Mid Kent, 3 S.W. of Strood; ac. 1,692; soil chalky, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., Perp., and Tudor, and has remains of a rood-loft, a piscina niche, and a stoup. From the churchyard there is a good view over the Medway.

Cuxwold, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 E. of Caistor; ac. 1,563; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1860, is E. Eng. Traces of an old north aisle still remain.

Cwm-, an element in Welsh place-names, meaning "an upland hollow." It is the same as the English COOMB- or COOMBE-.

Cwm (1), pa., N.W. Flints., 2½ N.E. of St. Asaph; ac. 3,883; soil excellent, overlying carboniferous limestone and Coal Measure rocks. The church is dedicated to St. Valacinian. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the numerous iron-mines.

Cwm (2), tp., pa. of Nannerch (q.v.), N. Flints., 6¼ N.W. of Mold.

Cwm (3), vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S.E. of Cowbridge.

Cwm (4), tp., pa. of Meifod (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 5 N.W. of Welshpool.

Cwm (5), ha., pa. of Aberystruth (q.v.), W. Mon., 5 S.E. of Tredegar.

Cwm (6), waterfall, N. Flints., within 1 mile of Dyserth. It is amid some romantic scenery.

Cwmaman, pl., pa. of and 2 S. from Aberdare (q.v.), N. Glamorgs.

Cwmamman, eccl. dis. and vil. on the Towy (here spanned by a marble bridge), pas. of Llandilofawr, Bettws, Llandebie, Quarter Bach, and Llanguick (q.v.), Carmarths. and Glamorgs., 5 N.E. of Pantyffynnon. Christ Church was erected 1841, and there is a market-house. The scenery is of a fine alpine character, and frequently imposing. Anthracite coal is mined, and sent by railway to Llanelly for shipment.

Cwmarles, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 9½ E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Cwm Avon (1), mineral dis. on the Avon, Mid Glamorgs., 2 N. of Aberavon. Here are extensive copper, iron, and tin works, founded by the Copper Miners' Company, incorporated 1691. A flue runs up the side of a neighbouring mountain to a height of 3,300 ft., carrying away the fumes given off from the furnaces.

Cwm Avon (2), ha., pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), Mid Mon., 5 N. of Pontypool. The inhabitants are employed in the surrounding collieries.

Cwmbach, ha., pa. of and about 1½ E. from Aberdare (q.v.), N. Glamorgs. There is a chapel-of-ease.

Cwmban, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 5 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Cwmbran, dis. on the Monmouthshire Canal, pas. of Llanfrechfa and Llanvihangel Llantarnam, S.W. Mon., 4 N.N.W. of Newport. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style. There is an iron mission church (1880), dedicated to St. Gabriel—also Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Wesleyan chapels. The dis. is mainly composed of extensive ironworks and collieries; there are also brick-fields, vitriol works, and a wire rod and rope manufactory.

Cwm Bran, Upper, vil., pa. of Llanfrechfa (q.v.), S. Mon., about 4 N. of Newport.

Cwmbreeth, tp., pa. of Cefnllys (q.v.), Mid Radnors., 8 W. of Radnor.

Cwmbrwynog, mountain valley, Mid Carnarvs., between Llanberis and Snowdon.

Cwm Buchan, or **Cwm Bychan,** narrow mountain glen, W. Merions., 4½ E. of Harlech. In its midst lies a gloomy tarn, about half a mile in length, overhung on one side by Craig-y-Saeth. The stern aspect of the glen is due to the absence of vegetation.

CWM BUCHAN.

Except for a grassy delta at the head of the tarn, and a few trees at the lower end, the shores are entirely bare. Their surface bears traces of the action of the glaciers with which the valley was filled to a depth of several hundred feet during the Glacial period. The smooth outline of the rocks was produced by the friction of the glaciers as they moved towards the sea, and there can be little doubt that the tarn itself was hollowed out by a glacier which bore down upon the surface with exceptional pressure.

Cwmbwrla, ha., pa. of St. John (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 1½ N. of Swansea.

Cwmcarvan, pa., E. Mon., 4 S.W. of Monmouth; ac. 2,875; soil clay, overlying marl. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. and Perp. C. Hill

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Cuxham	Watlington (2) 51	135
Cuxton	Cuxton 32	462
Cuxwold	Moortown (5) 152	111

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Cwm (1)	Prestatyn (2½) 205	350
Cwmamman	Garnant 227	5403
Cwmcarvan	Monmouth (4) 144	215

commands fine views over the surrounding country. On the hill of Craig-y-Dorth the forces of Henry IV. were defeated by Owen Glendower in 1404.

Cwmcawlwyd, ha., pa. of Llandilofawr (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 15 N.E. of Carmarthen.

Cwmceiwydd, tp., pa. of Llanymowddwy (q.v.), E. Merions., 4 N.E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Cwmcerwyn Hill (1,754 ft.), E. Pembs., 9½ S.E. of Fishguard. This is the highest point of the Presselley Hill range, and the Roman military road to St. Davids led over it.

Cwmcewydd, ha., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), S.E. Merions., 1 S.E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Cwmcothy, ha. on the upper reaches of the Cothi, pa. of Conwil Cayo (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 7½ N.W. of Llandovery.

Cwmcoy. [BRONGWYN.]

Cwm Croeser, or **Tresaethon,** pl., pa. of Llanfrothen (q.v.), N.W. Merions., 3½ E. of Tremadoc. There are some slate quarries in the vicinity.

Cwmcych, vil., pa. of Cilrhedyn (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Cwmdare, ha. in the south-western part of the parl. bor. of Merthyr-Tydfil (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs. A waterfall near by gives off inflammable gas.

Cwmdauddwr (= "Hollow of the Two Rivers"), pa., W. Radnors., 2 S.W. of Rhayader; ac. 32,000. C. is situated on the right bank of the Wye, opposite the to. of Rhayader (q.v.), of which a portion of C. forms a suburb. Its name is due to the fact that the Elan flows into the Wye near its southern extremity. The church of St. Bridget, a substantial structure, was built in 1778. The scenery in the western part of the pa., especially in the wild but luxuriant valleys of the Elan and the Claerwen, is the most beautiful in this part of South Wales. Beside the former river stands the mansion of *Cwm Elan,* and near the latter is that of *Nant Gwyllt,* which early in the 19th cent. was for some time the residence of Shelley.

Cwmdû (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Llangynwyd (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 6 N.W. of Bridgend. It stands near a branch of the river Llynvi. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal- and iron-mines and works.

Cwmdû (2), vil. on a small tributary of the Usk, pa. of Llanfihangel-Cwmdu (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 4½ N.W. of Crickhowell.

Cwmduad, vil., pa. of Conwil Elfet (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 9 N. of Carmarthen.

Cwmdwr (1), mountain pass, W. Brecons., 4 N.W. of Trecastle. The scenery is of a romantic description.

Cwmdwr (2), mountain pass on the road between Llanwrda and Lampeter, N. Carmarths. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque.

Cwmdyli, mountain valley, Mid Carnarvs., 4 S.W. of Capel Curig. It lies under Snowdon.

Cwmffrwdoer, ha., pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), Mid Mon., about 2 W. of Pontypool.

Cwmforgan, vil., pa. of Cilrhedyn (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Cwmgaist, tp., pa. of Llanbister (q.v.), E. Radnors., 10½ N.W. of Knighton.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cwmdauddwr	Rhayader	199	713
Cwmdu (1)	Bridgend (6)	183	6769
Cwmrheidol	Aberystwith (1)	243	878

Cwmgilla, tp. on the Teme, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Knighton (q.v.), E. Radnors.

Cwmgoron, tp., pa. of Castle Caereinion (q.v.), E. Montgoms., adjoining and included in Welshpool.

Cwmgwili, valley, Mid Carmarths., 2 N. of Carmarthen. It is noted for its beautiful scenery, contains slate quarries, and is traversed by the railway between Carmarthen and Carnarvon. *C. House* is a seat.

Cwm Head, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from the vil. of Wistantow (q.v.), S. Salop. St. Michael's chapel-of-ease (1850) is a small building in Norm. style.

Cwmhesian, ha. on the Cayne, pa. of Llanfachreth (q.v.), Mid Merions., 7 N. of Dolgelly. Here are extensive copper mines, the ores containing traces of gold.

Cwm Hir. [ABBEYCWMHIR.]

Cwmllechwedd, tp., pa. of Llanbister (q.v.), N. Radnors., 10 N.W. of Knighton.

Cwmllan, dark glen under Snowdon, Mid Carnarvs., 3 N.E. of Beddgelert.

Cwmllech, tp., pa. of Pennant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 9½ N.W. of Llanfyllin.

Cwm Llewellyn, wooded dingle, pa. of and 3 N. from Builth (q.v.), N. Brecons. Here Llewellyn, the last Prince of Wales who exercised regal functions within the Principality, fell in battle, 1282.

Cwm Moor, ha., pa. of and a little S.W. from Byton (q.v.), N.W. Herefords.

Cwmmwr, tp., pa. of Hirnant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Llanfyllin.

Cwmnantcol, glen under Rhinogfawr, W. Merions., 4 S.E. of Harlech.

Cwmparc, pl., pa. of Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 11 N. of Cardiff.

Cwmpenanner, tp., pa. of Cerrig-y-Druidion (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 13 S.W. of Ruthin.

Cwm Porth. [PORTH-YR-OGOF.]

Cwmrheidol, tp. on the Rheidol, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 1 S.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 7,824.

Cwm Symlog, pl., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 6 E. of Aberystwith.

Cwmtillery, ha., pa. of Aberystruth (q.v.), W. Mon., about 2½ S. of Blaina.

Cwmtwrch, ha. at the confluence of the Twrch and Cothi, pa. of Conwil Cayo (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 6½ N.W. of Llandovery. The Sarn-Helen Way is in the neighbourhood.

Cwmygied, vil., pa. of Ystradgunlais (q.v.), S. Brecons., 8½ N.E. of Neath, and in the Palleg dis.

Cwm-y-Glo, ha., pa. of Llanrug (q.v.), W. Carnarvs., 5 E. of Carnarvon.

Cwmyoy, pa. on the Honddu, Herefords. and Mon., 2½ N.W. of Llanfihangel; ac. 10,986; soil light loam, overlying stone. The ancient church of St. Martin is Gothic, and a church of St. David is part of the remains of Llanthony Abbey. This was founded in 1108 for Augustinian canons, and the remains include two E. Eng. towers and a part of the guest-house. *Trewyn House* is a seat.

Cwmyoy, Lower, tp., pa. of Cwmyoy (q.v.),

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cwmyoy	Llanfihangel (3)	162	513
Cwmyoy, Lower	Llanfihangel (3)	162	181

N. Mon., about 6 N. of Abergavenny; ac. 3,507, water 26.

Cwmyoy, Upper, tp., pa. of Cwmyoy (q.v.), N. Mon., about 6 N. of Abergavenny; ac. 4,742, water 20.

Cwmysgifarowg, ha., pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 4 W. of Llandilofawr.

Cwrt Pen-y-Banc, or **Cwrt Bryn-y-Beirdd,** ruined mansion of unknown antiquity, S.E. Carmarths., 4 S.E. of Llandilofawr and 1 S. of Carreg Cennen Castle. The remains include an ancient oaken floor and fireplace, also the red sandstone dressings of the windows and doorways. In a neighbouring field there are traces of a kistvaen called the "Graves of the Druids."

Cych, river, separating Pembs. from Carmarths., flows 10 N.W., and falls into the Teifi at Kenarth.

Cydplwydd, ha., pa. of Llandefeilog (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 3 N. of Kidwelly.

Cydplwyf, tp., pa. of Llanina (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 4 S.W. of Aberayron; ac. 786.

Cydwnfa, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 4 S.W. of Llanfyllin.

Cyfarthfa, eccl. pa., E. Glamorgs., ¼ N.W. of Merthyr Tydfil. Christ Church is a modern building in the Dec. style. There are collieries here, and ironworks connected with them. Steel is now manufactured more extensively than iron, the bars and rails of that metal produced annually amounting to 70,000 tons in weight. The water-power of the river Taff, which flows through the works, has been utilised, and the stream afterwards joins the Glamorganshire Canal at its northern extremity. *C. Castle,* erected by William Crawshay in 1825, stands in front of an artificial lake, in the midst of beautiful grounds. At its rear, on high ground, are the ruins of Morlais Castle, an ancient residence of the Princes of Brecon.

Cyffic, pa., S.W. Carmarths., 6 E. of Narberth; ac. 4,556; soil of medium quality, overlying Coal Measure rocks. The pa. church (dedication unknown) is a substantial building.

Cyffin, tp., pa. of Llangadfan (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Llanfair.

Cyffnant, tp. on the Aled, pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5 E. of Ruthin.

Cyffty, tp., pa. of Llanycil (q.v.), N. Merions., 3 S.W. of Bala.

Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, coast tp., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 5 N. of Aberystwith; ac. 2,514, water 205. Copper and lead are mined in some quantity.

Cyfronydd, tp. on the Banw, pa. of and 5 N.W. from Welshpool (q.v.), E. Montgoms. *C. House* is a seat

Cymmau, tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), S. Flints., 1 S.W. of Caergwrle.

Cymmer (1), tp., pa. of Llangar (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 3 S.S.W. of Corwen.

Cymmer (2), vil. on the Rhondda, pa. of Llantrisant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Pontypridd. Coal-pits are worked in the neighbourhood, in one of which an explosion of fire-damp took place in 1856, by which 114 miners lost their lives.

Cymmer (3), vil. with railway station, pa. of Glyncorrwg (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 10 N. of Bridgend. Coal-mining is carried on in the neighbourhood.

Cymmer Abbey, ecclesiastical ruins, Mid Merions., 1½ N.W. of Dolgelly. The abbey was founded before 1198. The walls of the church are still fairly entire. *The Abbot's House,* a 16th-cent. mansion, is now a farmhouse.

Cymmeran Bay, opening off the strait which divides Holy Island from Anglesey, 6¾ S.S.E. of Holyhead.

Cymmo, tp., pa. of Llantysilio (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 2 N.W. of Llangollen.

Cymryd, tp., pa. of Gyffin (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 2 S. of Conway.

Cynfael, stream, N. Merions., rises near the source of the Conway, flows 6 W., and falls into the Dwyryd below Festiniog, near which it makes two fine cascades.

Cynfalfach, tp., pa. of and about 1 E. from Towyn (q.v.), S.W. Merions.

Cynfalfawr, ha., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Towyn, S.W. Merions.

Cynfel. [CYNFAEL.]

Cynghordy, pl., pa. of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (q.v.), N.E. Carmarths., 5 N.E. of Llandovery. *C.* and *Glanbrane Park* are seats.

Cynhinfa, tp., pa. of Llangyniew (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 2½ N.E. of Llanfair.

Cynicht, mountain (2,214 ft.), N.W. Merions., 20 N.W. of Bala.

Cynlas, tp., pa. of Llandderfel (q.v.), E. Merions., 3 E. of Bala.

Cynllwyd, tp., pa. of Llanuwchllyn (q.v.), E. Merions., 4 S.W. of Bala.

Cynnant, tp., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4 S.W. of Abergelé.

Cynnillfawr, ha. on the Gwendraethfach, pa. of Llandarog (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 6½ S.E. of Carmarthen.

Cynnill-Mawr, tp. on the Leri, pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 5 N.W. of Aberystwith. Llywdd (1670—1709), the antiquary, was a native.

Cynon (1), ha. on the Cynon, near its confluence with the Taff, pa. of Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.), E. Glamorgs.

Cynon (2), river, Brecons. and Glamorgs., has its source 2½ W. of Garawen, flows 18 S. and S.E., and falls into the Taff, 2 N.W. of Llanfabon. Its valley is traversed by the Aberdare railway and by the Cardiff Canal, and is the seat of extensive mining and manufacturing industries.

Cynon Capel. [CAPEL CYNON.]

Cynwyd, vil., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2½ S.W. of Corwen. Two annual fairs are held here.

Cynynion. [CAENYNION.]

Cyrchynen, tp., pa. of St. Asaph (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 4 N. of Denbigh.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cwmyoy, Upper	Llanfihangel (3)	162	145
Cydplwyf	Lampeter (14)	260	201
Cyfarthfa	Merthyr (2½)	176	7922
Cyffic	Whiteland (2)	247	403
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin	Llanfihangel (2)	237	1003
Cynnill-Mawr	Llanfihangel (2)	237	465

Cyrnybrain, hill (1,857 ft.), S.E. Denbighs., 6 N. of Llangollen.

Cysyllte, tp., pa. of and about 4 S.E. from Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs. The aqueduct carrying the Ellesmere Canal, the Great Western viaduct, and Dee Bridge are in the vicinity; and some quarries are worked.

D

Daal, ha., pa. of Orphir (q.v.), Bressay island, Shetland, Sc., 3 S.E. of Lerwick.

Daan, burn, N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., rises in two small headstreams, and flows nearly 3 N.N.E., falling into the Dornoch Firth at Ardmore Point, 1¾ N.W. of the Meikle Ferry.

Daccombe, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Coffinswell (q.v.), E. Dev.

Dacre (1), pa., tp., and vil., on Dacre Beck, E. Cumb., 4½ S.W. of Penrith; ac. 7,397, including 99 water; soil loamy, overlying boulder-clay. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., and retains the recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar. In the churchyard there are four remarkable monumental stones 5 ft. high and very much mutilated. D. Castle is said to have been originally built in 925; the existing structure apparently dates from the 13th cent. The four square embattled towers are well preserved, and between two of them, in the front of the building, is the Dacre coat-of-arms. A large room, which may have been the hall, retains a piscina, above which is a trefoiled arch of E. Eng. character; the corbels on the face of the wall are believed to have supported a minstrels' gallery. The moat has been drained, and the castle is now used as a farmhouse. The Dacres are said to have been so called in consequence of the courage shown by a member of the family at the siege of Acre in the Third Crusade; but the name seems rather to have been taken from the estate, as Bede mentions a monastery situated near the river Dacor (731). According to William of Malmesbury, Constantine, King of Scotland, and his son Eugenius, King of Cumberland, did homage to Athelstan here, about 927, and one of the chambers in the castle is still known as the "room of the three kings."

Dacre (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 5,382. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style.

Dacre (3), an affluent of the Eamont (q.v.), E. Cumb. It rises in the neighbourhood of Matterdale, flows 7 S.E., and falls into the Eamont in Dalemain Park.

Dadford, ha., pa. of Stowe (q.v.), N. Bucks. It is about 3 N.W. of Buckingham, and is the most populous place in the pa.

Dadlington, tp. and chap. on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Hinckley (q.v.), N. Leics.; ac. 870. The church of St. James is E. Eng. and E. Dec., and has a piscina, sedilia, and some dog-tooth moulding.

Dadree Shield, ha., pa. of and about 7 W. from Stanhope (q.v.), S. Dur.

Daer, stream, the principal headwater of the Clyde, Lanarks., Sc., rises on Gana Hill, at a height of 2,000 ft., and flows through a wild district covered with heath and moss. It has a rapid course of 10½ miles, generally north, until it joins the Powtrail, 2¼ S. of Elvanfoot, to form the Clyde. Trout are abundant, and afford excellent sport. The stream gives the title of baron to the Earls of Selkirk.

Dafen, pl., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Llanelly (q.v.), S. Carmarths. Here are extensive tin-works.

Dagdale, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Bramshall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Dagenham, pa. on the Thames, S. Essex, 3 S.W. of Romford; ac. 6,556, water 67, tidal water and foreshore 174; soil shingly, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a fine 15th-cent. tomb with brasses to Chief Baron Urswyk, a 17th-cent. marble monument with figure to Justice Alibon, and helmets and fragments of armour; in the course of restorations a piscina and a cross-marked altar-slab were discovered. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and a cemetery of 2½ ac. A charity of £150 a year is for the most part spent upon technical education, and there is an endowed school. The bursting of a dyke in 1707 laid 1,000 ac. under water, and the breach was not made good for 15 years; many acres of the land are still under water, and a favourite resort of anglers, being well stocked with fish.

Daglingworth, pa., E. Glouc., 3 N.W. of Cirencester; ac. 1,884; soil stone-brash, overlying limestone rock. The church of the Holy Rood is Norm. and Dec., and possesses an ancient altar and some curious slabs in bas-relief; on the outside wall is a crucifix, and there is a broken shaft of a cross in the churchyard.

Dagnall, straggling ha., pa. of Edlesborough (q.v.), E. Bucks., on the Bedfordshire border, 2½ E. of Ivinghoe (q.v.), between the Ivinghoe Hills and the Dunstable Downs.

Dagworth, vil., pas. of Old Newton and Haughley (q.v.), W. Suff., 2 N. of Stowmarket.

Daherich, or **Daharick,** wild moorland, pa. of Midmar (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., about 5 S. of Monymusk railway station. It is said to have been the scene of a battle between Wallace and Comyn.

Daiglen, burn, Mid Clacks., Sc., rises at a height of 1,750 ft., and joins the Gannel to form the Tillicoultry, near Tillicoultry. It flows nearly 60 S.E.

Daignton, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Ipplepen (q.v.), S. Dev.

Dailly, pa. and vil., S. Ayrs., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Girvan; ac. 17,962. It includes the island of Ailsa Craig (q.v.), although the pa. itself lies inland and has no coast-line. Soil various, mostly fertile, over sandstone and carboniferous limestone. Coal and limestone are worked. The pa. church dates from 1766, and there are four public schools. The vil., formerly called New Dailly, has a Free church, Workmen's Club, corn and saw mills, and brick and tile works. There are sites of strongholds, chapels, and ancient

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dacre (1), pa.	Penruddock (3)	288	950
Dacre (1), tp.	Penruddock (3)	288	942
Dacre (2)	Dacre	214	605
Dadlington	Stoke Golding (1)	101	163

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Dagenham	Dagenham	12	4324
Daglingworth	Cirencester (3)	93	301
Dailly, pa.	Dailly	405	1830
Dailly, vil.	Dailly	405	566

camp. *Bargany*, *Dalquharran Castle*, *Kilkerran*, *Killochan Castle*, and *Penkill Castle* are seats.

Dailly, Old, ha., pa. of Dailly (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 2¾ N.E. of Girvan.

Dairsie, pa. on the Eden, N.E. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.E. of Cupar; ac. 2,555; soil mostly rich, overlying sandstone and trap. The pa. church was founded by Archbishop Spottiswood in 1621, and there is a Free church and a public school. The castle, an ancient pile, occupies the summit of rising ground. A parliament was held (1335) in it, and it was for a time the residence of Archbishop Spottiswood. *Craigfoodie* is a seat.

Dairsiemuir, or **Osnaburgh,** vil., pa. of Dairsie (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., about 3 N.E. of Cupar.

Dairy Coates, ha., pa. of North Ferriby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Hull.

Daisy Bank, vil., pa. of and about 1 S.E. from Dilhorne (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Daisy Hill, residential dis., pa. of and 2 W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dal- (from Celtic *dail* = "a field, a meadow"), for places not found under DAL-, *see* also DEL- and DOL-.

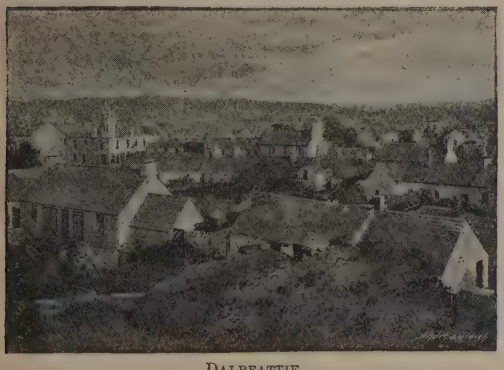
Dalarossie, ancient pa. on the Findhorn, now annexed to Moy, N.E. Invs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Findhorn. [MOY AND DALAROSSIE.]

Dalavaddy. [DALVADDY.]

Dalavich, dis. and ancient pa. on Loch Awe, Lorne, Mid Args., Sc., 14 W.N.W. of Inveraray. It is now included in the pa. of Kilchrenan (q.v.), and contains an ancient church and a public school.

Dalbarber, vil., pa. of Fowlis-Wester (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Methven.

Dalbeattie, *q.s.* pa. and to., on a burn of the same name, pa. of Urr (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5¼ E. of Castle Douglas. The pa. church (1880) is in E. Eng. style, and there is a Free church in Romanesque



DALBEATTIE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

style, a Roman Catholic church, Episcopal church in E. Eng. style, Evangelical Union and United Presbyterian churches, with one public school and a Roman Catholic school. Other public buildings include the town hall and church hall. D. has also a Mechanics' Institute. The town was founded 1780, and owes its rise and prosperity to the large and valuable granite quarries in the neighbourhood, from which materials have been taken for the construction of the Thames Embankment, Liverpool Docks, Odessa Docks, and other public works and various monuments, including that erected at Hughenden to the memory of Viscountess and Viscount Beaconsfield. In connection with these quarries are extensive granite-polishing works. The manufacture of crushed granite, used for concrete work (a comparatively recent industry), is yearly increasing; other manufactures are artificial manures, paper, sawn wood, and bobbins. The Urr is navigable for vessels of ordinary size to a point 5 S., and small ships can come up to the mouth of the burn, close to the town. The remains of the old castle of Buittle stand in the neighbourhood, but little beyond the vaults and ditches can now be seen; it is said to have been a favourite residence of the Baliols. *Kirkennan* and *Munches* are seats.

Dalbury, pa., S. Derbys., 5½ S.W. of Derby; ac. 1,192; soil strong loam, overlying marl. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., containing good stained glass and a 13th-cent. figure of St. Michael; there is also a curious font-cover.

Dalbwba, vil., pa. of Nantcwulle (q.v.), Mid Cardigs., 6 N. of Lampeter.

Dalby (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 3 N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,020; soil various, overlying greensand. The church (dedication unknown) is in E. Eng. style, built upon an ancient site, and is surrounded by trees in a park; there are some 17th-cent. monuments from the old church. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dalby (2), vil., pa. of Patrick (q.v.), I. of M., 4 S. of Peel. D. is a sequestered vil., commanding a fine view of the sea, and protected on the east by D. Moor. On the coast is D. Point.

Dalby (3), vil., pa. of Dalby-with-Skewsby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 W. of Malton.

Dalby, Great, pa., N. Leics., 3 S.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,328; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Swithin is Norm. The spire fell in the 16th cent., and has never been rebuilt. Stilton cheese is largely made in the district.

Dalby, Little, pa., N. Leics., 3½ S.E. of Melton Mowbray, in a valley on the border of Rutld.; ac. 1,848; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. James is Dec., and has a piscina and three canopied sedilia, and there are three modern memorial crosses in the churchyard. The pa. has a chalybeate spring. *D. Hall* is a mansion of Elizabethan date.

Dalby-on-the-Wolds, pa. in a pretty valley in the Wold Hills, N. Leics., 6½ N.W. of Melton Mowbray, on the border of Notts.; ac. 3,430; soil clay and gravel, overlying loam and marl. The church of St. John Baptist is modern, but contains some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments. Formerly here was a 12th-cent. preceptory of Knights Hospitaller, attached to their house at Hether. There is a chalybeate spring in the pa., and the neighbourhood is noted for its Stilton cheese. Near the Fossway are many barrows. *D. Hall* is a seat with gardens and pleasure grounds.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dairsie	Dairsie	435	606
Dalbeattie, *q.s.* pa.	Dalbeattie	347	3348
Dalbeattie, to.	Dalbeattie	347	3149
Dalbury	Eggington (4)	133	177
Dalby (1)	Alford (1½)	130	135
Dalby, Great	Great Dalby	103	392
Dalby, Little	Great Dalby (3½)	103	184
Dalby-on-the-Wolds	Old Dalby (¼)	112	345

Dalby-with-Skewsby, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Easingwold; ac. 1,347; soil sand and clay, overlying sand and limestone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1886, is Norm.; the arched roof of the chancel is of stone, and the font is curious. The scenery is beautiful, and the views extensive. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dalcairnie, burn, S.E. Ayrs., Sc., flows 4 E.N.E., and falls into Bogton Loch, within 1 S.W. of Dalmellington. In its course it forms D. Lynn, a romantic waterfall, 60 ft. in height.

Dalcapon, bar., pa. of Logierait (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2 N. of Ballinluig.

Dalcapon Mains, vil., pa. of Logierait (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 1½ N. of Ballinluig. There are some mills in the neighbourhood.

Dalchally, glen, pa. of Glenisla (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 8 W. of Milton of Clova. The Cally flows through it to join the Isla, whence it is often known as Glencally, and gives this name to a deer-forest here.

Dalchonzie, estate on the Earn, pa. of and 1½ W. from Comrie (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. The mansion house is a modern building.

Dalchosnie, estate on the Tummel, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Kinloch Rannoch. It is the property of the chiefs of the McDonalds of Keppoch, and has a good mansion. Here Robert I. was in hiding for some time, the ruins of the house in which he resided being still pointed out, and here he defeated the English, whence the name (= "the Field of Victory"). Many of the place-names in the neighbourhood refer to the king's sojourn in the district.

Dalchreichard, ha. with public school, on the Moriston, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 8 W.N.W. of Fort Augustus.

Dalcross, ancient pa., now included in Croy (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 6¾ N.E. of Inverness. The castle, now in ruins, was founded 1621 by Lord Lovat. Under its walls the English army was drawn up just before the battle of Culloden.

Dalcrue, or **Dalcruive,** ha. on the Almond (here spanned by a fine modern bridge of a single arch of 80 ft.), pa. of and 2 N.E. from Methven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc.

Daldawn, or **Dildawn,** estate on the Dee, pa. of Kelton (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S.W. of Castle Douglas. The mansion is a modern building.

Dalderby, pa., Mid Lincs., 2 S. of Horncastle; ac. 361; soil sand and clay, overlying white clay and gravel. There is no church, but the site of the ancient church of St. Martin is still traceable, and two headstones remain in what was the churchyard.

Dalduff, ruined baronial fortress, pa. of and 3 S. from Maybole, W. Ayrs., Sc.

Dale (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Pembs., 7 W. of Milford; ac. 2,452. It includes Skokholm island, and is a peninsular dis. on Milford Haven. The soil is of fair quality. The pa. church of St. James is a substantial building. Here Henry VII., landing with his French forces, was joined by native levies, and marched for Bosworth. *D. Castle* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dalby-with-Skewsby	Malton (9)	209	139
Dalderby	Horncastle (2½)	130	31
Dale (1)	Milford (6½)	273	330

Dale (2), ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Lerwick (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc.

Dale (3), old mansion-house on the Thurso (here spanned by a bridge), pa. of and 5 S. from Halkirk (q.v.), Caiths., Sc. A number of ancient brochs are in the locality. "The Aisle" is the remains of an old chapel.

Dale (4), or **Deele,** river, E. co. Don., Ir., flows 20 E., and falls into the Foyle near Lifford.

Dale Abbey, pa., S.E. Derbys., 5½ N.E. of Derby; ac. 1,806; soil sand, marl, and clay, subsoil various. The chapel of All Saints consists of chancel and nave, and is under the same roof as an oak-timbered farmhouse called the "Guest House." Tradition says that 800 years ago the lord of the manor found a hermit living in a forest cave (still existing near the chapel), and built him the house and chapel; there is an oak pulpit of 1634, and the octagonal font was brought from the abbey. This abbey was originally founded in 1160 for Austin Canons, and on two subsequent occasions was refounded as a house of Præmonstratensians; there still remain the outline of the east window of the choir, some foundations, bases of pillars, and other relics. The district produces coal and good ironstone.

Dalegarth Hall, ancient seat of the Stanleys of Ponsonby, on the Esk, W. Cumb., 6½ N.E. of Ravenglass. It is now occupied as a farmhouse. The Esk is here joined by a small stream called Stanley Gill, on which there is a picturesque waterfall known as Dalegarth Force or Stanley Force. The beauty of the fall is due rather to the grouping of the rocks and the foliage on the banks, especially the luxuriant and richly-coloured ferns, than to the volume of water, which has a descent of little more than 60 ft.

Dale Head, ha. at the foot of Helvellyn and on the shore of Thirlmere, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb. Here is *D. H. Hall*, and there are a few farmhouses scattered about the vale of Legburthwaite.

Dalehead (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 12 N. of Clitheroe. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1852, is in E. Eng. style.

Dalehead (2), ha., pa. of Arkengarth Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Barnard Castle.

Dales Green, vil., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6 N.N.W. of Burslem.

Dale Town, small tp. and vil., pa. of Hawnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9½ N.E. of Thirsk; ac. 1,773.

Dalgain, vil., pa. of Sorn (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Mauchline. The pa. of Sorn was formerly known by this name.

Dalgarnock, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Closeburn (q.v.), Nithsdale, W. Dumfs., Sc. The churchyard, situated amid fine scenery, contains the grave and monument of James Harkness, the Covenanter. A burgh of barony once stood here, the site of a popular fair, celebrated by Burns, which continued to be held long after all the houses had disappeared.

Dalgarven, vil. on the Garnock, pa. of and 1½ N. from Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dale Abbey	Borrowash (3½)	125	399
Dalehead (1)	Chatburn (6)	223	255
Dale Town	Thirsk (9½)	210	39

Dalgetty, pa. on the Firth of Forth, S.W. Fifes., Sc., 5 S.E. of Dunfermline; ac. 3,340; soil mostly loam, overlying sandstone and limestone, both of which are worked. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined. The pa. church (1830) is in Gothic style. The antiquities include the ruins of the fine old church, dating from the 12th cent., Fordel Castle, and some vestiges of Coustoh Castle. *Atterston* (dating from 1589), *Cockairnie*, *Donibristle House*, and *Fordel House* are seats.

Dalgety, or **Dalgaty,** estate, pa. of and 2 E.N.E. from Turriff (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc. The older portion of the castle is supposed to date from the early part of the 16th cent. It now forms a large mansion, in fine grounds, and commanding beautiful views. The walls of the oldest portion are 7 ft. thick.

Dalginross, vil. lying between the Earn and the Ruchill, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), of which it forms a suburb, S. Perths., Sc. On a neighbouring plain are two Roman camps, one of which, some authorities suppose, was the "Victoria" of the Ninth Legion.

Dalguise, vil. on the Tay, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Dunkeld. It is a pleasant-looking little place, and is amid Highland scenery. The salmon-fishing on the Tay is here excellent, the neighbouring stretch of water being one of the best beats on the river. A fine iron and stone viaduct carries the Highland Railway over the stream within half a mile of the vil. D. formerly belonged to the abbey of Dunkeld. *D. House* is a seat. Here an old bridge, still entire, stands over the former bed of the river.

Dalham, pa., W. Suff., on the border of Cambs., 3 S.W. of Higham; ac. 1,840; soil various, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., and has some mediæval tracery; the spire was blown down during the great storm that occurred on the day of Oliver Cromwell's death. *D. Hall*, on a height in a large park, was built in 1704 by Bishop Patrick.

Dalhousie, pl. and burn, pa. of Cockpen (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 9 S.E. of Edinburgh. Here are valuable and extensive collieries. The place gives their title to the Earls of D. The castle, partly ancient, partly modern, presents a picturesque and imposing appearance. It was occupied by Cromwell during his campaign against the Covenanting Scots. The picture gallery contains an interesting collection of family portraits of historical interest. The extensive grounds are finely wooded. The stream rises near Newbigging, runs 5 N.E., and falls into the South Esk near D. railway station. The scenery along the banks is romantic, the water being enclosed and overhung by fine timber. [POLTONHALL AND DALHOUSIE COLLIERY.]

Dalintober, vil., pa. of Campbeltown (q.v.), S. Args., Sc. It adjoins Campbeltown, of which it is a suburb, and has a small but substantial pier, from which a thriving shipping trade and locally important fisheries are carried on.

Daljarroch, estate on the Stinchar, pa. of and 4 N.E. from Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc. *D. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dalgetty	Crossgate (2)	430	1341
Dalham	Kennett (3)	74	364
Dalkeith, pa.	Dalkeith	390	7704

Dalkeith, pa., mkt. to. (TH.), and police burgh, Mid Edins., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Edinburgh; ac. 2,344; soil loam, overlying clay, gravel, and Coal Measure rocks. Coal and brick- and tile-clay are worked, the former extensively. The pa. church, restored 1852, is an ancient building with ruined choir. The West pa. church, in E. Eng. style, dates from 1840. The Episcopal chapel stands in the grounds of *D. House*. There are also Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian, Free, Evangelical Union, Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan places of worship. Other public buildings include the Corn Exchange, Foresters' Hall, and Municipal Buildings. The whole town is well built and paved, and has a clean and comfortable appearance.

DALKEITH HOUSE.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

The manufactures are those of iron, brushes, and carpets. The trade in corn and agricultural produce is extensive. Market-gardening is also followed by a number of the inhabitants. *D. House*, the grounds of which open directly off the High Street, is a magnificent pile, dating from about 1700, on the site of an ancient building, and is the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The park, watered by the North and South Esks, is over 1,000 ac. in extent, 130 ac. being the remains of the ancient Caledonian Forest, and containing oaks, beeches, and ash-trees of exceptional height and girth. The picture gallery contains a number of paintings by the old masters. *Dalhousie Castle*, *Melville Castle*, and *Newbattle Abbey* (the seat of the Marquis of Lothian) are mansions.

Dalkey, pa., tp. (which extends into neighbouring pas.), and vil., on the coast, Rathdown bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 8 S.E. of Dublin; ac. of pa. 468, of tp. 592; soil of excellent quality, overlying good building-stone. The materials for Kingstown Harbour were quarried from Dalkey Hill. The vil. commands fine views of the whole of Dublin Bay between Howth Light and Bray Head; and, although now less a fishing centre than a fashionable watering-place, was formerly of some importance, almost all the shipping to and from England leaving or entering D. Sound, which was then a harbour held in repute, but in the 17th cent. this prosperity began to fail. A "king of D." used to be annually elected with quaint ceremony and unbridled licence, but the institution was prohibited in the 18th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dalkeith, mkt. to.	Dalkeith	390	7035
Dalkey, pa.	Dalkey	8	2825
Dalkey, tp.	Dalkey	8	3197

Dalkey Island, at the entrance to Dublin Bay, Rathdown bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., opposite Dalkey, from which it is separated by D. Sound, 300 yards broad. The island covers an area of 22 ac., and has a martello tower (constructed from materials taken from fine examples of a cromlech and stone circle, both of which were destroyed in consequence), and the remains of an ancient Benedictine church with an early west doorway. D. Sound makes a good harbour.

Dalk's Law, hill (634 ft.), rising above Coldingham Moor, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Cockburnspath.

Dall, stream, N.E. co. Antr., Ir. After a short easterly course it falls into the North Channel at Cushendall.

Dallachy, Nether, ha., pa. of Bellie (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Fochabers.

Dallachy, Upper, ha., pa. of Bellie (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Fochabers.

Dallagh Gill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 W. of Ripon. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

Dallas, pa. and vil. on the Lossie, Mid Elgs., Sc., 8½ S.E. of Forres; ac. 22,903; soil various, partially overlying gravel. Granite is the prevailing rock, with some sandstone and slate, the first-named being worked to a small extent. The pa. church dates from 1793; the ancient market cross stands in the churchyard. There is also a Free church and a couple of schools. Tor Castle, now in ruins, was founded 1400, and was long a stronghold of the Cummings. Loch D., in the south of the pa., drains to the Findhorn. The pa. contains extensive grouse-moors, said to be among the best in the county.

Dallicott, tp., pa. of Claverley (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Dallinghoo, pa., E. Suff., 2½ S.W. of Wickham Market; ac. 1,495; soil heavy land, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., and once belonged to the abbey of Letheringham. It has a fine carved oak pulpit and reading-desk.

Dallinghoo Weald, pa., E. Suff., adjoining Dallinghoo; ac. 38. It has no houses.

Dallington (1), pa. on the Grand Union Canal, Mid Northants, ¼ N.W. of Northampton, in the borough of which it is partly included; ac. 1,520; soil marl and clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Dec., and has two piscinæ, an aumbry, and a low side window; there are some 17th-cent. monuments of the Raynsford family. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dallington (2), pa., E. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Battle; ac. 1,941; soil light, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles, on the site of an older church, is in Perp. style. There is a reading-room with library. Hops are grown in the pa.

Dallua, stream, N.W. co. Cork, Ir., flows 15 miles, and falls into the Allow near Kanturk.

Dallygan, stream, S. co. Waterf., Ir., flows 6 S.E., and falls into Clonea Bay at Clonea.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.	
Dallagh Gill	Pateley Bridge (4½)	217	199
Dallas	Forres (8)	565	860
Dallinghoo	Melton (3)	80	260
Dallington (1)	Northampton (1)	66	2233
Dallington (2)	Robertsbridge (5)	48	422

Dalmahoy, estate, pa. of Ratho (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Curriehill. D. Crags, a rocky ridge (680 ft.), form a striking feature in the landscape. The mansion is a seat of the Earl of Morton.

Dalmally, vil. on the Orchy (here crossed by two bridges), pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 24½ W. of Oban. There is a public school. A handsome monument commemorates Duncan Bawn MacIntyre (1723–1812), a modern Gaelic poet. The vil. stands amid fine woods, and is a favourite resort of anglers and tourists. Two annual fairs are held. The ancient gallows-hill formerly had a bad reputation among the raiding Highlanders.

Dalmarnock (1), *q.s.* pa., formed from the pa. of Barony (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., forming an eastern sub. and within the parliamentary and municipal limits of Glasgow (q.v.). The church, situated in Springfield Road, erected 1881, is in E. Eng. style.

Dalmarnock (2), ha., pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Dunkeld.

Dalmelling, or **Dalmullen,** site of an ancient Gilbertine priory, pa. of St. Quivox (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 E. of Ayr. It was founded (1230) by Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland.

Dalmellington, pa. and vil., S.E. Ayrs., Sc., 15 S.E. of Ayr; ac. 17,783; soil loam, light earth, and moss, overlying volcanic, carboniferous, and Silurian rocks. Coal, ironstone, sandstone, and limestone are abundant, and freely worked. The pa. church is a handsome building, and there are Roman Catholic and Free churches, an Evangelical Union chapel, and public schools. The vil., an ancient place founded in the 11th cent., and drawing its business and importance from the numerous coal-pits and ironworks in the neighbourhood, was a stronghold of Covenanting activity in the 17th century. It contains a reading-room and library, and one annual fair is held. The pa. was formerly rich in antiquities, including a Roman road and several old castles; but a moot-hill is now the only relic of the past.

Dalmennoch, small bay, opening off the east side of Loch Ryan, pa. of Insch (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Stranraer.

Dalmeny, pa. and vil. on the Firth of Forth, N. Linliths., Sc., 8¾ N.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 5,991. The soil of the lower grounds is a rich loam, with shallow clay on the higher areas. The rocks are sandstone and basalt. The vil. is a pretty place, commanding fine views, including the Forth Bridge. The pa. church is, probably, the purest example of Norm. work in the country, and there are public schools. Oil-works were established here within the last twenty years, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. *D. Park,* the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, stands in large, heavily-wooded grounds, and contains *Barnbougle Castle* (restored 1880), the ancient seat of the Mowbray family. *Dundas Castle* is mostly ancient, but was repaired by the late Mr. Dundas (1793–1881). It underwent

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub	Popu-lation.	
Dalmarnock	Rutherglen (¼)	398	7393
Dalmellington, pa.	Dalmellington	395	5034
Dalmellington, vil.	Dalmellington	395	1395
Dalmeny	Dalmeny	405	2112

a siege in 1449, and was visited by Oliver Cromwell in 1651.

INTERIOR OF DALMENY CHURCH.
(*From a Photograph by A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.*)

Dalmigavie, estate on the Findhorn, pa. of Moy and Dalarossie (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 19 S.S.W. of Tomatin. *D. House* is a seat.

Dalmonach, pl. on the Leven, pa. of and adjoining Bonhill (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc. Here are large print works.

Dalmore (1), estate on Cromarty Firth, pa. of Rosskeen (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., ½ S.E. of Alness. A distillery turns out annually a large amount of whisky. From the pier (situated at Belleport, ½ E.) a brisk export trade in timber is carried on. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The dis. forms one of the richest parts of "the garden of Ross-shire." *Invergordon Castle* is a seat.

Dalmore (2), pl., included in Milton Bridge, pa. of Glencorse (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc. Here are extensive paper-mills.

Dalmore (3), estate on the Ayr, pa. of Stair (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 3 S. of Tarbolton. *D. House* is a seat.

Dalmuir, vil. and burn, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 9¾ N.W. of Glasgow. The vil. stands on the Clyde, and is a sub. of Clydebank, with which it is incorporated. The buildings comprise a number of villas in Italian style, and a fine crescent of freestone dwellings begun by the City of Glasgow Bank before its failure, also many substantial workmen's houses. There are building and repairing yards for the barges of the Clyde Trustees, and print works. The burn falls into the Clyde.

Dalmullen. [DALMELLING.]

Dalnacardoch, pl. on the Garry, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 6¼ W.N.W. of Struan. An inn, famous in the old coaching days, stood here, and here Prince Charles Edward and his army passed a night (1745).

Dalnaspidal, pl. with railway station, pa. and 15¾ N.W. from the vil. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. Here is a meteorological station, at a height of 1,450 ft. Standing stones are numerous. The scenery among the mountains, although bleak, is grand in its desolation. At D. a part of Cromwell's army was surprised and defeated by the Athole and Lochiel men, and in the neighbourhood Lord George Murray arranged the forces for the attack upon the Castle of Blair in 1746.

Dalnavert, estate on the Spey, pa. of Alvie (q.v.), S.E. Invs., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Kincraig. *D. House* is a seat.

Dalnawillan, sporting dis. on a headstream of the Thurso, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), S. Caiths., Sc., 9 S.W. of Westerdale. The extensive grouse moors are among the best in the country.

Dalness, or **Royal,** deer-forest on the Etive, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Glen Etive, N. Args., Sc., 18 N.E. of Taynuilt. In the neighbourhood is a fine waterfall on the river.

Dalnotter, estate and hill (753 ft.) on the Clyde, pa. of and ½ S.E. from Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc. From the hill is obtained one of the finest views of the Clyde basin. *D. House* is a seat.

Dalpool, ha., pa. of Thurtaston (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 N.W. of Parkgate.

Dalqueich, ha., pa. of Orwell (q.v.), N.W. Kinrs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Kinross.

Dalquharran Castle, seat on the right bank of Girvan Water, pa. of Dailly (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc. The mansion was erected about 1790.

Dalquhurn, mansion on the Leven, pa. of and near Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc. Here Tobias Smollett (1721–71) was born. It is now generally known as *Bonhill House,* from the name of the estate. [BONHILL.]

Dalreoch (1), *q.s.* pa., pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., adjoining Dumbarton, of which it forms a sub. The church (1871) at West Bridgend is a handsome building. [GREENOCK.]

Dalreoch (2), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Dunning (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Dalruadhain, ancient to., pa. of Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. Its site is now occupied by Campbeltown.

Dalry (1) (= "the Field of the King"), pa. and to. on the Garnock, N. Ayrs., Sc., 17½ N.N.W. of Ayr; ac. 19,284; soil loam, dry earth, various qualities of clay, and reclaimed bog. Trap and limestone prevail—the latter, with coal and iron-ore, being freely worked. The pa. church is a Gothic building, and there are other places of worship in connection with the Establishment, and Roman Catholic, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, with public schools, library, and reading-room, temperance hall, assembly rooms, and gas-works. The manufactures of woollens and worsteds are the staple industries. The mining industry is at a low ebb, and the ironworks have been closed for some years. There is, in addition to several cairns and a moat, a large natural cave, which is 183 ft. long. *Blair, Giffen, Kirkland, Linn, Maulside, Ryfield, Swindridgemuir, Swinlees,* and *Waterside* are seats.

Dalry (2), pa. and vil. on the Ken, N. Kirkcuds.,

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dalreoch (1)	Dalreoch	418	3979
Dalry (1), pa.	Dalry	402	8164
Dalry (1), to.	Dalry	402	4572
Dalry (2), pa.	New Galloway (8)	361	925
Dalry (2), vil.	New Galloway (8)	361	560

Sc., 8 N.W. of New Galloway; ac. 34,535. The surface is partly hilly, with rich soil on the lower grounds. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks, but some slate occurs, and has been worked. The pa. church dates from 1832, and there are Free and United Presbyterian chapels, several public schools, and a public hall. The vil. is very irregularly built, and the houses, standing amid trees and gardens, present a pleasing appearance. Here began the Covenanting movement.

Dalry (3), **Dalrigh,** or **Dalree,** pl., pa. of Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Tyndrum railway station. Here took place (1306) a skirmish between Robert the Bruce and Macdougal of Lorne, when the brooch of Lorne was taken from the former—an incident described by Scott in "The Lord of the Isles" and in "Tales of a Grandfather."

Dalry (4), dis. in the west end of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc.; it is mostly inhabited by operatives.

Dalrymple, pa. and vil. (partly in the pa. of Kirkmichael), on the Doon, Kyle, W. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Ayr; ac. 7,833; soil either fairly rich loam or unproductive clay, overlying igneous, Devonian, and carboniferous rocks. Limestone and iron-ore are worked. The pa. church was built in 1849, and there are public schools. The product of a bobbin manufactory is sent to Paisley to supply one of the large thread-works there. Traces remain of the Roman road to Ayr, and there are several Caledonian forts. *Hollybush* and *Skeldon* are seats.

Dalscote, ha., pa. of Pattishall (q.v.), S. Northants, 4 N. of Towcester.

Dalserf, pa. and vil. on the Clyde, Mid Lanarks., Sc., 7 S.E. of Hamilton; ac. 6,596; soil various, mostly fertile. Carboniferous rocks prevail, and sandstone was formerly quarried, but that industry is now obsolete. Coal and iron-ore occur, the former being worked. A considerable portion of the area is under orchards, although fruit-growing is not so popular as formerly, and dairy-farming is well attended to. The parish church dates from 1655, and there are two public schools. The Rev. John Macmillan, who in 1743 founded the Reformed Presbyterian body, is buried in the churchyard. *Broomhill* and *D. House* are seats.

Dalsetter, ha., pa. of Fetlar and North Yell (q.v.), Yell island, Shetland, Sc., 4 S.W. of Cullavoe.

Dalsholm, pl. (with surroundings of great beauty) on the Kelvin, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Glasgow. It contains a paper-mill and a mound, called the Courthill, probably an ancient seat of justice.

Dalskairth, or **Dalskaith,** estate, pa. of Troqueer (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S.W. of Dumfries. The mansion-house, in fine grounds, stands on the road between New Abbey and Dumfries.

Dalston (1), pa. and vil. on the Caldew, N. Cumb., 4½ S.W. of Carlisle; ac. 12,459; soil clay, gravel, and alluvium, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Michael is a plain building, rebuilt early in the 18th cent. D. Hall, formerly the seat of the D. family, but now occupied as a farmhouse, is believed to date from the latter part of the 15th cent.; it is a handsome old mansion with a good peel-tower. In this pa. is Rose Castle, which has been the chief abode of the Bishops of Carlisle since the reign of Edward I.; it was much altered and partly rebuilt by Bishop Percy in the 19th cent. In the village was an ancient cross raised on steps; the shaft was carved with shields bearing various coats-of-arms. There were remains of a stone circle about 30 yards in circumference, and traces of three Roman camps have been found in the neighbourhood. Dr. Paley, the theologian and philosopher, was vicar from 1776 to 1793.

Dalston (2), an eccl. dis., pa. of Hackney (q.v.), Middx., N.E. of London. It forms a ward of 217 ac., and has the eccl. pas. of Holy Trinity, St. Philip, and St. Mark, which last is also partly in Hackney and partly in Stoke Newington. In 1774 D. was described as a small but pleasant village near Hackney, and in 1806 as a small hamlet adjoining Hackney, remarkable for nothing but its nursery grounds. Now the neighbourhood of two railways has made it a populous suburb. In 1849 D. Manor House became the home for the Refuge for Destitute Females, and the German Hospital was established 1845.

Dalswinton, vil. and estate on the Nith, pa. of Kirkmahoe (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Dumfries. *D. House* was the seat of Mr. Patrick Miller (1731–1815), one of the pioneers of steam navigation. The first steamer was launched by him (1788) on a small loch in the neighbourhood. The mansion occupies the site of an ancient stronghold of the Comyns.

Dalton (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 5½ N.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 2,104. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, built 1877 upon the site of Tythe Barn Church, is in Norm. style. A colliery in the tp. employs many of the inhabitants. There is an old house, now occupied as a farm; and in the early part of the century a beacon was established upon Ashurst Hill.

Dalton (2), tp., pa. of Burton-in-Kendal (q.v.), N. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 2,167. Near the old hall are traces of a former vil., said to have been depopulated by the plague, and a Roman road passed through the district. In the neighbourhood is an ancient Danish burial-place. *D. Hall,* in a well-wooded park of 150 ac., is a modern building in Classic style; and a wide view may be had from D. Fell, which is near.

Dalton (3), tp. and vil. on the Pont, pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 1,057. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Dalton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkby Ravensworth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Richmond; ac. 2,076. It has a small chapel-of-ease.

Dalton (5), tp. and straggling vil., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S. of Thirsk; ac. 1,263. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1868), chapel-of-ease to Topcliffe, is in E. Eng. style.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dalrymple, pa.	Dalrymple	392	1338
Dalserf	Ayr Road (¼)	394	11325
Dalston (1)	Dalston	303	2004
Dalston (2)	.....	.....	35784
Dalton (1)	Appley Bridge (1)	199	456

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dalton (2)	Burton & Holme (2½)	241	117
Dalton (3)	N'castle-o.-Tyne (11)	271	79
Dalton (4)	Richmond (7)	237	157
Dalton (5)	Sessay (1)	206	237

Fine carved screens separate the chancel from the nave.

Dalton (6), tp., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of the to. of Huddersfield, and included within the borough limits; ac. 1,341. The principal industries of the district are the manufacture of woollens, dressings, and vestings, also silk-spinning.

Dalton (7), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Conisbrough, Ecclesfield, Rotherham, and Thrybergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Rotherham; ac. 1,976. The church of the Holy Trinity (1849) is a plain stone building. The tp. has quarries, noted for the grindstones they yield.

Dalton (8), pa., vil., and burn, S. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Lockerbie; ac. 6,886; soil various, overlying Silurian, Devonian, and igneous rocks. With the exception of about 1,000 ac., the whole surface, which is undulating and low, is under cultivation. The pa. church dates from 1704, and there is a public school. Dr. Beattie (1793–1878) was a native. *Dormont* and *Rammerscales* are seats.

Dalton (9), sub. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Dalton (10), ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Dalton Brook, vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dalton Fold, ha., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Huddersfield.

Dalton Green, ha., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Huddersfield.

Dalton Holme, pa., E.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Beverley; ac. 3,361; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style, and contains a curious marble monument of Italian workmanship, removed from South Dalton church, and consisting of a slab bearing a large effigy in armour, supported by four figures representing the cardinal virtues.

Daltonhook, pl., pa. of Dryfesdale (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 8 E.N.E. of Dumfries. Here are limeworks and the ruins of an ancient tower.

Dalton-in-Furness, pa., tp., and mkt. to., N. Lancs., 4½ S.W. of Ulverston; ac. of pa. 16,078, of tp. 7,223; soil chiefly clay. D. is said to have been a Roman station, on the road from Maryport to Lancaster. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1885, is in Gothic style; it retains an ancient font with the arms of Furness Abbey, whence it is said to have been brought. George Romney the painter (1734–1802), who was born in the pa., is buried in the churchyard. The square tower on the market hill, called D. Castle, is a relic of the mediæval period, during which the town was closely connected with Furness Abbey (q.v.). From the early part of the 12th cent. the monks held markets and fairs here, and the castle was the building appropriated to their civil business. The remaining portion is a two-storied oblong structure with Dec. windows in the upper story, and the figure of a knight in 14th-cent. armour at one angle of the parapet. The present market cross is

Church, Castle, and Market Cross, Dalton-in-Furness. (*From a Photograph by J. Hargreaves, Dalton-in-Furness.*)

modern, and stands on the site of the ancient one. D. has increased in importance, owing to the iron mines and ironworks; malting and brewing are also carried on.

Dalton-le-Dale, pa. and tp. on the road from Sunderland to Stockton, N. Dur., 6 S. of Sunderland; ac. of pa. 4,410 (foreshore 144), of tp. 812; soil and subsoil clay. The small church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., and in the chancel is an altar-tomb with a knight in armour. In 1877 the church of the Holy Trinity was erected. The ruins of Dalton Tower, a fortified building, are near the sea.

Dalton, North, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Driffield; ac. 4,636; soil chalk, overlying sand and chalk. The church of All Saints, restored 1872, is Norm., and has a Norm. font. At the restoration a Norm. doorway and arch were discovered, and a low side window.

Dalton Piercy, tp., pa. of Hart (q.v.), S. Dur., 8½ N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees; ac. 1,006. The tp. once belonged to Baron Piercy, who sold it in 1370 to Sir John Nevil of Raby. In 1569 the estate was forfeited for rebellion.

Dalton, South, tp. and vil. on the eastern slope of the E.R. wolds, pa. of Dalton Holme (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Beverley; ac. 1,844. The scenery is picturesque, and the ground undulating and well wooded. On the western side of the tp. is a racecourse, and races are held in March for stakes subscribed in 1618. *Dalton Hall,* a white-brick mansion, has well-timbered grounds and a fine lawn.

Dalton-upon-Tees, tp. on the south bank of the Tees, pa. of Croft (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S. of Darlington; ac. 1,836.

Daluaine, pl., pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 1 E. of Carron. There is a whisky distillery.

Dalvaddy, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. There are some small coal-mines, and iron of an inferior quality is worked.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dalton (6)	Huddersfield (1½)	188	8413
Dalton (7), eccl. pa.	Park Gate & R. (1½)	164	397
Dalton (7), tp.	P.G.& Rawmarsh(1½)	164	412
Dalton (8)	Ruthwell (3½)	324	563
Dalton Holme	Cherry Burton (2)	199	400
D.-in-Furness, pa.	Dalton	260	65012
D.-in-Furness, tp.	Dalton	260	13300
Dalton-le-Dale, pa.	Murton (1½)	254	14912
Dalton-le-Dale, tp.	Murton (1½)	254	134
Dalton, North	Driffield (7½)	213	520
Dalton Piercy	West Hartlepool (3)	247	86
Dalton, South	Cherry Burton (2)	199	242
Dalton-upon-Tees	Dalton (1)	227	187

Dalveen, wild pass (1,200 ft.), pas. of Durisdeer and Crawford (q.v.), Dumfs. and Lanarks., Sc., 8 E. of Sanquhar. It lies among the Lowther hills, and presents some grand scenery.

Dalveich, ha. on Loch Earn, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 2 E. of Lochearnhead.

Dalvey, pl. on the Spey, pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), S.W. Elgs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Grantown.

Dalvey House, estate on the banks of the Muckle Burn, pa. of Dyke and Moy (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 2 W. of Forres.

Dalwhat, stream, W. Dumfs., Sc., rises on the borders of Kirkcudbrightshire, at a height of 1,680 ft., flows 10 S.E., and joins the Castlefern and Craigdarroch to form the Cairn, three-quarters of a mile below Moniaive.

Dalwhinnie, pl. with railway station, pa. of Kingussie (q.v.), S.E. Invs., Sc., 1 N.E. of Loch Ericht. This is an important point for the railway traffic from many outlying parts of the Highlands, the roads from Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Inverness meeting in the neighbourhood, and leading to many of the best sporting estates and rivers in the Central Highlands. The mountain scenery is desolate but grand. The trout-fishing in the surrounding rivers and burns is among the best in the country.

Dalwick. [DAWICK.]

Dalwood, pa. on the Corrie, E. Dev., 4 N.W. of Axminster; ac. 1,709; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and there is some good stained glass in the east window.

Dalystown (1), vil., pa. of Trim (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 6 N.W. of Kells.

Dalystown (2), pl., pa. of Clonfad (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., about 4 N. of Tyrrellspass.

Dalzellowlie, pl. adjoining Kilkerran railway station, on the borders of the pas. of Dailly and Kirkoswald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc. Here are coalmines.

Dalziel, pa. on the Clyde, N. Lanarks., Sc., 12½ S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 3,039. It contains the largest portion of Motherwell and part of Wishaw. The soil (loam and clay) overlies carboniferous rocks, yielding great quantities of coal, iron-ore, and sandstone; these are largely worked, and iron and steel are manufactured in great quantities—the whole area forming one of the busiest centres in the "black country" of Scotland. In the pa. is the site of a Roman camp and vestiges of Watling Street. *D. House* is a seat. [MOTHERWELL.]

Dalziel, South, *q.s.* pa. on the Clyde, pa. of Dalziel (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 13 S.E. of Glasgow. The church (formerly the pa. church) dates from 1789, and was enlarged in 1860.

Damage, ha., pa. of Morthoe (q.v.), N. Dev., 2 S.W. of Ilfracombe.

Damerham, South, pa., S. Wilts., on the borders of Hampshire and Dorset, 4 N.E. of Cranborne; ac. 4,681; soil and subsoil gravel, clay, and chalk. The church of St. George is E. Eng., and there are Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The village, which was once noted for its weaving, was partly burnt in 1863.

Damgate, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Martham (q.v.), W. Norf.

Damhead, vil., pa. of Arngask (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 4 N. of Milnathort. It is pleasantly situated in a valley among the Ochil Hills.

Dam Head, pl., pa. of Kildollagh (q.v.), N.E. co. Londy., Ir., 3 S.E. of Coleraine.

Damph (1), or **Loch-an-Daimh,** loch, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), Coigach, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10 E. of Ullapool. It is surrounded by hills girt by natural woods, measures 1¾ miles long by 1½ furlongs broad, lies at a height of 672 ft., and drains into the Oykell. It abounds in trout.

Damph (2), or **Daimh,** loch, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3 E. of Shieldaig. It is 3½ miles long by ½ mile broad, lies amid great mountains, abounds in trout, and drains by the Balgay into Upper Loch Torridon.

Damph, Ben, a large deer-forest, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Dams, vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Damsay, Holm of, island in Firth Bay, pa. of Firth (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 4 N.W. of Kirkwall. It measures less than a mile in circumference, and is entirely covered with rich grass, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and presents the most pleasing scenery to be found in the Orkney islands. An extensive mudbank lies off the island.

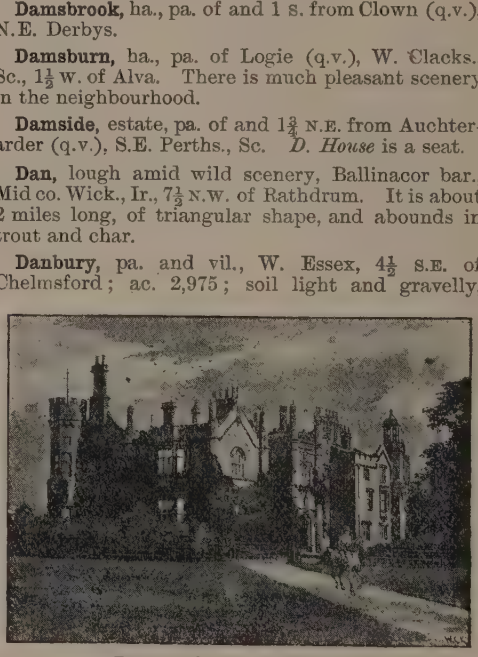
Damsbrook, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Clown (q.v.), N.E. Derbys.

Damsburn, ha., pa. of Logie (q.v.), W. Clacks., Sc., 1½ W. of Alva. There is much pleasant scenery in the neighbourhood.

Damside, estate, pa. of and 1¾ N.E. from Auchterarder (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. *D. House* is a seat.

Dan, lough amid wild scenery, Ballinacor bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 7½ N.W. of Rathdrum. It is about 2 miles long, of triangular shape, and abounds in trout and char.

Danbury, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 4½ S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,975; soil light and gravelly,



DANBURY PALACE AND DRIVE.
(From a Photograph by F. Spalding, Chelmsford.)

overlying gravel. The church of St. John Baptist is Dec. and Perp., and contains, among other

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dalwood	Axminster (3)	145	390
Dalziel	D. and Lesmahagow	390	19228
Dalziel, South	Dalziel & L'hagow	390	7376

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Damerham, South	Fordingbridge (2½)	96	532
Damsay, Holm of	Thurso (40)	744	4
Danbury	Chelmsford (4)	30	839

memorials, three wooden effigies of cross-legged knights with lions at their feet. The church from its position is very much exposed to storms, and has twice been considerably damaged. On D. Hill (416 ft.) is an ancient camp. *D. Palace* and *Frettons* are seats. (*D. Palace* formerly belonged to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and was for some time the official residence of Bishop Claughton, but has been sold to a private owner.)

Danby (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Esk, N.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of Egton; ac. of pa. 11,256, of tp. 6,289; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Hilda was originally probably a Norm. structure, but portions have been rebuilt at various times. The pa. has collieries of poor coal, but they have not been worked of recent years, and there are large accumulations of ancient slag, but no traces of ironstone workings, the ironstone having evidently been brought to the district to be smelted, wood being abundant here in former times. D. Beacon (988 ft.), commanding a wide view, is 3½ N.E. of the village. On D. Low Moor is a British village or "settlement," consisting of a number of pits, supposed to have served as houses for the Britons, with a mound at the east end; they are in two parallel lines, divided by an open space, and bounded by banks. There are some so-called Druidical remains, several large stones, and three large tumuli. D. Castle, now occupied as a farm-house, was probably built early in the 14th cent., and has a peculiar vault with deep transverse ribs. It is said Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of Henry VIII., lived here previous to her marriage to the king. *D. Lodge* is a seat.

Danby (2), ha., pa. of Thornton Steward (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 E. of Middleham. *D. Hall*, a stone structure built at different periods, with portions dating back to Plantagenet times, has a fine black oak staircase and some stained windows, and stands in a well-wooded park of 130 acres.

Danby End, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Danby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Danby Walk, one of the six principal walks of Dean Forest, W. Glouc., about 4 S.W. of Newnham. It was named after the Earl of Danby, Prime Minister of Charles II., and contains some of the finest beeches in the forest.

Danby Wiske, pa., tp., and vil., on the W. bank of the Wiske, N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 4,714, of tp. 3,364; soil and subsoil clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Gothic.

Dancing Ledge, a solid stone beach under the cliffs, between Durlston Point and St. Alban's Head, S. Dorset. It is the floor of a quarry, about 150 ft. in length by 50 ft. in breadth, and abuts on a cliff, worked back so as to resemble an amphitheatre. The ledge is covered at high tide, and the washing of the sea has given it the appearance of pumice-stone. Near are the Dancing Ledge quarries.

Dandaleith, haugh on the Spey, pa. of and 2¼ S.S.E. from Rothes (q.v.). E. Elgs., Sc. The surrounding country is beautifully wooded.

Danddyfryn, ha., pa. of and near Towyn (q.v.), S.W. Merions.

Dandelion, or **Daundelion,** an ancient seat of the Dent-de-Lion family, 1½ W. of Margate, E. Kent; the only remains are those of the gateway built about the commencement of the 15th cent. It is of brick and flint in alternate rows, is embattled, and has numerous loopholes. The armorial bearings of the Dent-de-Lions are over the entrance. Towards the end of the 17th cent. some important Roman relics were found under the right side of the gateway.

Danderhall, ha., pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 N.W. of Dalkeith. *Drum* is a seat.

Dandyford, ha., pa. of Hordley (q.v.), N.W. Salop, 3 S. of Ellesmere.

Dane, river, rises in Macclesfield Forest, on the borders of Chesh. and Derbys. It has a length of about 30 miles, with first a southerly course, then south-west, for some distance forming the boundary between Chesh. and Staffs.; it then flows W. past Congleton and Middlewick, thence flows N., and falls into the Weaver at Northwich.

Dane Bridge, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Daversham and Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., near Northwich. The church of St. Paul (1849) is in E. Eng. style. Among the local industries is boat-building.

Danebury, a long elevated hill ridge terminating in a headland overlooking Salisbury, N.W. Hants, 3 N.W. of Stockbridge. Here is a circular camp. single- and double-ditched, and near are several barrows.

Dane Court, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 S.E. of Margate.

Dane End, ha., pas. of Great and Little Munden (q.v.), E. Herts, 4 N. of Ware.

Danehill, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Fletching and Horsted Keynes (q.v.), E. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Fletching. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Perp. style, and the new memorial church of All Saints, in E. Eng. and Dec. styles, was opened in 1892. There is a working men's club.

Daneord, ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Crundale (q.v.), S. Kent.

Danes Banks, tumuli (the greater part of which have been examined) on the Downs above the vil. of Chartham, E. Kent. South of the tumuli the Downs are marked by entrenchment lines running from east to west.

Danes Castle, coast vil., pa. of Carrick (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., about 4 S.S.E. of Tullycanna.

Danes Dyke (1), an ancient military work between Bridlington and Flamborough Head, E.R. Yorks. It is a grass-grown double entrenchment, with a ditch extending from the north to the south shore of the promontory, about 3 miles in length, and though called Danes Dyke is really an ancient British earthwork.

Danes Dyke (2), ancient fortification, pa. of Crail (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 3 S.E. of Kingsbarns. It is supposed to date from the 9th cent., when advantage of the natural features of the place was taken by the invading Scandinavians to form a breastwork by heaping large stones from the beach on the top of a low line of exposed rocks which run right across a narrow peninsula, thus forming a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Danby (1), pa.	Danby	247	2207
Danby (1), tp.	Danby	247	1198
Danby Wiske, pa.	Danby Wiske	221	453
Danby Wiske, tp.	Danby Wiske	221	302
Dane Bridge	Hartford (3)	170	2714
Danehill	Sheffield Park (2½)	41	1214

strong defensive work towards the land, with easy access to their galleys on the shore.

Danesfield House. [MEDMENHAM.]

Danesfort, pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S. of Kilkenny ; ac. 5,062. The soil, especially in the valley of the Nore, is rich and fertile, overlying sandstone. *D. House* is a seat.

Daneshalt. [DUNSHALT.]

Danes Hill, a large British or Roman encampment, pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Daventry (q.v.), S.W. Northants. It is fort-shaped, 17,600 yards in circumference, with a rampart across it, and two, three, or four trenches. Near is a single-ditched camp an acre in extent. Placed on a considerable elevation, it commands fine and extensive views.

Danesmoor, locality, pa. of Culworth (q.v.), on the borders of Northants and Oxon, 5 N.E. of Banbury. A battle was fought here in 914 between the Danes and Saxons ; in 1469 the Yorkists, under the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated on D., and Charles I. in 1642 encamped here before the battle of Edgehill.

Danestown, pa., Lower Duleek and Skreen bars., E. co. Meath, Ir., 6½ S.W. of Slane ; ac. 1,642. The soil varies much in character and fertility, and mostly overlies carboniferous limestone.

Dane Street, vil., pa. of East Farleigh (q.v.), E. Kent, 5 N. of Ashford.

Danethorpe. [DEANTHORPE.]

Danevale Park, estate on the Dee, in the pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Castle Douglas.

Daneway, pl., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 4 E. of Oakridge.

Dangan (1), vil., pa. of Kilmacow (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4½ N. of Waterford.

Dangan (2), ruined castle, Lower Moyfenrath bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 2½ S.E. of Trim. The demesne came into the possession of the family of Wellesley in the 14th cent., and here the first Duke of Wellington is said to have been born ; it is undoubted that he spent much of his youth here. Part of the castle has extremely thick walls, and must be ancient ; but nothing is known of the age of this portion. Numerous tumuli are in the neighbourhood.

Dangandargan, pa. on the Suir, Clanwilliam and Middlethird bars., S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Cashel ; ac. 1,085 ; soil of excellent quality, overlying carboniferous limestone and some sandstone. Numerous seats stand in finely-wooded grounds.

Dangandonovan, pa., Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N. of Castlemartyr ; ac. 2,928 ; soil partly mountain waste, partly tolerably fertile land, mostly overlying sandstone. There are several schools. *Ballyre* is a seat.

Dangan, Old. [DANGAN (1).]

Danganstown Castle, ruins in the pa. of Danganstown, E. co. Wick., Ir., 6 S. of Wicklow.

Dankeith, estate, pa. of Symington (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Kilmarnock. *D. House* is a seat.

Danna, island, pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 33 W. of Kirn. *D. House* serves as a landmark for mariners.

Dansey, ha., pas. of Amport and Appleshaw (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 W. of Andover.

Danthorp, tp. and vil., pa. of Humbleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Hull ; ac. 736. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dapple Heath, pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Blithfield (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Dara, stream, N.W. Abers., Sc., rises in the pa. of Aberdour, flows S.W. and then N.W. for 13 miles, and falls into the Deveron below Turriff. The upper part of its course is called the Idoch.

Darby End, vil. with school, pa. of and near Dudley (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Darby Green, ha., pa. of Yateley (q.v.), N. Hants, 8 N.E. of Odiham.

Darby's Garden, island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, off Glenagh Point, W. co. Kerry, Ir.

Darcy Lever, tp. on the Croal, pa. of Bolton-le-Moors, S.E. Lancs., 1 E. of Bolton ; ac. 499. There are cotton-mills and a colliery in the tp. A railway viaduct and an aqueduct of the canal cross the river here.

Dardar, ravine, pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Strichen. It is traversed by a burn presenting a fine cascade, which during freshets has a picturesque appearance.

Dardistown, vil. on the Nanny, pa. of Moorchurch (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Drogheda. There is a seat here of the same name.

Darent, a river in Kent, rises at Squerryes Park, Westerham, near the border of Surrey, flows along under the North Downs, then through them in a north-easterly direction, receiving the Cray in its course, and falls into the Thames, 1¾ miles below Erith. It is 20 miles long, and is navigable to Dartford—the last three miles of its course forming Dartford Creek. Its water-power is utilised in the manufacture of paper and of gunpowder.

Darenth, pa. on the Darent, W. Kent, 2 S.E. of Dartford ; ac. 2,222 ; soil light and dry, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a groined Norm. stone roof and a very large Norm. font. There are Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels. In this pa. is a Metropolitan asylum and school for imbeciles, standing in grounds of 170 ac., and drawing its water-supply from a well 250 ft. deep. The sewage is disposed of by means of an irrigation farm. The pa. is very ancient, and the manor was given by Athelstan to the see of Canterbury in 940.

Darenth, South, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Darenth (q.v.), W. Kent. In 1872 an Anglo-Saxon burying-ground was discovered here.

Daresbury, tp., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4 S.E. of Warrington ; ac. 607 ; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of All Saints, restored and partially rebuilt, is in part Perp., and has some brasses and monuments. Nixon the prophet, mentioned by Fielding, was buried here. *D. Hall* dates from 1760.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Danesfort	Bennet's Bridge	87	451
Danestown	Duleek (3)	37	121
Dangan (1)	Waterford (5)	112	141
Dangandargan	Goold's Cross (8)	96	98
Dangandonovan	Mogeely (3)	183	260

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Danna	Greenock (40)	422	42
Danthorp	Hedon (5)	204	62
Darcy Lever	Darcy Lever	197	1979
Darenth	Dartford (4)	16	2801
Daresbury	Daresbury	183	152

Darfield, pa., tp., and vil., on the Dearne, W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Barnsley; ac. of pa. 14,086, of tp. 2,017; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1849) is E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp. The rood-loft stairs now lead to the pulpit, and the chancel retains a squint. There are several fine monuments—one having an effigy of a knight of the time of Richard II. The font is Perp. The churchyard has an obelisk in memory of the Lundhill colliery explosion (1857), when 189 persons lost their lives, and were buried here. The pa. has almshouses with a small endowment for four poor widows. There is a colliery.

Darfould, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Worksop (q.v.), N. Notts. There is a large colliery in the neighbourhood.

Dargavel, estate, pa. of Erskine (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1 S.W. of Bishopton. The older part of the house, which stands amid wooded grounds, dates from 1574.

Dargie (1), vil. on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 3 W. of Dundee.

Dargle, glen with river, N.E. co. Wick., Ir. The river unites with the Cookstown to form the Bray—the total distance from its source in the hill of Crockan Pond to the sea being about 10 miles. After a descent of 300 ft. at Powerscourt Waterfall it flows through the old deer-park of Powerscourt, and is soon afterwards joined by the Glencree; it then divides the grounds of Powerscourt and Charleville, until it enters the estate of Tinnehinch, when the valley suddenly grows narrower, so as to form the beautiful D. glen, about a mile long, with steep and rocky banks, densely covered with trees and ferns, rising in some places to a height of over 300 ft. One of the best views is that obtained from a projecting rock called the Lover's Leap.

Dargle, Little, dis., pa. of Whitechurch (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S. of Rathfarnham.

Darinis, or **Molana,** piece of land, formerly an island in the Blackwater, Coshmore and Coshbride bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 N.N.W. of Youghal. Here are the ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded in the 6th cent.

Dark Lane, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Darkley, to., pa. of Keady (q.v.), W. co. Arm., Ir., 11 S. of Armagh. It is a small place near a tributary of the Callan. *Mountain Lodge* is a seat in extensive grounds.

Dark Mile (Gaelic form, "Mil-Dhu"), pass between Loch Arkaig and Loch Lochy, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W., Invs., Sc., 42 W.N.W. of Dalnaspidal. It is a gloomy, wooded defile to the north of the Caledonian Canal, and formerly had a bad reputation among superstitious Highlanders.

Darlaston (1), pa. and to. on the Bentley Canal, in the Parliamentary limits of Wednesbury, E. Staffs., 1½ N. of Wednesbury; ac. 800. The pa. church of St. Lawrence was partially rebuilt in 1872, and contains an oil mural painting representing the Crucifixion. The eccl. pas. of St. George and All Saints have churches in E. Eng. style. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. The to. has important iron manufactures, and there are coal- and iron-mines in the neighbourhood—a kind of ironstone, locally called Blue Flats, being a special product. There are also malt-houses and brickworks. An aqueduct of the Birmingham Canal passes through the pa.

Darlaston (2), tp. and vil. on the Trent, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs. Bury Bank, a high hill rising north and west from the vil., has on its summit a Saxon encampment surrounded by a fosse with a plantation of trees inside. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Darleith, estate, pa. of Bonhill (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 3 N.W. of Cardross. *D. House* is a seat.

Darlescote. [DALSCOTE.]

Darley (1), or **North Darley,** pa. and tp. on the Derwent, N. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Bakewell; ac. of pa. 7,149, of tp. 5,142; soil loam, overlying gritstone or limestone. The church of St. Helen is Norm., and contains a Norm. font, several monuments of different periods, and a stained window, designed by D. G. Rossetti, illustrating incidents from the Song of Solomon. In the churchyard is a fine old yew which at a height of 4 ft. has a girth of 32 ft. The D. Dale hydropathic establishment stands in 51 ac. of well-wooded land, and there is a cottage hospital and a twine factory. *D. Hall, D. House, Stancliffe Hall* (with a fine rockery constructed out of a sandstone quarry), *Sydnope Hall,* and *The Holt* are seats.

Darley (2), vil., pa. of and 3 W. from Linkinhorne (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Darley (3), ha., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Ripley. [MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY.]

Darley Abbey, eccl. pa. on the Derwent, pa. of St. Alkmund Derby (q.v.), S. Derbys., 2 N. of Derby. The church of St. Matthew, built in 1819, contains monuments to the Evans family. A small Augustinian abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded here early in the 12th cent. There is a large cotton-mill. The seat of *D. Abbey* stands on the west bank of the Derwent.

Darley Bridge, ha, pa. of Darley (q.v.), W. Derbys., about 4 N.W. of Matlock.

Darley, North. [DARLEY (1).]

Darley, South, eccl. pa. on the Derwent, pa. of Darley (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4 N.W. of Matlock. The church of St. Mary is in Norm. style. In the pa. is one of the best lead-mines in England, the population being mostly employed in mining.

Darlingscott, ha. with school, pa. of Tredington (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Darlingshaugh, a former name for some low-lying land, now built upon, in the burgh of Galashiels, N.W. Roxbs., Sc.

Darlington (1), pa., parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor., tp., and mkt. to. (M. & F.), head of U., Co. Co. dis, and petty sess. div., on the Skerne, S. Dur., 12 W.S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees; ac. of pa. 7,811; of bor. 3,910, of tp. 3,351. D. was a place of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Darfield, pa.	Darfield	171	29860
Darfield, tp.	Darfield	171	3416
Darkley	Market Hill (12)	82	666
Darlaston (1)	Darlaston	120	14422
Darley (1), pa.	Darley Dale	147	2733
Darley (1), tp.	Darley Dale	147	2179
Darley Abbey	Derby (2)	128	848
Darley, South	Darley Dale	147	754
Darlington (1), pa.	Darlington	232	39450
Darlington (1), tp.	Darlington	232	35899
Darlington (1), bor.	Darlington	232	38060

little importance before the opening of the Stockton and D. Railway, since which its progress has been rapid. It was incorporated in 1867. The church of St. Cuthbert, which was collegiate prior to 1550, was built mainly 1180–1200, and restored 1862–65; it is a fine example of the period of transition from Norm. to E. Eng. with Dec. and Perp. additions. The tower and spire date from the latter half of the 14th cent.; the upper part of the spire was injured by lightning in 1750, and subsequently rebuilt. The chief features of the interior are the massive stone rood-screen, which extends across the chancel-arch so as to support the piers beneath the tower, the arched recess for the Easter Sepulchre on the north side of the chancel, and the chancel stalls, on which are carved the arms of Bishop Thomas Langley (1406–38). During the repairs the remains of a Saxon church were brought to light; also some fragments of crosses of the same period, which are now in the transept. The to. includes the eccl. pas. of Holy Trinity, St. Hilda, St. James, St. John the Evangelist, St. Luke, and St. Paul. Holy Trinity church (restored 1883) and those of St. John (1848) and St. Hilda (1888) are in E. Eng. style. St. James's Church (1876) is a plain structure in Gothic style. The churches of St. Luke (1883) and St. Paul (1872) are in E. Dec. style. There are two Roman Catholic churches

High Row, Darlington.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, Kent.)

and two convents; also Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for the Friends, who include among their ranks many of the richer and more influential inhabitants. The West and North Cemeteries have an area of 22 ac. and 14 ac. respectively. The Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, was rebuilt in 1876; the endowment includes several scholarships and exhibitions. Here is also the British and Foreign School Society's North of England Training College for Schoolmistresses (1875). Among the public buildings are the Cattle Market (1878), the Central Buildings (1846) in the Horse Market, the covered market on the site of the old Town Hall, the Corn Exchange (1888), and the New Cattle Market (1893). The Edward Pease Public Library (1885), an edifice of red brick, is provided with reading-rooms, and contains over 20,000 vols. The Mechanics' Institute, Skinnergate, is a fine building dating from 1853. The Hospital and Dispensary (1884) is situated in Greenbank Road, and on the Yarm Road is the Fever Hospital (1874), a spacious brick building surrounded by a garden. The other buildings include a new theatre (1887) and Public Baths (1850). The area of the Public Park (1853) was extended in 1881. An interesting old brick house with quaint ornamentation stands on the north of St. Cuthbert's churchyard. The Stockton and D. Railway (constructed 1822–25 by George Stephenson) was the first in England on which locomotive engines were employed. A locomotive factory was established here through Stephenson's efforts in 1824, and one of the engines made by him formerly stood on a stone pedestal at the North Road station, but has been removed to Bank Top Station, where it is under cover. There are now extensive works for the manufacture and repair of locomotives, rail-mills, blast-furnaces, etc.; also breweries, tanneries, and worsted mills.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Darlton	Tuxford (2½)	132	139
Darnall	Darnall	160	8099

Darlington (2), sub. of and in the pa. of Stewarton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. It was formerly known as Templehouse, probably from some connection with the Knights Templar, and is still sometimes locally called by its old name Deanston.

Darliston, tp. on the Tern, pa. of Prees (q.v.), N. Salop, 5½ N.E. of Wem.

Darlton, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 7½ S.E. of East Retford; ac. 1,507; soil clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a piscina and some good glass. Richard I. formed a park here, and *Kingshaugh House* (which has some original stonework, but is now a farmhouse) was a hunting-seat of King John.

Darmead Linn, stream, N.E. Lanarks., Sc. It is a headstream of the Breich, which it joins on the borders of Edinburghshire.

Darmsden, ha., pa. of Barking (q.v.), E. Suffolk, 1 S. of Needham Market.

Darn-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Dearn-.

Darnall, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of and 3 E. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1841. There are almshouses for four aged widows. Here are large works for the construction of railway waggons, and manufactures of spring-knives and razor-scales.

Darnaway, forest and seat of the Earl of Moray, pa. of Dyke and Moy (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Forres. The forest, which extends into the pa. of Edinkillie, contains many fine trees. Numerous gaps having been made in it, planting was resorted to at the end of the 18th cent. to bring it back to something resembling its former extent, no less than ten million young trees being put in the ground. The castle, on an eminence, is mostly modern, having been erected in 1810, but the curious ancient arched hall at the back is supposed to be the remains of a hunting-lodge of Randolph, first Earl of Moray, built in the 14th cent. Here Mary Queen of Scots held her court in 1564.

Darngaber, vil., pa. of and 3 S. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The extensive Quarter Ironworks are in the neighbourhood. There are the ruins of an ancient castle.

Darngavel, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Darngaber	Hamilton (3)	392	1179
Darngavel	Airdrie (2½)	395	335

N. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Airdrie, in a coal- and ironstone-mining district.

Darn Hall, an ancient Border stronghold, now the seat of Lord Elibank, pa. of Eddlestone (q.v.), N. Peebs. It has belonged to the Murrays of Haltoun since 1412, and was much enlarged in the early part of the 17th cent. The grounds are well laid out, and there is a fine lime avenue.

Darnhall (1), tp., pa. of Whitegate (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 E. of Tarporley; ac. 1,741. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 13th cent., and the manor was given to the monks after the death of its owner the Earl of Chester, who is said to have been poisoned by Helen, daughter of Llewellyn. *D. Hall*, a red-brick house in large grounds, is a seat in the tp.

Darnhall (2), stream, N.W. Radnors., falling into the Wye, at Rhayader, after a westward course from its source in the north of the county.

Darnick, vil. on the Tweed, pa. of and 1 W. from Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. The fine old peel, the only one left of a group of three, and the finest example of these strongholds now existing, was founded about 1425, destroyed by the English 1545, and rebuilt about 1569, and is now occupied as a museum of Border antiquities. From the fact that Sir Walter Scott was most anxious to acquire the building for conversion into an armoury, he was known among his friends as the "Duke of Darnick."

Darnley, ancient bar., pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 1½ E. of Barrhead. It gave the title of baron to the family of Stewart, one of whom, Henry Lord Darnley (1546–67), was the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. It afterwards gave the title of earl to the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon. Here are extensive limeworks. Various manufactures are carried on in the villages included within its ancient marches.

Darnow, ha. with public school, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Kirkcowan (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc.

Darowen, pa. and vil. on the Twymyn and Dovey, W. Montgoms., 6½ N.E. of Machynlleth; ac. 10,000; soil of fair quality, almost all under sheep pasturage. The church of St. Tudyr, rebuilt 1864, is in E. Eng. style. The Rev. J. Davies, who assisted Dr. Parry in translating the Bible into Welsh (published 1620), was at one time incumbent.

Darra, hill (283 ft.), pa. of and 2 S.E. from Turriff (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc.

Darrach, hill (1,170 ft.), pa. of and 4 W. from Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. It forms an eastern spur of the Kilsyth Hills, and from its semi-detached position is a conspicuous object in the landscape.

Darracott, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.E. from Georgeham (q.v.), N. Dev.

Darragh (1). [GLEN DARRAGH.]

Darragh (2), pa., Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 9 S.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 6,712. The surface is high, and the soil mostly consists of arable and pasture land of fair quality. *D. House* is a seat.

Darragh (3), pl., pa. of Killone (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 5 S. of Ennis.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Darnhall (1)	Over (2½)	168	333
Darnick	Melrose (1)	360	307
Darowen	Cemmes Road (2)	218	702
Darragh (2)	Kilmallock (9)	125	872
Darras Hall	N'castle-o.-Tyne(7½)	271	9

Darras Hall, tp., pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7½ N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 424.

Darrington, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Pontefract; ac. of pa. 6,099, of tp. 3,111; soil sand, marl, and clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Luke and All Saints (restored 1880) is principally E. Eng. with Perp. porch. There are effigies of a Crusader and his wife and a 17th-cent. brass. *D. Hall* and *Grove Hall*, both with parks, are seats.

Darsham, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,550; soil heavy and mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has some fine brasses—one of them being to Mrs. Bedingfield (1641). The font is ancient, and has some carved figures. Of *D. Hall* hardly a vestige remains; but *D. House* is a seat, and commands a fine view.

Dart, river, rises in the swamps of the central part of Dartmoor, near Cranmere Pool, Mid Dev., flows S.E. through a very winding rocky channel near Ashburton, past Buckfastleigh, thence to Dartington and Totnes (where it widens into a deep navigable estuary), continues its twisting course (presenting the appearance of a series of lakes) among shelving hills and woods, and falls into the English Channel at Dartmouth. From Totnes pleasure steamers ply to Dartmouth during the summer months. The river is subject to frequent and sudden inundations, flows through some fine scenery, and has a course of about 36 miles, with a tidal course of 10½ miles.

Dartford (1), pa. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Darent, near its junction with the Thames, W. Kent, 17 E. of London; ac. 4,251 (tidal water and foreshore 183). The church of the Holy Trinity is of E. Eng. and later periods. It has a fresco of St. George and the Dragon, a niche, many fine brasses, and a remarkable font. There is a monument to Sir John Spielman, who was the first English paper-maker (1605); and Trevethick the engineer was buried here. There are mission churches, Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and a cemetery of 4 ac. with two mortuary chapels. The Grammar School, founded in 1576, has three scholarships and a small endowment. There are some remains of an Augustinian convent founded in 1355. The chief industries are the manufacture of steam-engines and machinery, the making of gunpowder, bricks, and paper. There are corn-mills, and calico- and silk-printing works, malteries, breweries, tanneries, and chemical laboratories. The first English paper-mill was established here, as was the first iron-rolling mill by Godfrey Box in 1590. D. is of great antiquity. Watling Street crossed here, and the to. is mentioned in Domesday. Here Wat Tyler began his insurrection in 1377; and Henry VIII., Anne of Cleves, and Elizabeth used the ancient convent as a palace.

Dartford (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Corsley (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Dartford Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent. It lies in the north-western part of the co., and returns one member.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Darrington, pa.	Knottingley (2)	171	704
Darrington, tp.	Knottingley (2)	171	525
Darsham	Darsham	95	365
Dartford (1)	Dartford	16	11962
Dartford Division	.....	.....	79853

Dartington, pa. on the Dart, S. Dev., 2 N.W. of Totnes; ac. 3,165; soil clay, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Mary is in Perp. style, and occupies the site of an ancient church. In the tower is a curious monument (1578) brought from the old church, and among other relics are a screen, some old glass, a figure in armour, and a screen of the 15th cent. The church of St. Barnabas, in E. Eng. style, is a chapel-of-ease. *D. Hall*, in fine grounds, is partly in ruins; but a quadrangle remains, and there is a large 13th-cent. hall (70 ft. by 40 ft.) with a fireplace 16 ft. wide. A large old house called Venton is now a farmhouse.

Dartmeet, ha., pa. of Lydford (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 E. of Princetown.

Dartmoor, a large moorland and forest tract of W. Dev., with morasses in the centre, in which several streams take their rise; ac. 150,000, extending from Brent to Oakhampton, and having a length of about 20 miles and about the same breadth. The surface is for the most part rugged and mountainous, and abounds in tors, the highest of which is 2,050 ft. above sea-level—the average height of the moor generally being from 1,200 ft. to 1,700 ft. Among its principal streams are the Taw and the Okement in the north, the Teign and Dart in the south, the Plym in the west, and the Tavy flowing into the Tamar. The timber is dwarf oak, ash, and willow, and the forest-rights belong to the Duchy of Cornwall. The formation is generally granitic, with slate and sandstone; there are veins of tin, copper, and iron, and gold has been found in the rivers. Attempts, too, have been made to utilise the peat, but with only moderate success. There is a considerable production of china-clay. Much disintegration of the granite is going on, and at the foot of the tors there are great masses of detached stones. Cattle, sheep, and moor ponies are pastured on the moor in summer, but in winter it is stormy, forlorn, and desolate. There are many stone monuments and remains—from the round stone enclosures of prehistoric periods and the so-called Druidic remains, down to the granite crosses of comparatively recent date. There is pretty scenery on the Teign, and in a ravine of the West Dart are the remains of an ancient forest, now called Wistman's Wood. Near the vil. of Princetown is the well-known convict prison, upon 30 ac. of land, which have been brought into cultivation. The building was originally erected for French prisoners of war in the early part of the 19th cent.

Dartmouth, pa., mun. bor. (with an eccl. pa.), seaport, and mkt. to. (F.), on the west of the estuary of the Dart, S. Dev., 30 S. of Exeter; ac. 1,924. The church of St. Petrox is E. Eng., and has a very old font, a brass of 1609 with mutilated inscription, and other interesting monuments. The cruciform church of St. Saviour, belonging to the eccl. pa. of D. St. Saviour with Townstall, is partially Dec., and has a crypt. There is an oak rood-screen of the 15th cent., a fine carved stone pulpit, a brass with part of a canopy, some early 15th-cent. figures—one being of a lady with head-dress (1470)—one of 1600, and others of the 17th cent. There is also a chapel-of-ease of St. Barnabas, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist chapels, and a small cemetery with two mortuary chapels. Among the public buildings are a Market House, a Guildhall, and a cottage hospital. D. has shipbuilding and engineering works, a paint factory, a brewery, and a considerable import trade in coals. The to. is picturesquely situated, partly in a valley and partly on a succession of steep rocky slopes. Many of the houses are old and decorated with quaintly-carved woodwork. There is a deep and well-sheltered harbour, which is protected by a battery of five guns. On the north side of the harbour is a lighthouse having a fixed light visible 11 miles. The

THE BUTTERWALK, DARTMOUTH.
(From a Photograph by Smale, Dartmouth.)

to., which received its charter from Edward III., has played a notable part in history; for William I. embarked here for his last voyage, the Crusaders of Richard Cœur de Lion started from it, and in 1404 a French attack was repelled. The to. has a considerable trade; the harbour is much used by yachts, ocean steamers coal here in large numbers, and the steamers of the direct line to Demerara call for mails. The new Embankment and the New Ground, ornamented with trees, afford a fine promenade. Thomas Newcomen, inventor of the first steam-engine, was born here in 1663. A tower still remains of D. Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the harbour. H.M.S. *Britannia*, a training vessel for cadets, lies here, and in the neighbourhood are many seats. D. gives the title of earl to the Legge family.

Darton, pa., tp., and vil., on the Dearne, W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Barnsley; ac. of pa. 4,358, of tp. 1,378; soil clay and loam, over sandstone. All Saints Church, chiefly E. Perp., contains some monuments. The roof of the nave bears the arms of Monk Bretton priory, to which the church formerly belonged. Coal is worked, and nail-making carried on. The school is endowed; there are some charities. *Birthwaite Hall* was formerly a seat of the ancestors of Sir Francis Burdett.

Dartree, bar., S.W. co. Monagh., Ir.; ac. 59,611. It is intersected by the Union Canal and by the Great Northern Railway. Clones and Rockcorry are the chief seats of population.

Dartrey, pl., pa. of Ematris (q.v.), W. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 S.W. of Rockcorry. *D. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dartington	Totnes (2)	218	676
Dartmouth	Dartmouth	224	6025
Darton, pa.	Huddersfield (1)	188	7013
Darton, tp.	Huddersfield (1)	188	3679
Dartree	.....	.....	15953

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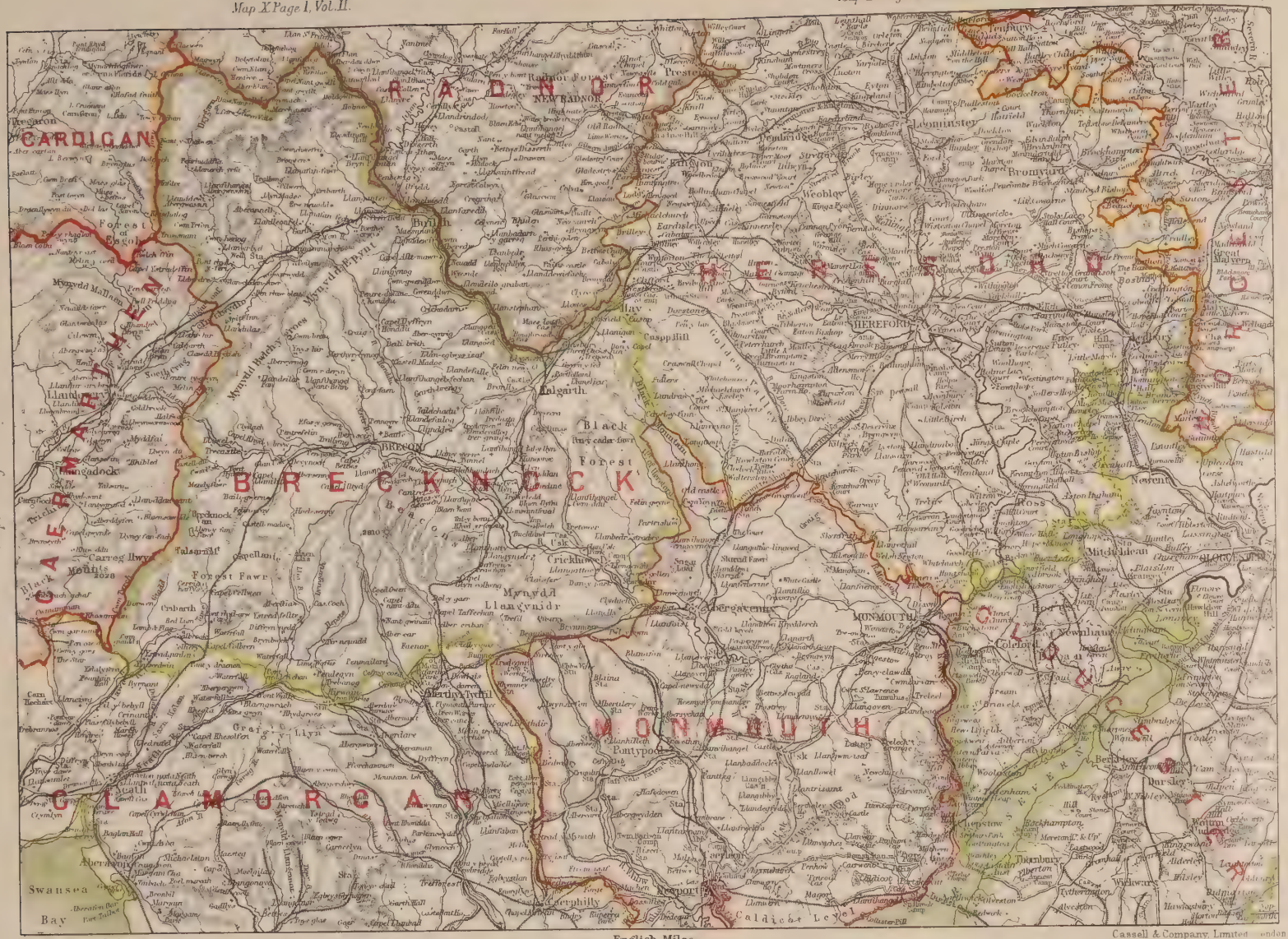

CARDIGAN
RADNOR
Radnor Forest
NEW RADNOR
Presteigne
Kington
Leominster
Bromyard
Weobley
HEREFORD
Hay
Cusop Hill
Talgarth
Black Mountains
Forest
BRECKNOCK
BRECON
Brecon Beacons
Llandovery
Llandeilo
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Forest Fawr
Crickhowell
Llangynidr
Abergavenny
MONMOUTH
Pontypool
Merthyr Tydfil
GLAMORGAN
Swansea
Bay
Caerphilly
Newport
Caldicot Level
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Newland
Coleford
Mitcheldean
Dursley
Berkeley
Thornbury
Wickwar
Wotton
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Cricklade
Highworth
Swindon
Wantage
Abingdon
Oxford
Witney
Chipping Norton
Moreton
Stow
Evesham
Pershore
Upton
Tewkesbury
Gloucester
Berkeley
Dursley

Darvel, to. and police burgh on the Irvine, pas. of Loudoun and Galston (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc., 9 E. of Kilmarnock. It contains several churches, public school, library, and Mechanics' Institute, the latter including a hall for public meetings. Manufactures of muslins, lace, and carpets are carried on. The lands of D. were formerly the property of the Knights Templar, who held them without tenure, independent of the Crown itself.

Darver, pa., Louth bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 2½ N.W. of Castlebellingham; ac. 1,990; soil fertile, all under careful cultivation, and overlying Silurian strata. *D. Castle* is a seat.

Darwen (1). [DARWEN, OVER.]

Darwen (2), rivulet, rises near Rumblesmoor, N.E. Lancs., flows 16 W. past Blackburn, and falls into the Ribble at Preston.

Darwen Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancashire. It is in the north-eastern part of the co., and returns one member.

Darwen, Lower, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Darwen, pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2 S.E. of Blackburn, partly situate in the mun. bor. of Over D., but mostly in Blackburn; ac. 2,667. The church of St. James (1826–27) is in Gothic style, and the Free Methodists and Congregationalists have chapels. The chief industries are stone-quarrying, paper-making, cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of bone-size and artificial manure.

Darwen, Over, tp. (with four eccl. pas.), mun. bor. (called **Darwen**), and mkt. to. (S.), in the vale of the Darwen and on the old Roman road, pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3½ S. of Blackburn; ac. of bor. 5,918, of tp. 5,134. Till about the middle of the 19th cent. D. was an insignificant ha.; but the subsequent rapid development of its industries led to its incorporation in 1878, and it is now administered by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The water and gas are in the hands of the corporation. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Perp. style; and that of St. James, a low stone structure, was formerly chapel-of-ease to Blackburn. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style, and that of St. Cuthbert is in Gothic style, as is the mission church of St. Barnabas. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, and United Methodist chapels. The tp. possesses, among other public buildings, a market hall, Free Library, technical school, baths, theatre, and hospital; and there are two parks. The industries are many—the chief being cotton-spinning, coal-mining, paper-staining, paper-making, machine-making, iron- and brass-founding, the quarrying and preparation of flagstones, and the making of glazed bricks. O. D. is of considerable antiquity, and is mentioned as early as the reign of Henry II.

Dassett, Little, ha., pa. of Burton Dassett (q.v.), S.E. Warws., 4 N.E. of Kineton.

Datchet, pa. on the Thames, S. Bucks., 2 E. of Windsor; ac. 1,387, water 42; soil fertile loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style, and occupies the site of an older church. It has a brass of 1593. The ruins of St. Helen's Priory still exist. There is a Baptist chapel and a Working Men's Club. From the bridges a fine view of Windsor, the Castle, Eton, etc., may be obtained. D. is frequented by anglers. It was at D. Meads that Falstaff (Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*) was thrown out of the buck-basket into the stream to cool.

Datchworth, pa. and vil., Mid Herts., 6 N.W. of Hertford; ac. 1,960; soil clay and gravel, overlying chalk and clay, with flints in the soil and subsoil. The church of All Saints is partly Norm. and Dec., and has a chalice of 1630.

Daubhill, or **Rumworth,** eccl. pa., pa. of Deane (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1½ S.W. of Bolton. The church of St. George the Martyr (1880) is in Gothic style.

Daunt Rock, off the coast of Kinalea bar., and at the entrance to Cork Harbour, S. co. Cork, Ir., ⅞ S.S.E. of Robert's Head. It is marked by a buoy, which is, however, apt to be displaced by strong gales. A light-vessel has a fixed white light, seen 10 miles.

Dauntsey, pa. on the Lower Avon, N. Wilts., 4½ S.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 3,301; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng., and has many brasses and monuments—among the latter is one in white marble to the Earl of Danby (1643). *D. Manor House* is a seat.

Dauros, bay, island, and promontory, Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., 7 N.W. of Ardara. Lobster- and sea-fishing are carried on by the people who live along the coast. The bay affords little shelter during gales from the west. The island is small, and forms one of a group lying close inshore. The headland (Dauros Head) affords some shelter to Loughrosmore Bay.

Dava, pl. with railway station, pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), W. Elgs., Sc., 8½ N. of Grantown.

Davaar, Devaar, or **Davar,** island, pa. of Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., immediately off Campbeltown Harbour, to which it affords considerable shelter. It is 386 ft. high, and about half a mile long by half wide. A lighthouse shows a light 120 ft. above the sea, visible 17 miles.

Davan, or **Daven,** loch, S.W. Abers., Sc., 1⅛ N.W. of Dinnet. It lies at a height of 480 ft., and drains into the Dee by the Burn of Dinnet. Near its shores are the remains of the Caledonian town of Devana.

Davenham, pa., tp., and vil., between the Dane and the Weaver, Mid Chesh., 2 S.S.E. of Northwich; ac. of pa. 9,939 (water 170), of tp. 496; soil chiefly loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Wilfred is in the Dec. style. *D. Hall,* with a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Davenport, tp. on the Dane, pa. of Astbury (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4½ N.W. of Congleton; ac. 770. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Daventry (pronounced "Danetree"), pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (W.), on a height between the Nen and the Leam, and near the Grand Junction Canal,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Darvel	Newmilns (2)	394	2024
Darver	Castlebellingham (2½)	48	177
Darwen, mun. bor.	Darwen	206	34192
Darwen Division	.....	.....	1783
D'wen, Lower, ec. pa.	Lower Darwen	208	5573
Darwen, Lower, tp.	Lower Darwen	208	31680
Darwen, Over	Darwen	206	70745
Datchet	Datchet	24	1582
Datchworth	Welwyn (3)	22	672
Daubhill	Rumworth & D'hill	197	6749
Dauntsey	Dauntsey	88	409
Davenham, pa.	Hartford (2)	170	9965
Davenham, tp.	Hartford (2)	170	670
Davenport	Holmes Chapel (2)	166	89
Daventry	Daventry	74	3939

S. Northants, 12 N.W. of Northampton; ac. 4,090; soil brownish loam, over porous rock or gravel. The modern church of Holy Cross occupies the site of an older church, is in Classic style, and stands in a large churchyard which has a fine avenue. St. James's is a chapel-of-ease, and there are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The charter, originally granted by King John, was confirmed by later monarchs, and the to. is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. D. was a great coaching-place before the introduction of railways, and was renowned for its manufacture of whips; but this industry has decayed. About 600 people are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. A Cluniac priory formerly stood here; but no trace of it now remains. On a hill in the neighbourhood is an ancient camp, 150 ac. in extent, commanding an extensive view.

Davidson's Mains, vil., pa. of Cramond (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3 N.W. of Edinburgh. It is a well-built place, standing amid somewhat bleak surroundings. *Broomfield* is a seat.

Davidstow, pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Camelford; ac. 6,756; soil light, overlying rock. The church of St. David, occupying the site of an older church, is in E. Eng. style, and has a curious octagonal font and some 17th-cent. monuments. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. In the neighbourhood is St. Kitt's Hill, 985 ft. high.

Davidstown, pa., Narragh and Reban East bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Kilcullen Bridge; ac. 3,907; soil of moderately good quality, partly under pasture, overlying rock. *Calverstown House* stands amid extensive grounds.

Davington (1), pa. and vil. adjoining Faversham, E. Kent, 11 N.W. of Canterbury; ac. 541. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was part of the Benedictine convent founded here in 1153. The Norm. nave and some other parts still remain, as well as two doors which led into the convent. There is a niche or piscina. On D. Hill was a Roman burial-place, and on Judd Hill a camp. Coins and pottery of the Roman period have been discovered, and Roman bricks have been found in the ruins of a chapel. Brickmaking is carried on here.

Davington (2), ha. and burn, pa. of Eskdalemuir (q.v.), N.E. Dumfs., Sc., 16½ N.W. of Langholm. It contains a Free church and a public school. The burn rises near the border of Selkirkshire, and joins with the White Esk and other streams to form the Esk.

Daviot (1), pa., *q.s.* pa. (extending into Chapel of Garioch pa.), and ha., Mid Abers., Sc., 5 N.W. of Inverurie; ac. 4,454; soil peat, loam, and gravelly earth, resting upon clay, trap, and gneiss. All the surface, with the exception of some 700 ac., is under tillage. The pa. church dates from 1798, and there is a *q.s.* church and a public school. There are three stone circles, and some scanty remains of two ancient chapels. *Fingask*, *Glack*, and *Mounie* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Davidson's Mains	Edinburgh (3)	395	719
Davidstow	Camelford (3)	241	393
Davidstown	Dunlavin (4)	31	497
Davington (1)	Faversham (1)	53	179
Daviot (1), pa.	Lethenty (2)	547	520
Daviot (1), *q.s.* pa.	Lethenty (2)	547	614

Daviot (2), ha., pa. of Daviot and Dunlichty (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Inverness. It contains the pa. church (rebuilt 1826) and a public school. Near the former rises Dun Daviot, a hill formerly used as a signal station. D. Castle, dating from the 12th cent., once a seat of the Earls of Crawford, is now in ruins. *D. House* is a seat.

Daviot and Dunlichty, united pa., N.E. Invs., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Inverness; ac. 48,875. The surface is hilly, and the soils various, overlying gneiss, sandstone, granite, conglomerates, and shale. Marl occurs, and is worked for improving the land. There are two pa. churches, a Free and an Episcopal church, and several public schools. In the pa. are numerous stone circles and tumuli. *D. House* and *Farr House* are seats. [Daviot (2).]

Davo, ravine, pa. of Garvock (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., about 9 S. of Drumlithie. It is wooded, presents fine scenery, and contains a valuable freestone quarry.

Davy Hall, pa. within the boundaries of the city of York (q.v.), Yorks.

Davyhulme, ha., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S. Lancs., 6½ S.W. of Manchester. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dawdon, tp., pa. of Dalton-le-Dale (q.v.), N. Dur., 6½ S.E. of Sunderland; ac. 1,089, water 108. The tp. forms part of the town of Seaham Harbour.

Daw End, ha., pa. of Rushall (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Walsall. Here are extensive lime-works.

Dawes Green, ha. on the Mole, pa. of Leigh (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 3 S.W. of Reigate.

Dawes Heath, ha., pa. of Thundersley (q.v.), S. Essex, 4 S.E. of Rayleigh.

Daw Green, ha., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Wakefield.

Dawick, estate and ancient pa., now included in the pas. of Stobo and Drumelzier (q.v.), Mid Peebs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Peebles. The estate has been possessed by the family of Naesmyth since the 17th cent., one of the lairds being a pupil of Linnæus, and the introducer of the larch into the country. The old church is now the family burial-place. *D. House* is a modern mansion overlooking the Tweed.

Dawley (1), or **Dawley Magna,** pa. and to. on the Shrewsbury Canal, E. Salop, 4 S.E. of Wellington; ac. 2,743; soil various, overlying ironstone and coal. The modern church of the Holy Trinity (1845) is in Gothic style, but possesses a Norm. font. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Methodists have places of worship. There is a market hall (with a Saturday market), also a small library, and reading-room. Most of the industry consists of coal and iron working.

Dawley (2), ha., pa. of Hayes (q.v.), W. Middx., 3 S.E. of Uxbridge.

Dawley Bank, ha., pa. of Dawley (q.v.), E. Salop, 4 W. of Shifnall.

Dawley Parva, eccl. pa., formed from pa. of Dawley (q.v.), E. Salop, 4 S.E. of Wellington. The church of St. Luke is in Norm. style, with apsidal chancel. Both coal and ironstone are worked in the pa.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Daviot & Dunlichty	Inverness (7)	590	1106
Davy Hall	York	188	8
Dawdon	Murton (2)	254	9044
Dawley	Horsehay	161	6996
Dawley Parva	Dawley Parva	161	1454

Dawlish (1), pa. and to. at the mouth of the D. stream, E. Devon, 3 N.E. of Teignmouth; ac. 5,370; soil light, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and among its several monuments are two by Flaxman. St. Mark's Church is modern and of no particular style. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels; also a cemetery of 4 ac. The to. is situate in a

DAWLISH.
(*From a Photograph by Hudson.*)

sheltered valley between the mouths of the Teign and the Exe, amid beautiful surroundings, and enjoys a genial climate. D. affords good bathing, and is a favourite seaside resort. It has an excellent water-supply. The old town stands some distance inland. Among the public buildings are the baths, the Assembly Rooms, a library, and a town hall. An annual regatta is held. *Langdon House*, *Luscombe*, and *Stanmore House* are seats.

Dawlish (2), stream, E. Dev., rises on the Haldon Hills, flows about 3 E., through the centre of Dawlish, where it falls into the sea.

Dawns Men. [MERRY MAIDENS.]

Dawros. [DAUROS.]

Dawsholm. [DALSHOLM.]

Daws Hugo, a sea-cave running under the cliff on the south coast of Cornw., 1 N.E. of Lizard Head. In February, 1847, a portion of the roof gave way, forming a square rough-sided funnel communicating with the sea by the cave, and known as the Lion's Den.

Dawsmere, ha., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Gedney (q.v.), S.E. Lincs.

Daybrook, ha., pa. of Arnold (q.v.), S. Notts., 3 N. of Nottingham.

Dayhills, ha., pas. of Milwich and Sandon (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ S.E. of Stone.

Daylesford, pa., E. Worcs., 1¼ S.E. of Addlestrop, surrounded by Gloucs.; ac. 653; soil red loam and stone-brash. The cruciform church of St. Peter (built 1860) is in Gothic style. There is a brass dated 1632. The church immediately preceding the present one was built by Warren Hastings, who was afterwards buried in the churchyard. *D. House* is the seat the desire of possessing which was the incentive to Warren Hastings' eventful life.

Dayrell. [LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dawlish (1), pa.	Dawlish	201	4925
Dawlish (1), to.	Dawlish	201	4210
Daylesford	Addlestrop (2)	87	89

Daywell, ha., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 N.E. of Oswestry.

Dazard, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from St. Gennys (q.v.), W. Cornw. Near is *D. Point*, a headland (550 ft.) on the south side of Widemouth Bay, 6 S.W. of Bude Haven; in the neighbourhood is grand coast scenery.

Ddaw, river, rises near Llanhary, S.E. Glamorgs., flows 12 S.E. past Cowbridge, and falls into the Bristol Channel at Aberthaw.

Dderw, seat, pa. of Nantmel (q.v.), W. Radnors., near Rhayader. Here a judge on his way to the assizes was shot through the heart in the reign of Henry VIII. by a band of Cardiganshire outlaws.

Deacon Brook, ha., pa. of Cawthorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Barnsley.

Dead Burn, stream, N.W. Peebs., Sc., flows 3 S.W. and falls into the Lyne Water, 2½ S.S.E. of Linton.

Dead Loch, expansion of the Yarrow, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc. (The name comes from the circumstance that the slain in a local combat were buried here.)

Deadmangill, stream and glen, pa. of Mouswald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., about 8 W. of Ecclefechan. Tradition makes its banks the scene of executions in past times.

Deadmans Bay, a local name given to the bay backed by the Chesil Bank (q.v.), S. Dors., from the numerous shipwrecks which have taken place here.

Deadmans Cross, ha., pa. of Hawnes (q.v.), S. Beds., 6 S. of Bedford.

Deadmans Green, ha., pa. of Checkley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S.E. of Cheadle.

Deadmans Holm, tract of rich alluvial land at the mouth of the Bloody Burn, pa. of Tarbolton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc. Both the parcel and stream are traditionally said to have been named from a massacre which took place here, the particulars of which are now forgotten.

Deadriggs, pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Eccles (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc. Tradition makes it the scene of a bloody battle. Crosshall, an ancient monument consisting of a monolithic sandstone pedestal and column, standing about 12 ft. high, is said by some antiquaries to have been erected to the memory of a Percy of Northumberland, by others to have been raised towards the end of the 12th cent. to the memory of the father of Sir John de Soulis.

Dead Water, morass, pa. of Castleton (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 6 E. of Riccarton junction.

Deadwen Clough, vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 E. of Haslingden.

Deaf-Hill-with-Langdale, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Kelloe and Trimdon (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 5 N.E. of Sedgefield. The church of St. Paul, built 1884, is a brick structure with stone dressings.

Deal (1), pa., mun. bor., and seaport of E. Kent, 4 S.E. of Sandwich; ac. of pa. and bor. 1,111. It has of late years come to the front as a watering-place, and possesses a fine beach, an iron pier (1864), and a skating rink. Its first charter was granted by William III., and the borough is administered by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It was of old a member

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Deaf-Hill-w.-L'dale	Coxhoe Bridge (1½)	248	2811
Deal (1)	Deal	84	8891

of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, and formed part of the parl. bor. of Sandwich till 1885. The Cinque Port Justices still sit at D. Upper D., which is the older part and was once on the coast, is now far inland; it retains some curious old houses. Here is the old church of St. Leonard, which (in part rebuilt in the 17th cent.) is E. Eng.; it has a piscina and ascending sedilia, also an interesting 16th-cent. brass. The church of St. George is an 18th-cent. building in Queen Anne style, and that of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. style.

Deal Castle.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.*)

There are two mission-halls, a Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels; also a cemetery of 6 ac. with two mortuary chapels. The town hall contains portraits of William III., William IV., and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who was a native of D., and became known for her translation of Epictetus. Other buildings are St. George's Hall, the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the convent and orphanage of St. Ethelburga, which stands in extensive grounds. Much of the importance of D. is owing to the proximity of the Downs, which form 20 miles of safe anchorage, being protected on the seaward side by the Goodwin Sands. One of the chief industries is that of supplying provisions and other necessaries to wind-bound ships in the Downs. This has given rise to the well-known race of D. boatmen or hovellers, who have established a wide reputation for skill and daring in carrying aid to vessels that may be in danger upon the Goodwin Sands. There are also at D. many Cinque Port and Trinity pilots, who take vessels up to Gravesend. Some boat-building and sail-making are carried on, as well as fishing. There are three factories, in which fish and preserved vegetables are tinned. A square tower on the beach has a time-ball, which falls at the hour of 1 p.m. Greenwich mean time, for the purpose of giving the exact time to vessels in the Downs. In 1539 Henry VIII. built the three castles of Walmer, Sandown, and Deal. That of Walmer is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who appoints a captain of D. Castle, his residence being in a modern building attached to the ancient castle. Sandown Castle is in ruins. In the Sandhills, to the north, are very excellent golf-links; and the Cinque Port Golf Club has a club-house close by. Perkin Warbeck landed at D. in Henry VII.'s reign, and here, too, Queen Anne of Cleves rested after her journey to England to marry Henry VIII. In 1648 Prince Charles made an attack upon D., but was repulsed by the Parliamentary forces.

Deal (2). [Deel.]

Dean-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Dene- and Den-. (These prefixes are generally from Anglo-Saxon *denu* = "a small valley.")

Dean (1), pa. and small vil. on the Marrow, W. Cumb., 5 S.W. of Cockermouth; ac. 6,528; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Oswald is of Late Norm. and E. Eng. periods. The grammar school was founded by Mr. John Fox, of the Goldsmiths' Company, London, who was a native of this pa. There are extensive coal-mines and lime-works.

Dean (2), pa. on the borders of Hunts and Northants, N. Beds., 3½ W. of Kimbolton; ac. 2,370; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a finely-ornamented open roof; there is a piscina, a stoup, a squint, a sepulchral recess, an altar-tomb with brass of 1501, and a monument to the Rev. Francis Dillingham (1593), one of the translators of the Bible. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The Three-shire Stone marks the junction of the three counties.

Dean (3). [Priors Dean.]

Dean (4), ha., pa. of West Down (q.v.), N. Dev., 3¼ S.W. of Ilfracombe.

Dean (5), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Bishops Waltham (q.v.), N. Hants.

Dean (6), ha., pa. of Spelsbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3 S.E. of Chipping Norton. Here is a monolith named the "Hawk Stone."

Dean (7), ha., pa. of West Cranmore (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 E. of Shepton Mallet.

Dean (8), ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 N.W. of Altham.

Dean (9), *q.s.* pa., comprising a dis. and vil. in the west part of Edinburgh, chiefly in the pa. of St. Cuthberts (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. The vil., a quaint little place within the city, contains a distillery, and stands upon the Water of Leith, here crossed by the Dean Bridge (1832), which has four arches, each 96 ft. in span, and commands a fine view. The dis. is almost wholly a residential quarter of the city. The cemetery (formed 1845, and enlarged 1872) is now 1,000 ft. long and 80 ft. broad; the grounds are tastefully laid out. Trinity Church (1839) is in Gothic style. The other buildings include an Established church (1836), a Free church, and three hospitals. St. Bernard's Well, in a building imitating a Greek temple and containing a statue of Health, is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Edinburgh—the sulphureous waters being efficacious in various ailments.

Dean (10), ruined castle, pa. of and 1 N. from Kilmarnock (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. It was a former seat of the Earls of Kilmarnock.

Dean (11), or **Langland's Dean**, ha. with public school, pa. of Wilton (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Teviothead.

Dean (12), stream, Forfs. and Perths., Sc., has its source in Forfar Loch, at a height of 171 ft., flows

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dean (1)	Ullock (¾)	308	765
Dean (2)	Kimbolton (3½)	87	406
Dean (9)	Edinburgh (1½)	395	5732

with a sluggish current 13½ S.W., and falls into the Isla, 1 N. of Meigle. It abounds with large trout. A Roman bridge is an object of interest. Much of the scenery is of a very beautiful description.

Dean (13), burn, N. Linlithg., Sc., falls into the Firth of Forth, 1 W. of Borrowstounness.

Deanagh, stream, S. co. Kerry, Ir. Issuing from a bog, it flows about 5 W., and, passing through moor and fine arable ground, falls into the Lower Lake of Killarney.

Dean Bottom, ha., pa. of Horton Kirby (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 3 S. of Dartford.

Deanburnhaugh, vil., pa. of Roberton (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc., 8 S.W. of Hawick.

Dean Church, ha., pa. of Dean Prior (q.v.), S. Dev., 5½ S.W. of Ashburton.

Dean Combe, ha., pa. of Dean Prior (q.v.), S. Dev., 5½ S.W. of Ashburton.

Dean Court, ha., pa. of Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks., 3½ N.E. of Abingdon.

Deane (1), large pa. and vil., partly in the bor. of Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., the vil. is 1½ S.W. of Bolton; ac. 20,102; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has some ancient oak pews. There are collieries, bleachfields, and cotton manufactories.

Deane (2), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 5½ S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,586; soil gravelly, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints, rebuilt 1818 in Gothic style, has a curious window, brought from Belgium, representing the three hours' darkness; and there are several monuments. *Oakley Hall,* in a park of 490 ac., is a seat.

Dean, East (1), pa. and vil., part of the Forest, W. Gloucs., 13 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 12,487; soil dry and sandy. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Norm. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. The pa. abounds in coal and iron, and there are good quarries.

Dean, East (2), pa. and vil., S. Hants, on the Wilts. border, 6 N.W. of Romsey; ac. 1,074; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. *East Dean House* is a seat.

Dean, East, near Chichester, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 5½ N.E. of Chichester; ac. 4,654; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The cruciform church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. The vil. lies in a *dene* or hollow of the South Downs, whence its name. Edward I. made a journey through Sussex, and visited Dean in 1294.

Dean, East, near Eastbourne, coast pa. and vil., in a sheltered valley of the Downs, near Beachy Head, E. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Eastbourne; ac. 2,169, foreshore 176; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Simon and Jude is E. Eng. and Perp., and has an old oak roof, also part of an old font, the pedestal of which was long used as a horse-block outside the village inn; there is, too, a carved oak pulpit of 1624. Belle Tout lighthouse (Beachy Head) is in the pa.; the light revolves, showing at intervals of two minutes. Many flint implements have been found upon the neighbouring Downs.

Dean, Forest of, a district lying between the Severn and the Wye, W. Gloucs. It is about 20 miles long and 10 miles broad, and is a well-known and long-worked coal and iron field. The ancient royal forest was almost disforested by Charles I., but after the Restoration it was restored to its former condition and privileges, and is for the most part Crown land. Half of it was set apart for the growth of timber for the Navy, and is still occupied by coppices, which are planted for the sake of the bark. It is divided into six walks, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who have a staff of officers, among them being the verderers, whose services are not needed, since deer are no longer preserved. The free miners of the forest have many privileges, subject to certain Crown rights, which are sometimes commuted for a royalty. The miners are supervised by a gaveller. There are tin-works and chemical distilleries in the Forest.

Deanhall, ha., pa. of Caunton (q.v.), S. Notts., 4 N.W. of Newark.

Deanham, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10½ S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 766.

Dean Head Moss, a moorland tract, W.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Huddersfield.

Dean House, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S. of Huddersfield.

Deanich, deer-forest with some fine scenery, pa. of Kincardine, N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 25 W. of Tain.

Deanlane, vil., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 6 N.W. of Cranborne.

Dean, Little, pa. and vil. on the border of the Forest of Dean, W. Gloucs., 2 N.W. of Newnham; ac. 495; soil loam, overlying sand and sandstone. The church of St. Ethelbert is Norm. and Perp. There are several Roman roads in the neighbourhood, and on a hill near the church is a Roman camp. The pa. produces coal and iron ore. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dean, Lower, ha., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 6 N.W. of Cranborne.

Dean, Nether, vil., pa. of Dean (q.v.), N. Beds., 3 S.W. of Kimbolton.

Dean, North, vil., pa. of Hughenden (q.v.), S. Bucks., about 4 N. of High Wycombe.

Dean Park, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Govan, N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The church is modern.

Dean Prior, pa. and vil. on the border of Dartmoor, S. Dev., 6 N.W. of Totnes; ac. 4,165; soil sandy loam in most places, overlying slate and limestone. The church of St. George is of different periods, and contains a monument to the poet Herrick, who was vicar here, and was ejected during Cromwell's Protectorate; but the living was again bestowed on him when Charles II. came to the throne. *Dean Court,* formerly a Tudor mansion, is now a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Deane (1)	Bolton (1¼)	196	91485
Deane (2)	Oakley (1½)	52	121
Dean, East (1)	MitcheldeanRoad(3)	128	14622
Dean, East (2)	Dean (1)	83	196
D., E., nr. C'chester	Singleton (2½)	66	303
D., E., nr. E'bourne	Eastbourne (3)	61	268
Deanham	Scots Gap (1½)	299	20
Dean, Little	Newnham (2)	125	843
Dean Park	Govan	403	3175
Dean Prior	Brent (4)	225	287

Dean Row (1), ha. with school, pa. of Wilmslow (q.v.), E. Chesh., 6½ N.W. of Macclesfield. The Unitarian chapel, erected 1692 for the Independent Nonconformists, is a picturesque structure, and was restored 1845. It has been Unitarian since 1748. Here is a tannery.

Dean Row (2), ha. with school, pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 E. of Haltwhistle.

Deans, ha., pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 5 S.E. of Glasgow.

Dean Sand, a shoal on the north-east side of Spithead, S. Hants, stretching 5 S.E. from Southsea Castle.

Deans Biggin, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Deanscales, ha., pa. of Dean (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 S.W. of Cockermouth. Linen thread is manufactured here.

Deans Grange, vil. on Dublin Bay, pa. of Kill (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 3½ S.W. of Kingstown.

Deanshanger, ha. divided into two portions by the Buckingham Canal, pa. of Passenham (q.v.), S.E. Northants, 2 S.W. of Stony Stratford. Holy Trinity is a chapel-of-ease, built 1853, in E. Eng. style. Lace-making is carried on, and there are agricultural engineering works and an iron foundry. *Dove House* is a seat, said to have been built in the 14th cent.

Deanshold, ti., pa. of and near Godalming (q.v.), S.W. Surrey.

Deanston (1), vil. on the Teith, pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 1 W. of Doune. It is a well-built place, the houses mostly those of artisans. Here is a public school and a library. The cotton-mills, founded 1785, are large, and give employment to most of the inhabitants. James Smith (1789–1850), philanthropist, agriculturist, and inventor, was for a number of years manager of the mills. *D. House* is a seat.

Deanston (2). [DARLINGTON (2).]

Deanthorpe, ti., pa. of South Collingham (q.v.), S. Notts., 4 N.E. of Newark.

Dean, Upper (1), vil., pa. of Dean (q.v.), N. Beds., 4 S.E. of Kimbolton.

Dean, Upper (2), ha., pa. of Handley (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 7 W.N.W. of Cranborne.

Dean, West (1), pa. comprising part of the Forest of Dean, W. Glouc.; ac. 10,035; soil stiff clay. There are many oak plantations in the pa. The soil is rich in coal, iron ore (not now in such demand as formerly), clay oxides, ochre, building-stone, stone for grindstones, rollers, and troughs, and clay which makes good fire-bricks.

Dean, West (2), pa. and tp. on the borders of Hants and Wilts. (the greater part of the pa. being in the last-named co.), 4 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. of pa. 4,531, of tp. 3,540; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt on a new site nearer the vil., is in E. Eng. style. Part of the old church is still used as a mortuary chapel, and contains many monuments of the Evelyn family.

Dean, West, near Chichester, pa. and vil. at the foot of the South Downs, on the Lavant, W. Sussex, 4½ N. of Chichester; ac. 4,803, tidal water and foreshore 99; soil light, overlying chalk, flint, and marl. The cruciform church of St. Andrew (restored) is partly E. Eng., and contains many monuments, among them being three figures of knights (one recumbent, the others kneeling). *West Dean House* is in a large well-wooded park; and a natural hollow in the Downs has been turned into an arboretum, and contains some acres of rhododendrons, which may be viewed by the public during the flowering season.

Dean, West, near Eastbourne, pa. and vil. on the Cuckmere, S. Sussex, 3½ N.E. of Newhaven; ac. 2,260; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Dec., and contains an old monument and a beautiful mural canopy. In the pa. is a building, called the "priest's house," which is supposed to be of the 14th cent., and contains a spiral stone staircase and an ancient chimney-piece.

Deargarth, cascade on the south-east side of Thirlemere, S.E. Cumb., about 5 S.E. of Keswick.

Dearham, pa., tp., and vil., W. Cumb., 5 N.W. of Cockermouth; ac. of pa. 3,145 (foreshore and tidal water 111), of tp. 2,149; soil loamy, overlying gravel, loam, and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and contains a curiously-carved font and a Runic grave block. In the churchyard is a sculptured stone cross. The pa. has extensive coal mines and brick- and tile-works. There are extensive Roman remains in the neighbourhood.

Dearnbrook, ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Settle.

Dearne, river, rises near Upper Denby, W.R. Yorks., flows 25 E., past Barnsley and Adwick-upon-Dearne to the Don, near Conisbrough.

Dearne and Dove Canal, W.R. Yorks., was cut in 1804, and reaches from the Don at Swinton to near Barnsley, crossing the Dearne by an aqueduct. It is 9¼ miles long, rises 127 ft., and has 20 locks.

Dearnley, ha. with school, pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1 N.E. of Smallbridge. The iron church of St. Andrew was built 1880 (to replace a brick building now used for a school) as a chapel-of-ease to Smallbridge. Here is the Rochdale poorhouse, opened 1877, capable of accommodating upwards of 800 persons.

Deasthack, burn, N. Invs., Sc., falling into the Beauly at Fasnakyle. The wooded scenery in the neighbourhood is of a charming description. Trout may be taken.

Debach, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4 S.W. of Wickham Market; ac. 464; soil heavy, subsoil various. The church of All Saints, restored and enlarged 1852, is E. Eng.

Debdale, ha., pas. of Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse (q.v.), N. Notts., 1 N.W. of Mansfield.

Debden, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 3 S. of Saffron Walden; ac. 4,653; soil strong clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Gothic; in the chancel is a Latin inscription to Dr. Thomas

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Deans Grange	Kingstown (3½)	6	173
Deanston (1)	Doune (1)	426	723
Dean, West (1)	Coleford (1½)	134	9130
Dean, West (2), pa.	Dean	83	328
Dean, West (2), tp.	Dean	83	197
D., W., nr. C'chester	Singleton (½)	66	611
D., W., nr. E'bourne	Seaford (3)	59	117
Dearham, pa.	Dearham	318	7069
Dearham, tp.	Dearham	318	2598
Debach	Woodbridge (5)	79	140
Debden	Newport (3)	40	744

Carter, for 45 years rector of the pa. in the 17th cent. *D. Hall*, in 200 ac. of grounds, in which is a sheet of water, belonged in the time of William I. to Ralph Peverell. Amberdon House is now a moated farmhouse; it once had a chapel and fishponds.

Debdon, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb. Here is a chalybeate spring, said to cure scorbutic diseases.

De Beauvoir Town, eccl. pa. and dis., pa. of Hackney (q.v.), London, E. Middx. The church of St. Peter, built about 1830, is in pseudo-Gothic style. The district, with De Beauvoir Square as its centre, lies on the north side of Hoxton, stretching away from the Regent's Canal on the south to Ball's Pond Road on the north, and from Kingsland Road on the east to the New North Road and Canonbury on the west.

Deben, river, rises a short distance northward of Debenham, E. Suff., runs in a parallel direction with the Orwell, becomes navigable at Woodbridge, 8½ miles from its mouth, and makes an estuary near Felixstowe. The D. flows 30 S.E., and falls into the North Sea, 5 E. of Harwich.

Debenham, pa. and mkt. to. (F.) near the sources of the Deben, E. Suff., 8 S. of Eye; ac. 3,271. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., and has some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments. The lower part of the tower, which has some long-and-short work, is by some supposed to be Saxon. There is an endowed school, which is administered under a scheme of the Charity Commission and has three departments, one for the young and infants (which is mixed), and separate upper schools for boys (made free since the passing of the Free Education Act) and girls. Although a public elementary school, it provides a higher education; mathematics are taught, as well as drilling and drawing throughout. Scholarships of £80 can be held there or elsewhere.

Debtling. [DETLING.]

Dechmont (1), hill (602 ft.), pa. of and 2 S. from Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. There are but few remains of many Caledonian structures formerly dotted over its sides. On its summit, which commands magnificent views, Beltane fires used to be kindled. The place has been celebrated in song by John Struthers (1776–1853).

Dechmont (2), ha. and hill (688 ft.), pa. of Livingstone (q.v.), S.E. Linliths., Sc., 3½ W.S.W. of Uphall. *D. House* is a seat.

Decies, dis., Decies-within-Drum and Decies-without-Drum bars., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 17 S.W. of Kilmacthomas. It gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Waterford.

Decies-within-Drum, bar. on the coast, S. co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 57,325. It is bounded on the west by the Blackwater.

Decies-without-Drum, bar., Mid co. Waterf., Ir.; ac. 131,193. It is intersected by the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway, and by the Finisk, Colligan, and several smaller streams—the Blackwater touching its south-western boundary.

Deddington, pa. and small to. (formerly with a market), on the Cherwell and near the Oxford Canal, N. Oxon, 6 S. of Banbury; ac. 4,243; soil sandy loam, overlying gritstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of various periods, and has sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, also a piscina and niche in the north aisle; there are two sets of steps to the rood-lofts of the chantries, and the porch of the north aisle has fan-tracery in the roof; under the east end of the north aisle is a crypt with groined roof; there are some brasses, one with half-figure being dated 1370. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have chapels. The town dates from the Saxon era, and is mentioned in Domesday as belonging to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. In the 13th cent. it returned two members to Parliament. There was formerly a castle; the site is now marked by a rampart. Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, were natives of D. The pa. has some curious old houses.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
De Beauvoir Town	.....	.....	12379
Debenham	Needham (7)	77	1219
Decies-within-Drum	.....	.....	9612

Dedham, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Essex, 3½ N.W. of Manningtree; ac. 2,568; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and was founded by two woollen manufacturers (father and son), whose marks are to be seen on the tower; a canopied tomb in the aisle has lost its brass, and there is a curious recess which possesses a chimney, and is thought to have been an oven; the rood-loft staircase remains, and a piscina; the north door, of carved oak, has been mutilated. There are Congregational and Methodist chapels, and ten almshouses. The Royal Free Grammar School, founded 1571, obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth.

Dedworth, ha., pa. of New Windsor (q.v.), E. Berks., 1½ S.W. of Windsor.

Dee (1), Welsh and English river, rises in two headstreams near Aran-Mowddwy, E. Merions., flows through the Bala Lake, past Bala, then north-west to Corwen, past Llangollen (where it separates England from Wales) and Trevor (near which it is crossed by the Ellesmere Canal on an aqueduct and by a railway viaduct of 19 arches), afterwards winding first south-east and then north-west and north to Chester, which it nearly encircles. At this point it is 100 yards broad, and thence runs alongside marshes in an artificial cut 7 miles long, falling into the Irish Sea 20 miles below Chester. The D. has a tidal estuary 13 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles broad, which forms at high water a fine arm of the sea, but at low water is a stretch of sand. The tide comes in very rapidly; and the sad story in Kingsley's ballad, "The Sands of Dee," is no doubt founded on fact. The river has a course of 90 miles, and canals connect it with the rivers in the centre of England. The ancient Britons held the D. in great veneration.

Dee (2), affluent, rises near the Ingleton Fells, W.R. Yorks., flows about 12 W.N.W. past Dent, and falls into the Lune, 1 S.W. of Sedbergh.

Dee (3), river, Abers. and Kincs., Sc., rises amid the Cairngorm Mountains, flows 87 E.S.E., and falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, after passing through heavily-wooded scenery. Its source is situated at a height of 4,060 ft., and its catchment basin has an area of about 700 square miles. In the upper reaches the current is impetuous and rapid, as are those of most of its tributaries, but becomes slower and more even along the lower reaches. It is one of the best fishing rivers in the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Decies-with't-Drum	.....	.....	21493
Deddington	Aynho (2¼)	80	1777
Dedham	Ardleigh (3)	56	1685

country. The Linn of Dee is a series of particularly fine cascades, about 6 miles above Castleton-of-Braemar. The waters of the stream are remarkably pure and limpid; even in the last part of its

THE LINN OF DEE.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

course, where villages and farms lie along the banks, a skilful system of land-drainage preserves this purity. The city of Aberdeen draws part of its water-supply from the river. At the battle of the Brig of Dee the Covenanters defeated the Royal forces.

Dee (4), river and loch, W. Kirkcuds., Sc. The loch is in the pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), and gives rise to the river, which flows 38½ S.E. and E., and falls into Kirkcudbright Bay at Kirkcudbright. In the neighbourhood of Glenocher its waters expand into a lake, sometimes known as "the second Loch of Dee." During spates the level frequently rises 8 ft. above the normal point. The river is navigable to Farland, 2½ miles above Kircudbright. Excellent fishing is afforded, salmon (remarkable for their dark colour and extreme fatness), sea and common trout, pike, and perch being freely taken. Above its tributary the Ken, the stream is often known as the Black Water of Dee, from the peat-coloured water. Pearl-oysters are taken in its estuary.

Dee (5), river, Mid co. Louth, Ir., rises in Kells bar., co. Meath, flows 20 E., and, joining its estuary to that of the Glyde, falls into Dundalk Bay at Annagassan.

Deece, Lower, bar., S. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 20,013. It is intersected by the Midland and Great Western Railway.

Deece, Upper, bar., S. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 28,763. The Royal Canal touches its southern border, and there are several main roads.

Deechoid, or **Deadh Choimhead** (Gaelic form), hill (1,285 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 5½ S. of Oban.

Deel (1), or **Deal,** river, cos. Cork and Lim., Ir., rises among the Orrery and Kilmore Mountains, in co. Cork, where it receives a large number of small tributaries, and, after a course of 26 miles, falls into the Shannon 2 miles below Askeaton, to which it is navigable. Most of its bed lies in a pleasant, fertile, corn-bearing country, noted for charming landscapes. Rathkeale and Askeaton are the principal tos. upon its banks.

Deel (2), stream, N. co. Mayo, Ir., rises by several headstreams on the border of Tirawley barony, flows N. and E., passes Crossmolina, and falls into the head of Lough Conn at *D. Castle*. There are several fine seats on its banks.

Deene, pa., tp., and vil., N. Northants, 5 S.W. of Kingscliffe; ac. 3,152; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1869) is E. Eng., and contains a monument to Earl Cardigan, the leader in the Balaklava charge, and an alabaster altar-tomb with figure of Sir Robert Brudenell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1531; in the Brudenell chapel is an altar dedicated to the Sacred Heart. *D. Park*, of 600 ac., well wooded and stocked with deer, and containing large fish-ponds, is a seat; the house has some fine portraits of the Cardigan family.

Deenethorpe, tp., pa. of and ¾ S.E. from Deene (q.v.), N. Northants; ac. 1,436.

Deenish (1), island, Dunkerron South bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 S.E. of Bolus Head. It is about ¾ mile long by ⅓ mile wide, and attains a height of 467 ft.

Deenish (2), island in the Fergus, pa. of Kilmaleery (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 3 S.S.W. of Newmarket. It has an area of 43 ac.

Deepcar, vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of Sheffield. There are collieries and brick-kilns.

Deepdale (1), ha., pa. of Grindon (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7½ S.E. of Leek.

Deepdale (2), ha., pa. of Cayton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Scarborough.

Deepdale (3), ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Kettlewell.

Deepdale (4), ha., pa. of and about 5 S.E. from Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Deepdale (5), ha., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., 5 N. of Ambleside. The ha. is situated in the narrow glen of D., a deep valley in the recesses of Fairfield and St. Sunday Crag.

Deepdale Head, ha., pa. of Long Preston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Settle.

Deepfields, a manufacturing district with railway station, pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 11 N. of Birmingham. There are iron foundries, steam saw-mills, and a large manufacture of fire-bricks.

Deeping Fen, a tract of land in S. Lincs., lying between Spalding and Market Deeping. It contains about 30,000 ac. of now mostly fertile and well-drained land, but formerly was fen covered with reeds that sheltered waterfowl, and intersected by drains and watercourses abounding in fish of all kinds. A ruined mill here and there amidst the fields is almost the only reminder that this was fen. The most vivid description of the district is perhaps to be found in Charles Kingsley's "Hereward the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Deece, Lower	.....	.....	1734
Deece, Upper	.....	.....	1994
Deene, pa.	Seaton (4)	98	323
Deene, tp.	Seaton (4)	98	164
Deenethorpe	Seaton (4)	98	159

Wake." Two powerful engines are now employed in draining the Fen.

Deeping Gate, tp. and vil. on the south bank of the Welland, pa. of Maxey (q.v.), N. Northants, 1 S.E. of Market Deeping; ac. 691. At the eastern extremity of the vil. a bridge spans the river leading into Deeping St. James, Lincs., and at the western extremity another bridge leads into Market Deeping, Lincs.

Deeping, Market, pa. and small to. (formerly with a mkt.) on the Welland (here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches), S. Lincs., 7½ S.E. of Bourn; ac. 1,290; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Guthlac is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp., and has on the east wall of the chancel two fine canopied niches with brackets, and on the south side are piscina and sedilia; the chancel has also a low iron-barred window, an aumbry, and a coped stone with floriated cross, another such stone being outside the east wall; there is a piscina and an aumbry in the south aisle, and in the north aisle is the entrance to the rood-loft. The rectory-house is in part an old structure built by the monks of Crowland in the 14th cent. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and six almshouses. Malting and brewing and distilling of essential-oil are carried on. The town is very ancient, and of its four manors one belonged to the old Wake family, and then passed by marriage to the "fair maid of Kent," whose union with the Black Prince brought the manor to the Crown. In the neighbourhood of Market Deeping the land shows the beneficial effects of drainage works, by means of which large tracts formerly marsh and fen are now brought under cultivation.

Deeping St. James, pa. on the Welland (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), S. Lincs., 1 E. of Market Deeping; ac. 6,470; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. James is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and was formerly much larger, having had transepts, which have now disappeared, and their entries are bricked up; there are piscinæ, aumbreys, two lockers, and a fine Norm. cylindrical font; in the aisle is a coffin-slab with the figure of an ecclesiastic. There are Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist chapels. A Benedictine priory was founded here, on the north of the church, in 1139, as a cell to Thorney Abbey. Its site is now occupied by an old house still known as The Priory. The base of an old market cross has been turned into a fountain. *Deeping Waterton Hall* is a seat.

Deeping St. Nicholas, pa. and vil. on Deeping Fen, S. Lincs., 4½ S.W. of Spalding; ac. 16,290; soil loam, overlying clay and silt. The church of St. Nicholas is in Gothic style, and there are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The land here is in a high state of cultivation.

Deeping, West, pa. and vil. on the Welland (which forms the Northants boundary, and is crossed by a bridge of one arch), S. Lincs., 2 S. of Market Deeping; ac. 1,170; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Perp., and has a piscina, sedilia, and the remains of two side windows in the chancel; in the south aisle is a piscina and a squint, and there is an old stone screen between chancel and nave.

Deep Point, the eastern extremity of St. Mary Scilly Islands, W. Cornw.

Deer (1), rivulet, rises near Holsworthy, N.W. Dev., and flows north-west to the Bude Canal.

Deer (2), ancient pa., N. Abers., Sc., now comprised in the pas. of New Deer and Old Deer (q.v.).

Deer (3), or **South Ugie,** stream, N. Abers., Sc., rises amid the hills near Bonnykelly, flows 16 S.E. and E., and falls into the North Ugie, 5 N.W. of Peterhead. Its upper reach is known as the Federate Burn. The fishing is partially preserved.

Deer (4), pl., pa. of Morton (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 2½ W. of Thornhill. Here are the remains of a strong entrenched fortification, supposed to have been of Roman origin.

Deer Dyke, remains of ancient earthwork on the borders of the pas. of Garvock and Laurencekirk (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., 6 W. of Bervie. It is supposed to have served as a fence for the old deer-forest which formerly included all, or the greater part, of the pa. of Garvock. Down to the 18th cent. it was preserved in a fairly entire condition.

Deerhurst, pa. and vil. on the Severn, E. Gloucs., 2 S.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,930; soil loamy marl, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; it was once cruciform, but the choir was destroyed during the Wars of the Roses; there is an interesting window with triangular headings, and a brass with figure of Sir John Cassy, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1400. There was a basilica here as early as 980, and parts of it are incorporated in the present church, which in its turn dates from 1056, and is one of the earliest dedications known in England. The priory, of which the church formed part, was founded in the 9th cent., and in 1469 was attached to Tewkesbury Abbey. St. Alphege was a monk there. The remains are now a farmhouse.

Deerhurst Walton, ha. on the road from Tewkesbury to Gloucester, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Deerhurst (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Deer Island. [INNISMORE.]

Deer Law, mountain (2,065 ft.), pas. of Lyne and Megget and Yarrow (q.v.), Selks. and Peebs., Sc., 2 N.W. of St. Mary's Loch.

Deerness, *q.s.* pa., pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.), Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 8½ S.E. of Kirkwall. The church was originally parliamentary, and there are a Free church and public schools. Line-fishing has declined; but lobsters are taken in large numbers for the London markets. Sea-birds are very numerous along the coast. There are several tumuli and a broch.

Deer, New, pa. and vil., N.E. Abers., Sc., 13 W. of Peterhead; ac. 26,750. The surface is generally low, and the soil, except small areas of peat, light and cold, overlying a ferruginous pan. Granite is the prevailing rock, but limestone occurs and has been worked. Land has been largely reclaimed, and agriculture is well attended to. The pa. church

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Deeping Gate	Tallington (3)	85	191
Deeping, Market	Tallington (3)	85	1079
Deeping St. James	St. James Deeping	83	1501
Deeping St. Nicholas	Littleworth (1)	88	1325
Deeping, West	Tallington (1¼)	85	265
Deerhurst	Tewkesbury (3)	181	712
Deerness	Wick (38)	751	844
Deer, New, pa.	Maud Junction (3)	569	4434
Deer, New, vil.	Maud Junction (3)	569	746

(built 1838) is in Dec. style, and there are United Presbyterian, Free, and Congregational churches. The vil. is a well-built, thriving place, and contains a market-place, public hall, children's library, and public school. It was formerly known as Auchreddie—a name still applied to one portion of it. Fedderat (or Federate) Castle is a ruin. Many interesting Caledonian remains have been destroyed, but some tumuli remain. Six annual fairs are held. *Brucklay Castle* and *Nethermuir House* are seats.

Deer, Old, pa. and vil., N. Abers., Sc., 9½ N.W. of Peterhead; ac. 27,363. The surface presents a succession of low, rolling hills, mostly under cultivation to the summits; soil various. Granite, syenite, and limestone are worked, and quartz and gneiss occur. The pa. church (built 1788, and enlarged 1880–81) contains a library. There is an Episcopal church, dedicated to St. Drostan, in E. Eng. style, and a number of public schools. Woollen goods are manufactured, whisky distilled, and ale brewed. No trace now remains of the

Pitfour House, Old Deer.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

monastery founded here (by St. Columba and his nephew Drostan) in the 6th cent.; but there are ruins of St. Mary's Abbey of Deer, founded 1218–19. Some authorities place the incidents of the ballad of "Sir John the Rose" in this pa., and here the Comyns were defeated by Edward Bruce. Flint implements have been found in great quantity. The pa. has fragments of stone circles, numerous cairns, and the ruins of Clachriach House and of an ancient church. The Stone of Deer, a sculptured block of syenite which stood near the old abbey, was destroyed about 1854. *Aden House*, *Kinmundy House*, and *Pitfour*, a large mansion with fine park and policies, are seats.

Deershaw, or **Newtondeershaw,** vil., pa. of Alvah (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Banff.

Deer Sound, fine natural harbour, pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.), Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 5 S.E. of Kirkwall. The outer entrance is 3 miles wide, narrowing to three-quarters of a mile at the entrance proper. Except in the upper portion, it affords excellent anchorage. A bar somewhat obstructs the inner entrance.

Deeside, dis. consisting of the valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee, N. Abers., Sc. It presents much beautiful Highland scenery, mostly well wooded, and is noted as a sporting area.

Defford, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Avon, pa. of St. Andrew Pershore (q.v.), S. Worcs., 9 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 1,691. The church of St. James is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There is a Working Men's Institute. In the pa. are brine springs, but they are not worked.

Deganwy, small vil. at the mouth of the Conway, pa. of Eglwys-Rhôs (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 2 S. of Llandudno. From its healthy situation it is rapidly becoming a favourite summer resort. On an eminence near are the ruins of a castle occupying the site of a British station. The castle dates from the 11th cent., and was erected by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. It was fortified by Henry III., who was besieged here, and with his garrison suffered great distress. The castle was demolished by Llewelyn in 1262.

Dehenfryn, ha., pa. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 3 S.W. of Abergele.

Deighton (1), tp. and chap., pa. of and 6 N.E. from Northallerton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,036. The chapel-of-ease to Northallerton is in Gothic style. On the west side of the tp. is a moat, enclosing about four acres of land, said to have belonged to a fortified structure. *D. Manor House*, a red-brick mansion, commands extensive views.

Deighton (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Escrick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of York; ac. 2,002.

Deighton, North, small tp. on the Nidd, pa. of Kirk Deighton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Wetherby; ac. 1,475. In the tp. are two barrows.

Deil's Brig, natural arch on Holborn Head, pa. of Thurso (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 1½ N. of Scrabster. It spans a huge rift in the rocks close to the Clett, and the sea, entering by a subterranean passage, roars and boils about 200 ft. below the rocky ridge. In the neighbourhood is a monument to the memory of Captain Slater, who fell over the cliffs.

Deil's Dyke (1), or **Picts' Dyke,** extensive line of ancient fortification, extending from Loch Ryan in Wigs. to the Solway Firth in Dumfs., Sc. Although much obliterated in places, enough remains to indicate its unique character. Nothing is authentically known as to its origin; but as it separates the rich coast-lines from the mountain wastes of the dis., it has been conjectured that it was erected by a pastoral and partially-civilised people to guard their cultivated plains from incursions by the barbarous inhabitants of the local highlands. It is composed of undressed boulders, or of stones mixed with earth. *Rerigonium*, a to. of the Novantæ, stood at the extremity, on Loch Ryan.

Deil's Dyke (2), ridge of bare trap-rock, pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Great Cumbrae island, Butes., Sc., 4 S.W. of Largs.

Delabole, chap. and vil. with slate quarries, pa. of St. Teath (q.v.), N. Cornw., 2 W.S.W. of Camelford. The chapel of St. John, built 1879, is in E. Eng. style. The quarries produce some of the best slate (which is largely exported) in the kingdom, and were mentioned by Carew in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Deer, Old	Mintlaw (1)	563	4694
Defford, eccl. pa.	Defford	163	579
Defford, tp.	Defford	163	401
Deighton (1)	Welbury (1½)	223	121
Deighton (2)	Naburn (2)	184	193
Deighton, North	Wetherby (2)	195	104

They are about 450 ft. deep, and, with the workshops and factories attached for splitting and dressing the slates, employ some hundreds of hands.

Delamere, pa. and tp. (giving the title of baron to the Cholmondeley family), Mid Chesh., 10 N.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 8,934, of tp. 1,969; soil sandy, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter, built 1817, restored 1878, is a white freestone structure in Gothic style. D. was formerly a deer-forest extending nearly to Nantwich, then became an open waste and common land, but since 1812 the greater part has been enclosed and cultivated. *D. House*, with park, is a seat.

De Lank, ha., pa. of St. Breward (q.v.), E. Cornw., 6 N. of Bodmin. From the quarries here granite was supplied for the Eddystone Lighthouse and the Tower Bridge, London.

Delapré Abbey. [HARDINGSTONE.]

Delbury, ha., pa. of Diddlebury (q.v.), S. Salop, 7 N. of Ludlow.

Delfour, pl., pa. of Alvie (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 1¼ W.S.W. of the church of Alvie. Here are interesting Caledonian remains, consisting of a cairn surrounded by two concentric stone circles, and an obelisk 8 ft. high.

Delgany, pa. and vil. on the coast, Rathdown bar., N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 5 S. of Bray; ac. 3,977. The surface is partly mountainous, but the soil in the lower areas is fertile; subsoil various. The pa. church (1789), in Gothic style, contains a fine monument to the Latouche family. There are several seats in the pa.

Delgaty. [DALGETY.]

Delly End, ha., pa. of and ¼ N. from Hailey (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Delnies, ha. with public school, pa. of and 2½ W. from Nairn (q.v.), Carse of Delnies, N.W. Nairns., Sc.

Delny, ha. on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Kilmuir Easter (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Invergordon.

Deloraine, dis. on the Etterick, pa. of Kirkhope (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 13 S.W. of Selkirk. D. gave the title of earl in 1706 to Henry Scott, a younger son of the Duke of Monmouth. The title became extinct in 1807.

Delph, vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyme.

Delting, pa., principally on Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., but including some smaller islets, only one of which is inhabited. A narrow neck of land, about 33 yards broad, here separates the Atlantic from the German Ocean. The surface is hilly, with a cold, bleak appearance. Many caves, frequented by flocks of sea-birds, give entrance to the sea, and there is some fine cliff scenery on the inhabited island of Muckle Roe. There are two pa. churches, a Free and a United Presbyterian church, and several public schools. Fish-curing is carried on. There are remains of an ancient artificial harbour and a broch. *Busta*, *Garth*, *Mossbank*, *Udhouse*, and *Voe* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Delamere, pa.	Delamere	177	1411
Delamere, tp.	Delamere	177	512
Delgany, pa.	Delgany (2)	17	1687
Delgany, vil.	Delgany (2)	17	192
Delting	Thurso (168)	744	1512
Delvin (1)	.....	.....	4381

Delvin (1), bar., N.E. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 39,062. It is watered by the Stonestown and Dale, and contains no to. or vil. of any importance.

Delvin (2), or **Castletown Delvin,** pa. and vil. on the road between Mullingar and Clonmellon, Delvin bar., N.E. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 N. of Killucan; ac. 18,268; soil moderately fertile. *Ballyhealy House*, *Clonyn House*, and *South Hill* (the two former in very extensive grounds) are seats.

Delvine, estate on the Tay, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 7½ E.S.E. of Dunkeld. *D. House* is a seat.

Dembleby, pa., S. Lincs., 7½ E. of Grantham; ac. 1,071; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Lucy is in Norm. style, and is on the site and built partly with the materials of a Norm. and E. Eng. church, of which the only portion now remaining is the chancel-arch; there is also a Norm. stoup, now used as a font. In the pa. is a limestone quarry.

Demon's (or **Dimon's**) **Dale,** small dale in the vale of the Wye, N. Derbys., about 5 N.W. of Bakewell.

Den, ha., pa. of Abdie (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Newburgh.

Denaby, tp. on the Don, pa. of Mexborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ S.W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,058.

Denardiston. [DENSTON.]

Denbigh (= "small hill fort"), pa. and mkt. to. (M.), parl. and mun. bor., and capital of co., on the Ystrad, a tributary of the Clwyd, N. Denbighs., 6 S. of St. Asaph; ac. of pa. 1,609, of bor. 8,987. D. is picturesquely situated on the slope of a steep hill in the central part of the Vale of Clwyd. The Chester, Mold, and Denbigh, the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen, and the Vale of Clwyd railways afford communication with all parts of the kingdom. The bor. comprises parts of the pas. of Henllan (q.v.) and Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch (q.v.). D. received its first charter from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Chester, in the reign of Edward I.; by the Municipal Corporations Act it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. It became a parl. bor. in 1536, Holt and Ruthin being joined to it as contributory boroughs in the following year; these three towns, together with Wrexham, which was added in 1832, now unite in sending one member to Parliament. The ancient pa. church of St. Marcellus, a Perp. building, used only for funerals and occasional Welsh services, at Whitchurch, about a mile from the town, is now in ruins; it contains several interesting brasses, including one to Richard Myddelton, Governor of D. Castle and father of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., a native of D., who projected the New River (q.v.). St. Hilary's Church, originally the garrison chapel, was attended by the townsmen generally before the erection of St. Mary's Church (1874), a handsome edifice in Dec. style, since which St. Hilary's Church has been closed. There is also a modern church dedicated to St. David. The Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. The town hall (1572) was erected by Robert Dudley, Earl of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Delvin (2), pa.	Athboy (7)	37	2149
Delvin (2), vil.	Athboy (7)	37	226
Dembleby	Sleaford (4)	112	55
Denaby	Mexborough (1)	163	1708
Denbigh, pa.	Denbigh	209	4507
Denbigh, bor.	Denbigh	209	6412

Leicester (to whom the lordship of D. was granted by Elizabeth), and enlarged 1780. The Free Grammar School was founded 1527, and the Bluecoat School 1514. Howell's School, for the education and maintenance of 50 orphan girls, is due to the munificence of Thomas Howell (*d.* 1540); the estate is administered by the Drapers' Company. The North Wales Asylum (1848) and the Infirmary are handsome buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. D. Castle occupies the limestone rock crowning the hill on which the town stands. The outer wall is about a mile in circuit, and between it and the inner wall stood the original

High Street, Denbigh.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

town of D., now represented by some forty poor cottages. In the outer wall there remains the Burgesses' Gateway, crowned by a tower, with machicoulis and grooves for a portcullis. Between the walls, beside St. Hilary's Church, may be seen a row of eight arches, which belonged to a church begun by Robert Dudley, but never completed. The Castle Gateway, in the inner wall, although much mutilated, is still a fine structure; it is flanked by octagonal towers, and above the entrance there is a niche containing a figure, supposed to be that of Henry de Lacy, the founder of the castle. Of the buildings surrounding the inner court, now covered with grass, there are but scanty remains. From their summit, which can be reached by wooden stairs, there is a beautiful view over the Vale of Clwyd. Charles I. found a refuge in the castle after the battle of Rowton Moor (1645), and it was one of the last fortresses to surrender to the Parliamentary forces. After the Restoration it was dismantled by Charles II. The remains of a Carmelite priory near the station, supposed to date from the 13th cent., have been converted into a malthouse. D. carries on a considerable trade in timber, butter, and poultry; the inhabitants are also occupied in tanning and the manufacture of boots and shoes, and there are quarries for slates, flagstones, and lime. The Eisteddfod, or congress of Welsh bards, met at D. in 1828, 1860, and 1882.

Denbighshire, a northern maritime co. of Wales, washed on the north by the Irish Sea, bounded on the west by Carnarvonshire, on the south by Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Shropshire, and on the east by Cheshire and Flintshire. Its greatest length is 40 miles, and greatest breadth 36 miles. Its area is 423,374 ac., of which 25 per cent. is arable, 40 per cent. grass and meadow land, 4 per cent. timber, 13 per cent. moorland pasture, and the remainder mountain, water, roads, etc. In the low-lying area in the south and centre the soil is generally very fertile, and these districts are in a high state of cultivation. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes, with much excellent grass. In the hilly district, however, much of the land is suitable only for rough pastures. The average size of the holdings is slightly over 60 ac. In physical aspect the co. is most rugged in its western part, where the Hiraethog Hills attain a maximum elevation of 2,716 ft.; but east of this the surface declines towards the fertile vale of Clwyd, beyond which the ground again rises in the Clwydian range and the hills of Yale. Its chief rivers are the Conway (in part separating the co. from Carnarvonshire), the Dee (bordering the co. on the south-east), and the Clwyd, with its tributary the Elwy. In the mountainous western district there are some small but beautiful tarns, but no lakes of importance. Numerous railways traverse the co.—in the north worked chiefly by the London and North Western Railway Company, and in the south by the Great Western Company. In geological structure the high western ground consists mainly of Silurian grits and shales, not less than 4,000 ft. thick (Denbighshire Grits and Flags, and Wenlock Shale). These beds yield in a few localities good roofing and ornamental slates, also flagstones. They occasionally contain graptolites, trilobites, and other fossils. Resting on these rocks, with strongly-marked unconformability, are beds of red conglomerate and sandstone, about 80 ft. thick, which form the base of the Carboniferous series. Next follows a great mass, over 1,000 ft. thick, of Carboniferous limestone (well seen on the western side of the vale of Clwyd, and also in the southern portion of the co.), in which are many valuable lodes of zinc and lead. It is also worked for lime-burning and for ornamental marble. This is overlaid in turn by sandstone and shale, representing the Millstone Grit, and these, in the south, pass under the valuable productive Coal Measures which underlie the portion of the co. bordering on the river Dee. The Coal Measures consist of about 2,800 ft. of sandstone and shale, with numerous bands of coal and ironstone, both extensively mined. A great fault or break, with a downthrow to the east estimated at 1,200 ft., causes soft red Triassic sandstones and marls to abut against the Carboniferous rocks on the west side of the vale of Clwyd, and out of these Triassic rocks the vale is excavated. No newer deposits occur in the co., except the superficial beds, which deeply cover all the low ground (chiefly clays and gravels of the Glacial epoch) with boulders, transported, in some instances, from the Lake District. Some interesting bone-caves occur in the Carboniferous limestone overlooking the Vale of Clwyd, from which the remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyæna, bear, and other animals which once inhabited the district, have been obtained, and also prehistoric stone implements. Denbigh is the co. town; other towns are Wrexham, Llanrwst, Ruthin, Llangollen, Abergele, Ruabon.

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Denbighshire	.....	117872
Denbighshire, East	.....	47317
Denbighshire, West	.....	46339

The chief industries, other than agriculture, are coal-, iron-, and lead-mining, the smelting and founding of iron, and some woollen manufactures. The antiquities of the co. comprise, besides the cave-relics and other remains of prehistoric man, many traces of the Roman occupation (including some ancient mining for lead, believed to be of this age), a portion of the great dyke or rampart of Offa, numerous ruined castles (mostly founded at the time of the English Conquest), and some fine residential buildings of Tudor date. The co. is divided into two parl. divs., each with one member.

Denbury, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Torbryan (q.v.), E. Dev., 3 s.w. of Newton Abbot. The cruciform church of St. Mary is Perp., and has the remains of a roodloft, also a rood-screen, which, however, has been removed to the transept. On D. Down is an ancient camp.

Denby (1), pa. and vil., E. Derbys., 7 N.E. of Derby; ac. 2,415; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec. and Perp., and has sedilia, piscinæ, an aumbry, and some monuments. The pa. produces ironstone, cement, and brick-earth; and there are collieries, blast furnaces, potteries, and brick- and tile-works.

Denby (2), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Dearne, pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,885. The church of St. John, rebuilt 1843, is in Dec. style. Fancy woollen goods are made here, and there are dyeworks and stone quarries. A sanatorium was established in 1886 for the treatment of inebriate women.

Denby Dale, vil. in a long picturesque valley, pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Barnsley. The village has an iron church; also silk, woollen, and cotton manufactories, and dyeworks. *Rockwood House* is a seat.

Denby Hall, vil., pas. of Kirkburton and Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Penistone.

Denby Walk. [DANBY WALK.]

Denchworth, pa. on an affluent of the Ock, N. Berks., 2 N.W. of Wantage; ac. 1,041; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. James is Norm. and later periods, and has sedilia, with traces of a roodloft and a squint; there are many interesting 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses, one of them being a palimpsest, and having on the obverse an inscription recording the founding of Bisham Abbey in 1338. Connected with the church is an interesting library of old books, two of them having chains.

Dendron, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Aldingham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 S.E. of Dalton-in-Furness. The church (dedication unknown), enlarged 1833, was formerly an endowed school.

Denes, North, sub. of Yarmouth (q.v.), N. Norf.

Denes, South, sub. of Yarmouth (q.v.), N. Norf. (The local name is another form of French *dunes*, Dutch *duynes* = sandhills.)

Den Fenella, glen, pas. of St. Cyrus and Garvock (q.v.), S.E. Kincs., Sc., running from a point 1½ S.E. of Laurencekirk to another 1½ S.W. of Johnshaven. It presents most romantic scenery, and is traversed by a stream having a waterfall of 65 ft. The stream is spanned by a handsome bridge and by a railway viaduct. The glen received its name from the fact that Fenella, daughter of the Earl of Angus, was slain here in 995, when endeavouring to escape from Kincardine Castle after the murder at Fettercairn of Kenneth III., whom she had betrayed to his enemies.

Denfind, ravine, pa. of Monikie (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 10 W.S.W. of Arbroath. It is steep and winding, traversed by the Pitairlie burn, and, at its most precipitous point, spanned by a massive bridge of a single arch.

Denford (1), pa. on the Nen, N. Northants, 1½ S. of Thrapston; ac. 1,940; soil and subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng., and has a piscina and some good stalls.

Denford (2), eccl. pa. near the Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canal, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Kintbury (q.v.), S. Berks. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. and Perp. styles. *D. House* is a seat.

Dengie (pronounced "Den-jy"), coast pa., E. Essex, 11 S.E. of Maldon; ac. 2,414; soil light, overlying gravel and loam, also loam, overlying sea-deposit. The pa. consists of uplands and of marshland. The church of St. James (restored) is Dec., and has an ancient brass of unknown date, and a modern stone reredos, in part designed and carved by the rector.

Denham (1), pa. and vil. on the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal, S. Bucks., 2 N.W. of Uxbridge; ac. 3,940; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has an ancient font, and a 16th-cent. brass to the last abbess of Sion, Isleworth, who was buried here; also another of the 15th cent. to Thomas Deyrdent, his two wives, and twenty-one children. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and the vil. has a reading-room. *D. Court* (where Charles II. was once hidden) and *D. Place* are seats.

Denham (2), ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Quainton (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Denham near Bury St. Edmunds, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 6 S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,267; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The pa. register is curious as having a Latin record, in part erased and covered over, of a riot in London, in consequence of which one John Oldmaine was hanged, the story going that one of his descendants became rector of D.

Denham near Scole, pa., E. Suff., 2½ N.E. of Eye; ac. 1,268; soil various. The church of St. John is Norm.

Denhead, ha. with public school, pa. of Cameron (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 3½ S.W. of St. Andrews.

Denhead and Denmill, united vil., pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 2 W. of Lochee. Here is a spinning-mill.

Denhead of Auchmacoy, ha. with public school, pa. of Logie-Buchan (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3 E. of Ellon.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Denbury	Newton Abbot (3)	209	331
Denby (1)	Denby	136	1533
Denby (2), eccl. pa.	Denby Dale (2)	178	2050
Denby (2), tp.	Denby Dale (2)	178	1747
Denchworth	Challow (3)	64	209
Dendron	Roose (1¼)	263	615
Denford (1)	Thrapston (1)	79	438
Denford (2)	Hungerford (1)	61	122
Dengie	Maldon (12)	44	279
Denham (1)	Uxbridge (2)	16	1242
Denham nr. B. St. Ed.	Higham (2½)	77	164
Denham near Scole	Eye (2)	94	272

Denholm, vil. on the Teviot (here spanned by a stone bridge), pa. of Cavers (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Hawick. It contains a Free church, public school, and subscription library, and has an excellent water-supply. The houses are mostly modern, although the vil. is an ancient place. The small thatched cottage in which John Leyden (1775–1811)—schoolmaster, surgeon, and poet—was born, still stands. Stocking-weaving is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring quarries. There is an obelisk in memory of Leyden. D. was burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1545. D. Dean is a richly-wooded glen in the neighbourhood.

Denholme, ha., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Thornton.

Denholme Gate, or **Denholme,** eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Halifax. The church of St. Paul, built 1846, is in E. Eng. style. In the town are several Dissenting chapels—some being fine buildings—and Mechanics' Institute. A spinning mill gives employment to a large number of inhabitants, and there is a coal-mine and a brewery.

Denino. [DUNINO.]

Denio, pa. in the mun. bor. of Pwllheli (q.v.), on the coast, S.W. Carnarvs.; ac. 728. The church of St. Beuno is in E. Eng. style, and there is a partially-endowed grammar school.

Denmark Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Camberwell and Lambeth (q.v.), E. Surrey. The church of St. Matthew is in Dec. style.

Denmead, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Hambledon and Catherington (q.v.), S. Hants, 8 S.S.W. of Petersfield. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style. There was a pre-Reformation church here, the remains of which are now used as a farmhouse.

Denmill Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of Abdie (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Newburgh. It was the seat of the Balfours from 1452 to 1710.

Denmore, estate and pl., pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 3 N. of Aberdeen.

Denn, pa., Clonmahon, Upper Loughter, and Castlerahan bars., S. co. Cav., Ir., 4 S.E. of Cavan; ac. 11,601; soil of second-rate quality. There are several schools.

Dennet, stream, Lower Strabane bar., N.W. co. Tyr., Ir., rises in two small headstreams on the borders of Upper Strabane bar., flows about 12 N.W. and W., and falls into the Foyle, 6½ E. of Raphoe.

Dennington (1), pa. and vil. near the Alde, E. Suff., 2½ N. of Framlingham; ac. 3,262; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has some beautiful wood-carving and interesting screens; there is an alabaster monument of 1441 to the memory of a Lord Bardolph who fought at Agincourt.

Dennington (2), vil., pa. of Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S. of Wakefield.

Dennis Ness, promontory, pa. of Cross and Burness (q.v.), N. Ork., Sc., 16 E. of Papa Westray. It forms the north-east portion of the island, and has a light-house 140 ft. above the sea, showing a flashing-light visible 18 miles.

Dennistown, dis. in the east end of Glasgow (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Denny, pa. and to. on the Carron, S.E. Stirls., Sc., 7 S. of Stirling; ac. 8,309; soil loam, gravel, and moss, overlying igneous and carboniferous rocks. The to. is joined to Dunipace (q.v.) by a bridge over the river, and both were erected into a conjunct police burgh in 1876. The pa. church dates from 1813, and there are Roman Catholic, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a large public school, public and Oddfellows' halls, library, and reading-room. Iron and coal are mined; there are several large ironworks, paper-mills, and chemical works; engines and stoves are manufactured; and whisky is distilled. As D. remained an insignificant vil. down to the early part of the 19th cent., the buildings are almost all modern, and several of them are handsome. It is now a busy place. Two annual fairs are held. *Bunknock House* is a seat.

Denny Abbey. [WATERBEACH.]

Denny and Dunipace, police burgh, S.E. Stirls., Sc. It was constituted in 1876, and consists of the towns of Denny and Dunipace.

Denny Island, in the mouth of the Severn, S.E. Mon., 3 S.W. of Portskewett.

Dennyloanhead, vil., pa. of and 1¾ S. from Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. Here is a United Presbyterian church.

Denny Lodge, pa. in the New Forest, S. Hants, 8½ S.W. of Southampton; ac. 11,708; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay.

Dennystoun, sub. of Dumbarton (q.v.), on the Leven, S. Dumbarts., Sc. It was founded in 1853, and named after William Denny, the famous ship-builder. Denny's shipbuilding-yard—one of the most important on the Clyde, and where many celebrated ships have been built—is in the neighbourhood.

Denoon, burn, glen, and hill, pas. of Glamis and Eassie (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Glamis. The burn rises on Auchterhouse Hill (one of the Sidlaw range), flows 6¼ N.W., and falls into the Dean, 2¾ W.N.W. of Glamis. The hill (689 ft.), called D. Law, rises in the glen, and is crowned by an ancient defensive work, 1,020 ft. in circumference. Although now known as D. Castle, it appears to have been a fortified camp, and was defended by a massive wall 30 ft. broad and supposed to have been 27 ft. high.

Denovan, estate on the Carron, pa. of Dunipace (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., ¾ E.N.E. of Denny. It occupies about half the area of the pa. Calico-printing works (established 1800) brought considerable prosperity to the dis., but they and a vil. connected with them no longer exist. *D. House* is a modern mansion.

Denshaw, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. from Uppermill. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has calico-printing works, and there is a manufacture of flannel and woollen cloth.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Denholm	Hassendean (2)	348	475
Denholme Gate	Denholme (1)	199	3237
Denio	Pwllheli (1)	270	2760
Denmead	Rowland's Castle (5)	63	870
Denn	Crossdoney (4)	83	3295
Dennington (1)	Framlingham (3)	91	718
Denny, pa.	Denny	411	6373
Denny, to.	Denny	411	3083
Denny and Dunipace	Denny	411	4161
Denny Lodge	Lyndhurst Road (2¾)	84	308
Denshaw	Delph	193	897

Denside, ha., pa. of Tannadice (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 10 N. of Forfar.

Denston, pa., W. Suff., 6 N. of Clare; ac. 1,100; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., and has an old carved stone font, also some fine carved oak stalls and bench-ends; there is an ancient tomb of unknown date with reclining figures, and a 17th-cent. monument. *D. Hall* is an old house in a park of 82 ac.

Denstone, eccl. pa. and tp. near the Uttoxeter Canal and in the Churnet Valley, pas. of Alton, Ellastone, and Rocester (q.v.), E. Staffs., 5 N. of Uttoxeter; ac. 686. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style, and there are mission and Methodist chapels. On the south-west of the Churnet Valley is Denstone College, founded in connection with St. Nicholas's College, Lancing, upon which it is modelled, with a view to occupying in the Midlands the place that St. Nicholas's College occupies in the southern counties. The school will accommodate 400 boys. *Dove Leys,* in large grounds, is a seat.

Denstroud, ha., pa. of Blean (q.v.), E. Kent, 4 N.W. of Canterbury.

Densworth, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Funtington (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Dent (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Dent, pa. of Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 15 N.W. of Settle; ac. 20,890. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has a carved pulpit bearing the date 1614. The vil. has a reading-room and library; also a Free Grammar School, founded 1603. Near the vil. is the County Stone (Dent Crag), on the borders of Yorks., Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Black marble is found here. Adam Sedgwick (1785–1873), the geologist, was a native; and a megalith boulder of Shap granite bearing his name, and forming part of a drinking fountain, is erected to his memory. The tp. has several charities. *Gate* is a seat.

Dent (2), rivulet, W.R. Yorks., flows 11 N.W. through Dentdale, past D. to the Lune, on the border of Westmoreland.

Dent Crag. [DENT (1).]

Dentdale, a valley (of pastoral beauty) shut in by mountains, W.R. Yorks., about 15 N.W. of Settle. It is crossed by two fine viaducts, and is about 10 miles long and 2 miles broad.

Den, The, vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. The inhabitants were chiefly engaged in coal and ironstone mining; owing, however, to the mines being closed, the population decreased greatly between 1881 and 1891.

Denthorpe, ha., pa. of Thurgarton (q.v.), S. Notts., 5 S.W. of Southwell.

Denton (1), pa. and vil. near the Grantham and Nottingham Canal, S. Lincs., 4 S.W. of Grantham; ac. 2,600; soil various, overlying stony subsoil. The church of St. Andrew is E. Dec. and Perp., and has sedilia and some old glass; there is an altar-tomb with figures (1602) and the matrix of an ecclesiastical figure. In the pa. are ironstone quarries. *D. Manor* is in a well-wooded park of 370 ac., and has fish-ponds, which take their rise in a spring known as St. Christopher's Well. Some Roman tesselated pavements have been discovered in the neighbourhod.

Denton (2), pa., N.W. Hunts, on the border of Northants, 7½ S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 890; soil good, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng. The National School is endowed. Here, in 1570, was born the antiquary Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, who brought together the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum.

Denton (3), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3½ S.W. of Bungay; ac. 2,437; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec., and contains several monuments, also some 17th-cent. brasses. *D. House* and *D. Lodge* are seats.

Denton (4), pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 6 S.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,970; soil stiff loam. The church of St. Margaret is Gothic. The pa. has a lending library.

Denton (5), pa. on the Ouse, E. Sussex, 5 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 1,016; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Leonard is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has an old stone font. There is a private endowed school in the pa. The L.B. & S.C. Railway have here a reservoir for supplying water to their steamboats, etc., at Newhaven.

Denton (6). [DENTON NEAR CANTERBURY.]

Denton (7). [DENTON NEAR GRAVESEND.]

Denton (8), tp. and small to. (with two eccl. pas.), pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 S. of Ashton-under-Lyne; ac. 1,706. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient structure with wood framework, the other parts being of lath and plaster. Christ Church, built 1853, is in Gothic style. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Congregationalists have places of worship. D. has a public library. Coal-mining is largely carried on, but the principal occupation is the manufacture of felt and silk hats. There are large reservoirs belonging to the Manchester Corporation. D. Hall, formerly a seat of the Hollands, is now a farm.

Denton (9), eccl. pa., tp., and small vil., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 6 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 987. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1810, is a plain stone structure; there is a blue marble slab with mutilated effigy of a woman and an inscription, apparently dating from the 12th cent.; also several slabs, some evidently having at one time held brasses. *D. Hall* is a Jacobean house.

Denton (10), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the north bank of the Wharfe, pa. of Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.E. of Ilkley; ac. 3,240. The church (dedication unknown) is a small stone building with an old stained window. *D. Hall,* built in Italian style, with large park, is on the site of the old hall, burnt down 1734, in which Edward Fairfax (d. 1635), poet, and Sir Thomas Fairfax (1612–71), Parliamentary general, were born.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Denston	Clare (5)	62	242
Denstone, eccl. pa.	Denstone	146	732
Denstone, tp.	Denstone	146	537
Dent (1), eccl. pa.	Dent	253	811
Dent (1), tp.	Dent	253	1131
Den, The	Kilbirnie (1½)	404	450
Denton (1)	Grantham (4)	105	546
Denton (2)	Holme (3)	69	60
Denton (3)	Bungay (4)	114	451
Denton (4)	Billing (2)	71	487
Denton (5)	Newhaven (1)	56	534
Denton (8)	Denton	182	8666
Denton (9), eccl. pa.	Piercebridge (2)	232	203
Denton (9), tp.	Piercebridge (2)	232	114
Denton (10)	Ilkley (2)	211	184

Denton (11), tp. near the Thame, pa. of Cuddesdon (q.v.), Mid Oxon, 5½ S.E. of Oxford; ac. 730.

Denton, East, tp. on the north bank of the Tyne, pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. 764. Roman remains have been found here. *D. Hall* is an Elizabethan mansion, and was the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu (1720–1800), who formed the literary club known as the "Blue Stocking Club," and gave an annual dinner on May Day to the Metropolitan chimney-sweepers.

Denton Holme, eccl. pa., pa. of Carlisle St. Mary (q.v.), N. Cumb. The church of St. James (1867) is in Dec. style.

Denton near Canterbury (in Domesday "Daintone"), pa., E. Kent, 8½ S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,184; soil chalk and stiff clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a low side window in the chancel; it is prettily situated in woods, away from all buildings except D. Court. *D. Court*, in a park of 180 ac., is a seat.

Denton near Gravesend, pa. on the Thames, Mid Kent, 2 E. of Gravesend; ac. 438, tidal water and foreshore 85; soil chalk. The church of St. Mary is an ivy-covered ruin. The Port of London Sanitary Hospital for seamen is in this pa., and accommodates 40 men. The Corporation of Gravesend Sanatorium, for ten patients, with a small-pox hospital for six, is partly in this pa. and partly in Cobham.

Denton, Nether, pa. on the Irthing, E. Cumb., 5 N.E. of Brampton; ac. 4,880; soil sandy and light, overlying sandstone and shale. The church of St. Cuthbert is a small modern building. D. Hall, an old moated house, now used as a farm, was formerly the seat of the Dentons del Hall de Carlisle; to this family belonged John Denton, author of a well-known MS. history of Cumberland, written in the 16th cent. During alterations in the vicarage in 1868 the remains of a Roman camp were discovered, with coins, lamps, pottery, and other antiquities.

Denton, Upper, pa., E. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Brampton; ac. 1,039; soil sand, gravel, and earthy, overlying shale. The church (dedication unknown) is only 51 ft. in length and 18 ft. in breadth; the stones of which it is built are said to have been obtained from the neighbouring Roman wall.

Denton, West, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. 329. Roman relics have been found here, and there are remains of Hadrian's Wall. *West Denton Hall* is a seat.

Denver, pa. and vil. on the navigable Ouse, W. Norf., ⅓ S. of Downham Market; ac. 3,149; soil clay and alluvium, overlying Lower Greensand and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored) is E. Eng., and has a double Dec. piscina.

Denwick, tp., pa. of, and 1½ E. from Alnwick (q.v.), N.E. Northumb. The chapel-of-ease to the pa. church of Alnwick was built 1876, and is in Gothic style.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Denton (11)	Wheatley (2)	55	146
Denton, East	Newcastle-on-T. (3½)	271	1060
Denton Holme	Carlisle	299	8109
Denton nr. Cant'rb'y	Barham (2)	76	144
Denton near G'end.	Gravesend (1)	23	501
Denton, Nether	Gilsland (2)	311	354

Denworthy, pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Bradworthy (q.v.), S. Dev.

Denzell Downs, a high tract of ground, W. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Padstow. It commands extensive views.

Deopham, pa., S. Norf., 3 N. of Attleborough; ac. 1,646; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored) is Dec., with a fine Perp. tower—a landmark for the surrounding country. Evelyn, in his "Forest Trees," states that an extraordinarily large linden-tree grew here, but was cut down early in the 18th cent.

Depden, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7 S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,595; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored) is E. Eng., and has an arch showing Norm. work, and some good stained glass. There is a brass of Lady Ann Jermyn (1752). The communion plate was given by Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter and of Norwich, a native of D. The churchyard of 2 ac. contains some plantations.

Deptford (1), parl. bor. (returning one member) and to., with two pas.—D. St. Nicholas and D. St. Paul (the latter conterminous with the parl. bor.)—forming a sub. of London, partly in Kent and partly in Surrey. D. St. Nicholas is in Kent, including the old town, and lies mainly along the Thames; D. St. Paul is in Kent and Surrey. The church of St. Nicholas has a fine old Perp. tower; but the body of the church is of red brick, and, dating from the 18th cent., contains no features of interest, except a few mural tablets to past benefactors and dockyard worthies, and a modern brass. Near the church is an old additional burial-ground (now a place of recreation), and in the wall at the end is an old stone with an inscription setting forth that the ground was consecrated in 1705. The church of St. Paul is in the Romanesque style, and is curiously arranged. A small shelter or summer-house in the churchyard is roofed by the old sounding-board of the pulpit, removed from the interior. There are district churches and other places of worship. A dockyard was founded here by Henry VIII., and existed till 1869. At present the chief objects of interest are the Foreign Cattle Market, the Victualling Yard, and the installations of the London Electric Supply Company. The chief industries are the manufacture of pottery and chemicals, and a large number of hands are employed in engineering and galvanised iron and zinc works, and barge-building is carried on. There is a Library and Mechanics' Institute. Many historical associations cling around Deptford; the Elizabethan heroes and explorers once trod its streets, and here Queen Elizabeth visited the "Golden Hinde." Kit Marlowe was killed here, and Peter the Great served in D. his apprenticeship to shipbuilding, having Sayes Court assigned him as a residence, and causing himself to be driven in a wheelbarrow through Evelyn's favourite tall thick hedges. A portion of what were the grounds of Sayes Court is now used as a recreation ground. Captain Cook's ships—the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*—sailed from D. Beyond a few houses not many traces of the old town are left.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Denton, Upper	Gilsland (1)	311	167
Denton, West	Newcastle-on-T. (2½)	271	460
Denver	Denver	85	803
Deopham	Attleborough (4)	105	395
Depden	Saxham (5)	81	224
Deptford (1), bor.	Deptford	4	101286

Deptford (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N.E. Dur. The church of St. Andrew (built 1841) is in E. Eng. style.

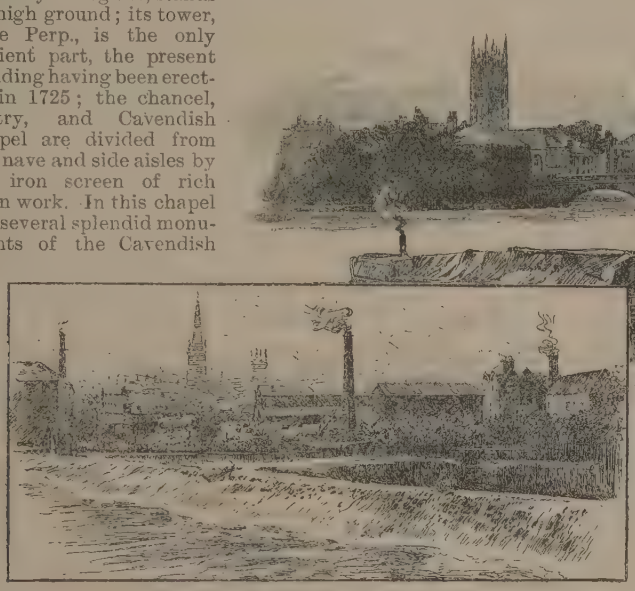
Deptford (3), ti., pa. of Wylye (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 S.E. of Heytesbury.

Deptford St. Nicholas. [DEPTFORD (1).]

Deptford St. Paul. [DEPTFORD (1).]

Deputy's Pass, glen, Arklow bar., E. co. Wick., Ir., 6 S. of Wicklow.

Derby (1), co., parl. (returning two members) and mun. bor. (all three co-extensive), co. and mkt. to. (S.), S. Derbys., 16 W. of Nottingham. It is beautifully situated on the Derwent, a few miles above the junction of that river with the Trent, and contains eight pas. and a portion of another. All Saints' or All Hallows' Church, formerly collegiate, stands on high ground; its tower, Late Perp., is the only ancient part, the present building having been erected in 1725; the chancel, vestry, and Cavendish chapel are divided from the nave and side aisles by an iron screen of rich open work. In this chapel are several splendid monuments of the Cavendish family, and there is an incised slab of alabaster to Canon John Lawe; against the south wall is the monument of "Bess of Hardwick" (d. 1607) by Ruysbach; nearly in the centre of the chapel stands the monument (with life-size figures) of William, second Earl of Devonshire (d. 1628), and Christian his wife; the Bateman, Chambers, and other families have monuments in the north aisle of the chancel by Roubiliac, Chantrey, and Westmacott. The old church of St. Alkmund was pulled down in 1844, and the present building erected in 1846; it is in Dec. style, and is conspicuous for its tower and spire; in the south aisle is a fine Elizabethan tomb in alabaster of John Bullock of Darley Abbey. St. Michael's Church was rebuilt in 1858 on the site of the old church, a portion of which had fallen during service in 1856; it contains no monument of interest, but the church possesses some massive Eucharistic plate. St. Peter's Church is a fine Perp. structure with a few Norm. details in the interior; there is a carved 14th-cent. chest of Flemish workmanship. The church of St. Werburgh is a modern building with earlier portions retained; in the chancel is a mural tablet to Gervase Sleigh (d. 1626), and a beautiful monument by Chantrey to the memory of the wife of Colonel Winyate; the register contains the entry of the marriage of Dr. Johnson, 9th July, 1735. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church was completed 1839, and is in Perp. style, from designs by Pugin. There are numerous Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Unitarian, and other Dissenting chapels. The Town Hall, in the Market Place, is a handsome building, erected in 1842. The County Hall, St. Mary's Gate, was originally erected 1660, but the front of the building is the only part of the old hall now remaining. The new hall and courts were opened 1849. Other buildings are the Royal Drill Hall, 1869; the Grand Theatre, 1886; the Corn Exchange and the new Post Office; the Market Hall, opened 1866, a commodious building; the D. Free Museum and Library; the Corporation Art Gallery, erected 1883; and the Central School of Art, an elegant building, opened 1877. In the centre of the Market Place is a bronze statue by the late Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A., of the late Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P., who died 1884. In the town and its immediate neighbourhood are paper-, silk-, and cotton-mills, also saw-mills, iron foundries, tanneries, manufactories of white and red lead, paint, shot, and varnish. The porcelain or china manufactory at D. was established about 1750, and is highly esteemed for its beauty and finish. The Spar and Marble Works produce a variety of ornamental and useful objects. An extensive carriage factory employs a large number of hands. There are several silk manufactories in the town, and the first silk-mill in England was erected here by John Lambe in 1718. The weaving of silk ribbons, and the manufacture of tapes, fringes, gimps, laces, and fancy trimmings, are carried on to a



DERBY, FROM ST. MARY'S BRIDGE.
(*From a Photograph by R. Keene, Derby.*)

DERBY, FROM THE LONG BRIDGE.
(*From a Photograph by R. Keene, Derby.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Deptford (2)	Sunderland (2)	261	7116
Deptford St. N.	Deptford	4	6887
Deptford St. Paul	Deptford	4	101286
Derby (1), bor.	Derby	128	94146

considerable extent. The workshops of the Midland Railway employ upwards of 10,000 men. The principal charitable institutions are the Liversage Almshouses, Large's Hospital, the Devonshire Almshouses, Wilmot's Hospital, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (founded 1806), the Borough Infectious Hospital, the Borough Lunatic Asylum, the Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children, the Provident Dispensary, the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, the Midland Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Railway Servants' Orphanage. The Grammar School is said to be one of the earliest foundations in the kingdom. The Arboretum, 1 s. of the Market Place, was presented to the town in 1840 by the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, and contains 16 ac. of ground, beautifully laid out. D. is supposed to have had a British origin, and was anciently called Northworthige and later Deoraby. There was a Roman station at Little Chester. The town is first mentioned in Bede; it was captured by the Danes about 918, who were afterwards totally defeated by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, who took the castle by storm. D. was created a royal burgh in the reign of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror bestowed it on his natural son William Peveril. Henry I. granted the town to Ralph, Earl of Chester, and John in 1204 granted the burgesses many privileges. D. was visited by Charles I. in 1635; and Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, occupied it for two days in 1745. Among the most distinguished men of D. are Richardson (1689–1761) the novelist, Joseph Strutt (1749–1802), William Hutton (1723–1815) the antiquary, Thomas Linacre (*c.* 1460–1524), and Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802).

Derby (2), ha., pa. of Burton-upon-Stather (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9½ N.W. of Brigg.

Derby Canal, The, S. Derbys., begins 3½ N. of Derby, unites the to. of Derby with the Grand Trunk Canal at Swarkestone, and with the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre. It is 8½ miles long, drops 29 ft., and has 12 locks.

Derby Haven, fishing and agricultural vil., pa. of Malew (q.v.), I. of M., 2 N.E. of Castletown. It has a fine natural harbour protected by a breakwater, and was formerly a port of Castletown. In the neighbourhood is Ronaldsway, the home of William Christian, the Manx patriot, executed for treason in 1662. Scott refers to him in "Peveril of the Peak." A decisive battle was fought here between the islanders and the Scots in 1270.

Derby Hills, liberty, S. Derbys., 9 S. of Derby; ac. 323.

Derby Lane, ha., pa. of Chesterfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.; it is almost entirely within the bor. limits.

Derbyshire, a midland co. of England, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the west by Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the south by Leicestershire, and on the east by Nottinghamshire. Its greatest length is 55 miles, greatest breadth 34 miles, while its average breadth is about 20 miles. Its area is 658,874 ac., of which 16 per cent. is arable, 68 per cent. pasture and meadow, 4 per cent. timber, and 12 per cent. moorland, roads, etc. The southern part of the co. is very fertile, producing large cereal and root crops; but in the hilly northern part there are some extensive high-lying tracts of more or less sterile ground. Dairy-farming receives much attention, especially in the rich alluvial pastures of the Trent basin, and the production of cheese is large. The farms vary greatly in size, but are not, as a rule, large. D. is as much a manufacturing and mining shire as an agricultural one. The northern half of the co. is occupied by elevated rugged ground, forming part of the Pennine chain. Here the high flat moors are bordered by bold continuous escarpments, and broken by deep narrow valleys of great beauty—features which have given the Peak District its high renown for picturesque scenery. Farther south the surface falls, and the valleys expand into the low undulating country bordering on the Trent, which is the chief river of the co. The other important streams—the Dove (separating the co. from Staffordshire) and the Derwent—are tributaries of the Trent. Canals are numerous, and connect the co. with the great waterways of the east and west of England: among others are the Trent and Mersey Canal, the Chesterfield, the Erewash, and the Peak Forest. The co. is crossed by numerous railways, and Derby is the headquarters of the Midland Railway Company. Under the low ground in the south lie red sandstones, marls, and pebble-beds of Triassic age—these, with the exception of the superficial deposits, being the newest beds in the co. The sandstones are, in places, extensively quarried, and they also form an excellent source of water-supply. Useful beds of gypsum occur in some parts of the series. In some places Magnesian Limestone is found, which, as at Bolsover, yields a very superior building-stone, in part used for the Houses of Parliament. The remainder of the co., including all the hilly ground, consists of Carboniferous rocks, of which the lowest member is massive pale-grey Carboniferous limestone of very great thickness, well seen in the deep ravines—a rock entirely built up of marine organisms. This, in places, is extensively quarried and polished for ornamental purposes. Above the limestone lie some thousands of feet of sandstone, shale, and grit, out of which the fine moorland escarpments of the Peak District are formed. The strike of these rocks is usually about north and south, a gentle dip to the east bringing down the beds so that they are covered by a strip of the overlying Coal Measures on the eastern side of the co., where a prolongation of the great Yorkshire coal-basin occupies an area of about 70 square miles. In the Middle and Upper divisions of these Coal Measures are numerous workable coal-seams from 1 to 8 ft. in thickness. Besides this great coal-field in the east, the Lancashire coal-field just crosses into the north-west corner of the co., and Coal Measures similarly enter from the Leicester basin on the south. The output of the collieries of the co. is estimated at about seven million tons per annum. Extensive beds of iron-ore (clay iron-stone) also occur, while in the Carboniferous Limestone are mineral lodes which have yielded large quantities of lead, along with zinc, barytes, fluor-spar, and some rarer minerals. There are several warm mineral springs in the co., of which those of Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell have long been celebrated. Superficial Glacial deposits, consisting of boulder clays and gravels, overspread much of the lower ground in

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Derby Hills	Derby (1)	128	43
Derbyshire	.....	.....	528033
Derbyshire, Mid	.....	.....	59769
Derbyshire, N.E.	.....	.....	61995
Derbyshire, Southern	.....	.....	63910
Derbyshire, Western	.....	.....	56987

the south. In the Carboniferous Limestone are numerous fine caverns—the Peak Cavern near Castleton being one of the largest. From others of smaller size, as at Cresswell Crags (in Magnesian Limestone), and again near Castleton, the bones of animals entirely or locally extinct—as the mammoth, bison, reindeer, cave-lion, cave-bear, fox, wolf, etc.—have been obtained, also flint implements and other indications of the presence of man. Derby is the co. town; other important towns are Chesterfield, Glossop, Belper, Matlock, Stapleford, and Ilkeston. Besides agriculture and mining, its industries include various branches of spinning and weaving (especially silk, cotton, and lace), brewing, pottery (the famous Derby porcelain works having of late years re-started with new vigour), iron-founding, etc. Its antiquities are numerous and important. Stone implements are found of both the Old and the New Stone Age; barrows, cromlechs, and other prehistoric monuments abound, including the very fine stone circle of Arbelow. Though D. has taken part in many civil tumults, it has not played any special part in national affairs; its chief historic association is the retreat of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, Derby being the turning-point in his enterprise. Its warm springs were known to the Romans, several of whose roads, camps, stations, etc., have been traced. Of later times many fine architectural monuments remain; the co. is remarkable for the number of its fine churches, exhibiting Norm. and E. Eng. characteristics, and it is also noted for the beauty of its numerous seats. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned for some time in the old manor at Wingfield. The co. has seven parliamentary divisions, each returning one member.

Derby, West, pa. and vil., partly in the bor. of Liverpool (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Liverpool Exchange; ac. 6,203 (679 within Liverpool bor.); soil in the western part gravelly, in the eastern clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, built in 1853 from designs by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., is in E. Eng. style. The site of the old church, in centre of vil., is marked by a cross. The cemetery, about 2 N. of the vil., covers an area of 150 acres, and is the largest in this part of the country. The St. George's Roman Catholic Industrial Schools—a large brick building, formerly the pa. workhouse—accommodates about 300 boys. The Botanic Gardens, opened to the public in 1847, belong to the Corporation of Liverpool. They cover about 11 acres, are enclosed by a brick wall, and contain a choice collection of exotics and rare plants. The largest conservatory has a length of 240 ft., and there are four smaller ones. There are two public parks. W. D. is connected with Liverpool by tramway, and a number of the merchants of that city reside here. An ancient Court House, built in the middle of the 17th cent., stands in the vil. *Deysbrook Hall* (an ancient mansion) and *Norris Green* are seats.

Derclach, loch, pa. of Straiton (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 1 furlong W. of Loch Finlas, into which it drains by a small burn. It is 4½ furlongs in length by 1¼ furlongs in width, and lies at an altitude of 870 ft.

Derculich, estate, loch, and burn, pa. of Weem (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Aberfeldy. The loch, situated at a height of 1,200 ft., has a length of 4¾ furlongs, with an average width of about 2 furlongs. It contains pike and abundance of fine trout. The loch drains into the Tay by the burn, which is 2½ miles long.

Dereham, East, pa. and mkt. to. (F.), S. Norf., 16 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 5,222; soil various. The cruciform church of St. Nicholas, with chapels of St. Withburga and St. Thomas of Canterbury, is of E. Eng. and later periods, and has some Norm. work. There are sedilia and a double piscina in the chancel, and a 15th-cent. font ornamented with representations of the Seven Sacraments. There is also a Flemish record-chest of 1501. Cowper, the poet, was buried here. St. Withburga was the daughter of the Saxon king Anna, and it is said that a spring of water issued from her tomb. An arch is still over the spring; but this is thought by some to be the remains of a baptistery. When the Danes made an irruption in 974, the Abbot of Ely secured the saint's body, and conveyed it to Ely. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels, the last of which occupies the site of Cowper's house. The to. has a town hall and Assembly Rooms, and the corn and cattle market held here is one of the most important in the Eastern Counties. There are iron foundries, a shoe factory, malthouses, breweries, and coachworks; also manufactures of agricultural implements, mill-machinery, and sacks. The cemetery has an area of 5 ac., with two mortuary chapels. The to. was burnt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and partly burnt in that of Charles II. *Quebec House* is a seat.

Dereham, West, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 3 S.E. of Downham; ac. 3,440; soil mixed, overlying ragstone, sand, and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has an E. Eng. south doorway with a stoup. There are several monuments. A church of St. Peter has disappeared, but its foundations can be traced in the churchyard. There was a Præmonstratensian abbey of the 12th cent.; but this has almost entirely disappeared. In 1564 the Abbey Farm was occupied by Thomas Tusser, who wrote the "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Here, too, lived Thomas Dereham, the lover of Queen Catherine Howard.

Dereveragh, or **Derravaragh,** lough between Fore, Corkaree, and Moycuish bars., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 S.W. of Castlepollard; area about 2,250 ac.

Derg (1), lough, an expansion of the Shannon, Lower Ormond, Owney and Arra, Lower Tulla, Longford, and Leitrim bars., cos. Tip., Clare, and Galway, Ir., 11 E. of Tulla. It is 24 miles long, with an average width of about 2 miles. Seven bays—two on the west side being of considerable size—indent its shores, and it contains a number of beautiful islands—many presenting ruins and ancient remains. It is navigable for steamers of considerable size, and the boats between Killaloe and Portumna regularly ply on its waters. The average depth is 6 fathoms. The scenery along the coasts is in general very beautiful; altogether the landscapes along the shores of the lake are as charming as any in the Shannon valley.

Derg (2), lough, Tirhugh bar., S. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.W. of Pettigoe. It has an area of about

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Derby, West	West Derby	202	114673
Dereham, East	Dereham	122	5524
Dereham, West	Abbey	88	554

24 square miles, and presents a charming aspect, although situated amid dreary surroundings. Numerous small islets stud its waters; Saints' Island contains ecclesiastical ruins, and the cave of St. Patrick's Purgatory, on Station Island, is a place of pilgrimage, though now not nearly so popular as formerly, when great numbers annually visited it.

Derg (3), river, cos. Don. and Tyr., Ir., rises in Lough Derg, flows 25 N.E., and falls into the Strule, 3 W. of Newtown Stewart.

Dergan, stream, Mid Args., Sc., rises at an altitude of 1,100 ft., flows through Glen Salloch and woods of Barcaldine, amid fine scenery, and falls into Loch Creran, 11 N.E. of Oban.

Derina, lough, Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S.E. of Cahersiveen.

Derinacarah, vil., pa. of Fanlobbus (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Dunmanway.

Derinch, island in Ballysadare Bay, Tireragh bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 6 S.W. of Sligo; ac. 81.

Dernagree, vil., pa. of Dromtariff (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N. of Mill Street.

Dernconner, vil., pa. of and 2⅓ N.E. from Auchenleck (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc. It is a mission-station of the Church of Scotland, and has a public school.

Derndale, ha., pa. of Canon Pyon (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 6 N.W. of Hereford.

Dernish (1), island in the Shannon, Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., about 6 S.S.E. of Newmarket-on-Fergus; ac. 7.

Dernish (2), island in Upper Lough Erne, S. co. Ferm., Ir., about 6 W. of Newtown Butler; ac. 91.

Dernish (3), island off Milk Haven, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 2 W. of Cliffony; ac. 103.

Déroute, La, a channel occupying 13 of the 18 miles which separate Guernsey and Jersey. The depth varies from 25 to 35 fathoms. The bottom is composed of rock, rough stones, shingle, and shells.

Derreen, river, cos. Wick. and Carl., Ir., rises in two headstreams—one in the other on the borders of, co. Wick., uniting near Moffat's Ford. It then flows S.W., and falls into the Slaney, 3 S. of Tullow.

Derreendarragh, pl., pa. of Templenoe (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 W. of Kenmare. A weekly butter market is held here in the summer and autumn.

Derringstone, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Barham (q.v.), E. Kent.

Derrington, vil., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 1 W. of Stafford. The church of St. Matthew (built and endowed in 1845) is in E. Eng. style.

Derrinish, island in Clew Bay, Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 29.

Derrinsallow, pl., pa. of Dorrha (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., about 10 N. of Ballingarry.

Derriton, ha., pa. of Pyworthy (q.v.), S. Dev., 1 W. of Holsworthy.

Derry (1), or **Loch-an-Dithreibh,** loch, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It is situated at a height of 268 ft., is 1½ miles long by about ½ mile wide, abounds in fine yellow trout, and drains by the Kinloch into the head of the Kyle of Tongue. It is fed by a number of small burns falling into its southern extremity.

Derry (2), stream, S.W. Abers., Sc., rises in Loch Etchachan, on Ben Macdhui, at a height of 1,320 ft., flows 6½ S.E. through Glen Derry, and falls into the Lui, 9 N.W. of Castleton-of-Braemar. The scenery through which it passes is fine.

Derry (3). [LONDONDERRY.]

Derry (4), vil. on Lough Mask, pa. of Ballinchalla (q.v.), N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.W. of Cong.

Derry (5), stream, cos. Wick. and Carl. It has its source 2 S.E. of Hacketstown, flows 15 S. and S.W., and falls into the Slaney, 1¼ S.W. of Clonegall.

Derry (6), island in Lough Derg, N. co. Tip., Ir., about 12 N. of Cloghjordan. On it are the remains of an ancient castle.

Derryad, pl., pa. of Kilcommock (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 5 N.W. of Ballymahon.

Derryadd, vil. and bay on Lough Neagh, pa. of Montiaghs (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Lurgan.

Derryaghy, pa., Upper Belfast and Upper Massereene bars., S. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N. of Lisburn; ac. 12,466; soil mostly fertile, with some waste mountain land and bog, overlying limestone and granite. The pa. church was repaired in 1807, and there are Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

Derryanville, ha., pa. of Drumcree (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Portadown.

Derrybawn, mountain in the Ballinacor North bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir., 6 N.W. of Rathdrum. *Derrybawn,* at the base of the mountain, is a seat.

Derrybeg, ha., pa. of Gartan (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 24 S.W. of Dunfanaghy.

Derryboy, vil. on the road from Saintfield to Killyleagh, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Killyleagh (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir.

Derrybrusk, pa. on the Erne, Magherastephana and Tirkennedy bars., Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 2 N. of Lisbellaw; ac. 7,172; soil poor, overlying carboniferous limestone. The first Protestant church built in the country is said to have stood here; but no trace of it now exists. *D. House* is a seat.

Derrychrier, ha., pa. of Banagher (q.v.), Mid co. Londy., Ir., 3 S. of Dungiven.

Derryclare, vil., lake, and mountain, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 10 E. of Clifden. The lake, presenting fine scenery amid the Twelve Pins (of which the mountain is one), is 2 miles long. A marble quarry has been worked near the vil.

Derrycorrib, vil. on Blacksod Bay, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.E. of Belmullet.

Derrycunnihy, mountain, waterfall, and glen, Magunihy and South Dunkerron bars., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 S.W. of Killarney. The mountain overlooks the south end of the Upper Lake of Killarney. *Hyde's Cottage* is a seat in the glen.

Derryfubble, ha., pa. of Clonfeacle (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S. of Moy.

Derrygalvin, pa., Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 1,719; soil fertile earth, overlying carboniferous limestone and some granite.

Derrygolan, ha., pa. of Durrow (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 5 S. of Kilbeggan.

Derrygonnelly, vil., pa. of Innishmacsaint (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 10 N.W. of Enniskillen.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dernconner	Lugar (1)	377	1198
Derryaghy	Lisburn (2)	105	3426
Derrybrusk	Lisbellaw (2)	112	963
Derrygalvin	Limerick (4)	129	240
Derrygonnelly	Enniskillen (11)	117	260

Derrygrath, pa. on the road between Caher and Clonmel, West Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.E. of Caher; ac. 3,777; soil excellent, overlying sandstone and limestone. The pa. church dates from 1814. There are ruins of an ancient church and of two old castles. *Garryroe, Markhamstown,* and *Woodroofe* are seats.

Derryhale, vil., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), E. co. Arm., Ir., 4 S.S.W. of Portadown.

Derryhaw, vil., pa. of Tynan (q.v.), W. co. Arm., Ir., about 5 W. of Armagh.

Derryhenny, pl., pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., about 7 S. of Enniskillen.

Derry Hill, vil., pa. of Calne (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 S.E. of Chippenham.

Derryinver, vil. on Ballynakill Bay, pa. of Ballynakill (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N. of Clifden. Here is a little pier and rocky harbour, from which a local fishery and a small trade in farm produce is carried on.

Derrykeighan, pa. on the Bush, Lower Dunluce bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymoney; ac. 7,676; soil moderately fertile, mostly under crop. The pa. church dates from 1831, and there are Presbyterian chapels and several schools. *Ballydivity, Benvardin, Bushbank, Cloverhill, Gracehill,* and *Lisconnan* are seats.

Derrylane, pl., pa. of and about 5 N. from Killashandra (q.v.), W. co. Cav., Ir.

Derrylin, vil., pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), S. co. Ferm., Ir., 11 S.E. of Enniskillen.

Derryloran, pa. and vil., Upper Dungannon bar, E. co. Tyr., and Loughinsholin bar., S.W. co. Londy., Ir., containing Cookstown; ac. 12,082; soil moderately fertile, overlying granite and some carboniferous limestone. The pa. church was built in 1822, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; also several schools. *Loughry House* and *The Cottage* are seats.

Derrylossary, pa., Newcastle and North Ballinacor bars., E. co. Wick., Ir., 5 S.W. of Newtown Mount Kennedy; ac. 45,964. The surface is mountainous, and the soil poor and cold, mostly overlying Silurian rocks. Although generally bleak and inhospitable-looking, some of the glens present fine scenery. The pa. church was enlarged in 1820.

Derrynahinch, pa., Knocktopher bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2¼ S.S.E. of Knocktopher; ac. 8,339; soil mostly deep moss, and there is little cultivation. *D. House* and *Kiltorkan* are seats.

Derrynasaggart Mountains, separate Magunihy bar., co. Kerry, from West Muskerry bar., co. Cork, Ir. They have a broad base, and rise to the height of 1,500 ft. The road from Macroom to Killarney passes right across the range.

Derrynoose, pa. on the road between Keady and Tynan, Armagh and Tiranny bars., W. co. Arm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Keady; ac. 15,050. The soil is moderately fertile, and parts of the surface are mountainous. Granite is the prevailing rock. The pa. church dates from 1812, and there is a Presbyterian chapel. Lead was formerly worked here.

Derry, North, one of the two parl. divs. of co. Londonderry, Ir. [DERRY, SOUTH.]

Derryogue, natural harbour and fishing station, Mourne bar., S. co. Down, Ir., 3 S.W. of Kilkeel.

Derrypatrick, pa., Lower Dece bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 5½ E.S.E. of Trim; ac. 1,951; soil poor, mostly overlying carboniferous limestone.

Derryscollop, vil., pa. of Clonfeacle (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 3 S. of Verner's Bridge.

Derry, South, one of the two parl. divs. of co. Londonderry, Ir. [DERRY, NORTH.]

Derrythorpe, ha. on the Trent, pa. of Althorpe (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Epworth.

Derrytrasna, vil., pa. of Montiaghs (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 7 N.W. of Lurgan.

Derryveagh, mountain range, Boylagh and Kilmacrenan bars., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 20 W. of Letterkenny. They present some wild scenery, and have a number of loughs scattered through their valleys.

Derryvillane, pa., Fermoy and Condons and Clangibbon bars., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Mitchelstown; ac. 1,826. The soil is generally fertile, and mostly overlies sandstone.

Derryvullan, pa., Tirkennedy and Lurg bars., N.E. co. Ferm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ballinamallard; ac. 21,246; soil almost all fertile and under cultivation, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is an ancient building, and has a chapel-of-ease; there are Roman Catholic and a number of Dissenting chapels, also several schools. *Castle Archdale, Dorarille, Riversdale,* and *Rusfad* are seats.

Dersingham, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 8½ N.E. of Lynn; ac. 3,473; soil light and mixed, overlying chalk and carstone. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., with Dec. chancel windows, and has a carved oak screen, some curious slabs, an old font with carved oak cover, and altar-tomb with brass of 1607. *Old Hall* is a seat.

Dervaig, ha. (with public school) on Loch Cuan, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 8½ S.W. of Tobermoray.

Derval. [DARVEL.]

Dervock, vil. on the Bush, pa. of Derrykeighan (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 4½ N. of Ballymoney. *Benvardin* and *Lisconnan* are seats.

Derwen, pa. on the Clwydd, Ruthin, S. Denbighs., 5 N.W. of Corwen. The soil is moderately fertile, and overlies rock quarried for making whetstones. The church of St. Mary stands on a lofty hill, far removed from other buildings. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross 13½ ft. high.

Derwent (1), tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Hathersage (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Castletown; ac. 3,533. An old two-arched bridge crosses the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Derrygrath	Caher (3)	124	490
Derrykeighan	Dervock (2)	162	1631
Derryloran, pa.	Cookstown	158	7262
Derryloran, vil.	Cookstown (1)	158	151
Derrylossary	Rathnew (3)	30	2119
Derrynahinch	Thomastown (4)	92	810
Derrynoose	Armagh (8)	99	3579
Derry, North	.....	.....	59824
Derrypatrick	Drumree	19	132
Derry, South	.....	.....	58985
Derryvillane	Fermoy (5)	162	234
Derryvullan	Ballinamallard (3)	123	4451
Dersingham	Dersingham	105	1186
Dervock	Dervock	162	273
Derwen	Derwen	222	486
Derwent (1)	Sheffield (12)	178	191

river 2 S. of D. *D. Hall*, by the river, is a fine old gabled mansion about two centuries old, and is the occasional residence of the Duke of Norfolk. The wainscotting and other oak work of the interior are extremely valuable, and the house has been recently enlarged; adjoining is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Derwent (2), river, rises on the Moor of the High Peak, near the northern border of Derbys., flows S., receives many tributaries, passes Chatsworth, a little lower receives the Wye, flows past Matlock into a deep channel between lofty rocks, past Belper and Derby, where it leaves the varied scenery of the Peak District, and flows S.E. into the wide valley of the Trent, into which river it falls near Sawley, on the border of Leics., after a course of about 60 miles.

Derwent (3), river, rises on Sleights Moor, 8 N.E. of Pickering, N.R. Yorks., flows first, in an almost parallel line with the coast, by Hackness to the foot of the Wolds, then W. until it receives the Rye, then S.W. by Malton and Stamford Bridge, whence it is navigable to the Ouse, into which it falls at Barmby-on-the-Marsh. It is about 57 miles long, and the greater portion of its course forms the boundary between the N. and E. Ridings till near Stamford Bridge, where it enters the E. Riding.

Derwent (4), river, rises in the neighbourhood of Bow Fell and Scafell, S. Cumb., flows N. to the Derwent Water, then N.W. to the Bassenthwaite Water, whence it flows rapidly in a W. direction through a narrow vale past Cockermouth to the Solway Firth, into which it falls at Workington. It has a course of 30 miles, its water is very clear, and the scenery throughout the whole length of the river is exceedingly varied and interesting.

Derwent (5), river, rises near Allenheads, divides Northumberland from Durham, and flows 30 E.N.E. through a hilly country, past Ebchester, falling into the Tyne at Derwent Haugh, 3 W. of Gateshead.

Derwent Edge, an eminence, N.E. Derbys., 4 N.E. of Castleton. It is crowned by rocks resembling castles, named the "Hurking Stones."

Derwent Haugh, ha. at the mouth of the Derwent, pa. of Winlaton (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 W. of Gateshead. Fire-bricks are manufactured here, and there are large coke-works and coal staiths.

Derwent Water, lake formed by the river Derwent, S. Cumb., near Keswick. The lake lies 238 ft. above the sea, and is 3 miles long and somewhat over 1 mile broad. The greatest depth is usually 72 ft.; but it sometimes rises 6 ft. or 7 ft. above this level during the rainy season. The richly-wooded islands on its surface, and the steep crags surrounding it—in many places clad with verdure almost to the water's edge—with the glimpses up the valleys and the mountain-peaks behind them, combine to produce an effect which, in its own style of beauty, is not surpassed by any scene in the Lake District. Among the best views are those from Castle Head, south of Keswick, and Friar's Crag on the east bank, a little below the landing-stage. Near Friar's Crag are Derwent Island and Lord's Island; St. Herbert's Island is further south, almost exactly in the middle of the lake. The "Floating Island" is usually near the southern extremity. D. Bay is a beautifully-wooded inlet on the east side. Skiddaw rises majestically on the north side, and on the south there is a beautiful view up Borrowdale to Scafell. Perch, trout, and other fish abound.

DERWENT WATER AND SKIDDAW.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

Derwent Woodlands, eccl. pa., pas. of Hathersage and Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys. The church of SS. James and John (rebuilt 1867–69) is in Dec. style; the font bears the date 1670, and there is a handsome 16th-cent. silver-gilt chalice.

Derwydd, ha. on the Cennen, pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 4 S.E. of Llandilofawr.

Desborough, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 5½ S.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 2,410; soil clay and sand with ironstone, subsoil various. The cruciform church of St. Giles is E. Eng., and has many old monuments, notably to the Poultons, who for fourteen generations were lords of the manor. There are Congregational, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The pa. possesses several charities, and there is some church and town land. The chief industries are raising iron-ore, and the making of boots, shoes, stays, and clothing.

Desert, pa. on Clonakilty Bay, Ibane and Barryroe and East Carbery bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 1½ E. of Clonakilty; ac. 724; soil generally fertile, overlying sandstone.

Desertcreat, pa., Upper Dungannon bar., E. co.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Derwent Woodlands	Hassop (7½)	154	416
Desborough	Desborough	78	2872

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Desert	Desert	194	239
Desertcreat	Cookstown (3)	158	3405

Tyr., Ir., 3 S.W. of Cookstown; ac. 14,398; soil various. Sandstone and carboniferous limestone are the prevailing rocks. The pa. has a church, a number of Roman Catholic and Dissenting chapels, and several schools. Linen is manufactured.

Desertegny, pa. on Lough Swilly, Innishowen bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.W. of Buncrana; ac. 7,580; soil generally poor, overlying Silurian rocks. The pa. church was erected in the 18th cent., and there are several schools. *Linsfort* is a seat.

Desertlyn, pa., Loughinsholin bar., S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 4 N.E. of Cookstown; ac. 3,943; soil various.

Desertmartin, pa. and vil., Loughinsholin bar., S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 2½ W. of Magherafelt; ac. 9,579; soil generally good, with some bog, overlying carboniferous limestone, granite, and sandstone. The pa. church dates from 1820, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels and several schools. Seven annual fairs are held.

Desertmore, pa., East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.W. of Cork; ac. 3,943. In the valley of the Bride the soil is fertile, elsewhere poor. Building-stone is quarried. The pa. church dates from 1815.

Desertoghill, pa., Coleraine bar., E. co. Londy., Ir., 4¾ W.N.W. of Kilrea; ac. 14,466; soil variable, but mostly poor, overlying Silurian strata. The 18th-cent. church is said to occupy the site of a religious house founded by St. Columba. There are several schools. *Mount Pleasant* is a seat.

Desertserges, pa. on the Bandon, East Carbery and Kinalmeaky bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 W. of Bandon; ac. 15,728; soil, where not boggy and mountain waste, fairly fertile. The pa. church was built early in the 19th cent., and there are several schools.

Desford, pa. and vil., on a height, W. Leics., 8 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 2,830; soil red marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin (restored 1884) is Dec., and there are Baptist and Calvinist chapels. The curfew is said to have been constantly rung here from the time of William I.

Deskford (1), pa., N. Banffs., Sc., 4 S. of Cullen; ac. 8,155; soil loam and moss, overlying clay and gravel. Limestone has been largely quarried, and mica-slate with embedded quartz fragments is common. The pa. church (1872) is in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and a public school. Of D. Tower and Skeith Castle no trace now remains, and an ancient building—supposed to have been partially baronial, partially ecclesiastic—has only vaults remaining.

Deskford (2), burn, N. Banffs., Sc., flows 7½ N. (its tributaries having a series of fine cascades—D. Linn, with a leap of 30 ft., being amid rich scenery), and falls into the Moray Firth at Cullen Bay. It is spanned by a railway viaduct.

Deskford, Kirktown of, vil. on the Deskford, pa. of Deskford (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 4 S. of Cullen.

Deskry, stream, S.W. Abers., Sc., rises on Morven, at a height of 1,800 ft., flows N.E. and S.W., and falls into the Don, ½ E. of Castle Newe. It affords fair sport—the trout, although small, being numerous.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Desertegny	Buncrana (4)	189	1356
Desertlyn	Cookstown (4)	158	1383
Desertmartin	Magherafelt (1½)	146	2611
Desertmore	Cork (8)	166	492
Desertoghill	Kilrea (4¾)	143	2553
Desertserges	Bandon (5)	186	2358
Desford	Desford	105	794

Desmond, ancient district in S. Munster, Ir., extending at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion from Mt. Brandon in Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, to the neighbourhood of Lismore in co. Waterf. Its limits were afterwards confined so as to include only the part of Kerry south of the Maine with the bars. of Bear, Bantry, and part of W. Carbery in co. Cork. This later dis. was formed into a palatine government under the Fitzgeralds, Lords of Kerry, who became Earls of D. in 1329. After the attainder of the seventeenth earl, the title was conferred on Sir James Preston, and, later in the reign of James I., on George Fielding, a son of the first Earl of Denbigh.

Detchant, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Belford (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,178.

Dethick, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Ashover (q.v.), E. Derbys., 2 S.E. of Matlock Bath. The church of St. John the Baptist is a handsome Perp. building; on the south wall are carved the arms of the Babington family, whose seat was in the neighbourhood; a part of the old mansion is included in the farmhouse which now occupies the site. To this family belonged Anthony Babington, executed for his attempt (known as the Babington conspiracy) to assassinate Elizabeth and set Mary Stuart on the throne (1586).

Dethick and Lea, tp. on Cromford Canal, pa. of Ashover (q.v.), E. Derbys., 2 S.E. of Matlock Bath; ac. 1,826.

Detling, or **Debtling,** pa. and vil. at the foot of the chalk hills and on the Pilgrims' Road, Mid Kent, 2½ N.E. of Maidstone; ac. 1,589; soil chalk and flint, the former of which is in much request for lime. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., and has a piscina with trefoil niche, a Dec. lectern, and an almsbox carved out of solid wood. *D. Court* is a seat.

Detter, stream, rises near Capel Cynon, S. Cardigs., flows 6 S.E., and falls into the Teifi at Llandyssil.

Deuchar, hill (970 ft.) and estate, pa. of Fearn (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 8 W. of Brechin. *D. House* is a seat.

Deuchar-Swire, swamp on the Yarrow, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 7½ W. of Selkirk. D. Tower is an old stronghold in the neighbourhood.

Deugh, stream, N. Kirkcuds., Sc., rises on Windy Standard Hill, and, after an exceedingly winding course of about 20 miles, in which it has a fall of 1,620 ft., joins the Ken, 7 N.N.W. of New Galloway.

Deuxhill, pa., S. Salop, 4 S.W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 481; soil and subsoil clayey. The little ancient church of the pa. has been pulled down, and the pa. is attached ecclesiastically to Glazeley.

Devaar. [DAVAAR.]

Devauden, chap., pa. of Newchurch (q.v.), S.E. Mon., 4 N.W. of Chepstow. The chapel-of-ease is a small plain building. Roman coins have been found on D. Green, and here, it is said, the Britons were completely defeated by the Saxons in 743.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Deskford (1)	Tochieneal (2)	593	745
Detchant	Belford (2)	323	96
Dethick	Wingfield (3)	142	1058
Dethick and Lea	Wingfield (3)	142	1058
Detling	Dearsted (1½)	43	331
Deuxhill	Bridgnorth (4)	149	51

Devenish (1), pa. on Lough Erne, Magheraboy bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Enniskillen; ac. 30,601. The surface is often mountainous, and there the soil is mostly a spongy bog; but in the lower areas fertile earth predominates. Sandstone and limestone are worked, and marl has been found. The pa. church stands at Monea; and besides a chapel-of-ease, there are Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels, with several day-schools. *Craig Hall* and *Graan* are seats.

Devenish (2), island in Lough Erne, Magheraboy bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 2½ N.W. of Enniskillen; ac. 123; soil very fertile, producing excellent crops. Here is a fine specimen of the round towers. There are large ecclesiastical ruins—among them the remains of an abbey and several churches, once occupied by the Culdees. D. was devastated by the Danes 832–961.

Deverell, an eminence with a barrow, W. Dors., 8 E. of Dorchester. The barrow was opened in 1825, and found to have curious urns in a solid chalk cist, containing human ashes mixed with charcoal, and some burned skeletons not in urns. Near one of the urns two rude cups were found, one containing earth and the other bones of a bird. The pottery was black, rough, and friable.

Deverill, stream, S.W. Wilts., rises near Maiden Bradley, flows 7 N.E., and falls into the Wiley, 1½ S.E. of Warminster.

Deveron, river, Abers. and Banffs., Sc., has its source amid the mountains of the Cabrach dis., at a height of 1,847 ft. In its upper reaches it presents the characteristics of a mountain torrent, having a rapid and impetuous current, and being subject to sudden and high spates. One of these, in 1829, carried away all the bridges above Huntly, where the waters rose 20 ft. above the normal level. Emerging from the hills, the stream becomes broader, with a tardy flow, progressing by long sweeps and turns through a rich country, until, after flowing nearly 62 miles, it falls into the sea through Banff Bay, at Banff, where a sandbar, shifting with high gales, impedes the mouth of the river. Both salmon and trout abound; but most of the fishing is strictly preserved.

Devil's Arrows, three (formerly four) pillars of millstone grit, ½ S. of Boroughbridge, W.R. Yorks. They are 18 ft., 22 ft., and 31 ft. high, are at distances of 200 ft. and 300 ft. apart respectively, and were set up by the Britons, and used by the Romans as goals for chariot races.

Devil's Beef Tub. [ANNANDALE'S BEEF STAND.]

Devil's Bellows, a deep chasm on the coast of Asparagus island, W. Cornw., near Lizard Head. When the tide rises, it rushes with a noise resembling thunder into the chasm, and forces the water out at an opening above.

Devil's Bit Mountains (2,084 ft.), co. Tip. and K. Co., Ir., 10 S.E. of Cloghjordan. They are named from a peculiar gap, or "bit," seen in the sky-line when viewed from certain positions. They present some fine scenery.

Devil's Bridge (1), ha., pa. of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddyn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 10 S.E. of Aberystwith. The ha. derives its name from a double bridge across a chasm, 114 ft. deep, through which the Mynach flows. The lower bridge, now a mere curve of rude masonry, was built in the 11th or 12th cent. by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey; the upper one, which is 20 ft. higher, with about 30 ft. span, was built in 1753. The chasm is over 1 mile long, and the river runs down in succession four falls of 18 ft., 60 ft., 20 ft., and 110 ft.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Devenish (1)	Enniskillen (4)	117	3679

Devil's Bridge (2). [DEIL'S BRIG.]

Devil's Cauldron (1), ancient circular structure on Kilchattan Bay, pa. of Kingarth (q.v.), Bute island, Butes., Sc., 7 S. of Rothesay. It consists of dry stone walls (10 ft. thick, 7½ ft. high), and incloses a space 30 ft. in diameter. It appears to have been used as a place of penance. Not far distant are the ruins of a chapel, with which this structure is said to have been connected.

Devil's Cauldron (2), chasm, traversed by the Lednock, on the borders of the pas. of Monzievaird and Strowan and Comrie (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 1 N. of Comrie. It presents wild scenery—the stream roaring and rushing against the black rocks, which have been polished by its action, until they appear like ebony.

Devil's Causeway, a Roman roadway branching north of the Roman Wall a little S.W. of Whittington, S. Northumb., and passing Kirkeaton, Bolam, Hartburn, Netherwitton, and Long Horsley to Framlington.

Devil's Cave, cavern in Kincraig Hill, pa. of Kilconquhar (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 3 S.W. of Colinsburgh.

Devil's Chair, rock at the extreme right of Petit Plemont, Plemont Point, N.W. Jersey, Channel Islands. It is about 6 ft. long and 3 ft. high in the middle, with an extreme width of 4½ ft. The lower part has been worn away so as to form a canopy about 6 in. thick.

Devil's Coits. [DEVIL'S QUOITS.]

Devil's Cowe, cave in Kingarth hill, pa. of Kilconquhar (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc.

Devil's Ditch, an ancient work forming the boundary of East Anglia and Mercia, S.E. Cambs. It extends 7 N.W. from Ditton Wood to the Fens at Reach over Newmarket Heath.

Devil's Dyke (1), a great chasm on the South Downs, near Poynings, W. Sussex, 5 N.W. of Brighton. It approaches an oval in form, and is nearly a mile in circumference. The view from the tableland, nearly 700 ft. above sea-level, which surrounds the chasm, and is only accessible at one point, is unequalled in Sussex. There is a tradition that Satan, beholding the numerous churches in the weald of Sussex, determined to make a channel and admit the sea, swamping the whole tract. But as he was working by night an old woman saw him from her cottage window, and held up a candle to find out his design; Satan, seeing the light, thought it was sunrise, and disappeared, being afterwards ashamed to return. There is railway access from Brighton, and a telpher cableway spanning the Dyke was opened in October, 1894.

Devil's Dyke (2). [DEIL'S DYKE.]

Devil's Garden, a series of small vales or hollows among the Stanner Rocks, E. Radnors., 3½ S.E. of Radnor. They are celebrated for the beauty of their flora, and are a favourite resort of botanists.

Devil's Glen, wild and romantic chasm, traversed by the Vartry, with a waterfall, on the borders of Newcastle and Ballinacor North bars., E. co. Wick., Ir., about 4 N.W. of Rathnew.

Devil's Highway, a Roman road (90 ft. broad) across Bagshot Heath, S.E. Berks. It formed part of the way from Silchester to London.

Devil's Hole, a name for the Creux du Vis (q.v.), pa. of St. Mary, N. Jersey, Channel Islands.

Devil's Island, in Lough Tore, near Killarney, Magunihy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir. It is a high rocky mass, covered on the top with shrubs.

Devil's Jumps, hillocks near the Frensham Ponds, W. Surrey, 5 N.W. of Haslemere.

Devil's Limekiln, chasm, some 350 ft. deep, at the south-west point of Lundy, Bristol Channel. It communicates with the sea by two tunnels.

Devil's Mill, one of the falls of the Devon, on the borders of Perths. and Kinrs., Sc., 1½ W.S.W. of Crook of Devon. The stream here rushes through a gorge about 6 ft. wide into a rocky basin, producing a sound like that of a mill—hence the name.

Devil's Pit, a hollow with a depth of 200 ft. and an area of 2 ac., W. Cornw., near Cadgwith.

Devil's Point, precipice amid the Cairngorm mountains, S.W. Abers., Sc., about 45 W. of Banchory.

Devil's Punch Bowl (1), a deep dell on Hindhead Common, W. Surrey, 2 N. of Haslemere.

Devil's Punch Bowl (2), lough near the top of Mangerton, Glanarought bar., S.E. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 E. of Kenmare. Some geologists have supposed it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano.

Devil's Quoits or **Coits,** three large stones, W. Oxon, about ½ S.W. from Stanton Harcourt, supposed to commemorate a battle (614) between the Britons and Saxons. A barrow has been destroyed.

Devil's Staircase, mountain track, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 3 W. of King's House. It leads from the top of Glencoe to Kinlochmore at the head of Loch Lomond, where an old road gives communication to Loch Leven.

Devil's Throat (1), a local name for Cromer Bay, N. Norf. (It is so named from its heavy and dangerous sea.)

Devil's Throat (2), a cavern in Asparagus Island, W. Cornw., near Lizard Head.

Devil's Water, rises in S. Northumb., near the Durham border, flows 13 N.N.E. past Dilston, and falls into the Tyne at Corbridge.

Deviock, or **Devyock,** pl., pa. of Cardinham (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 N.E. of Bodmin. Here is a round-headed cross 5 ft. high and about 2 ft. wide.

Devizes (="At the Divisions"), mun. bor. and mkt. to. (TH.), N. Wilts., on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 20 E.S.E. of Bath; ac. 907. D. is situated at the entrance of Pewsey Vale, on the flat top of a hill which forms a tract of tableland extending far in a west direction; its position is cold and exposed, but extremely healthy. The origin of the Latin name *Castrum Divisarum* or *ad Divisas* has been disputed; some think that it marks the point where the Wansdyke passed into a region inhabited by non-Romanised Britons, but it may be explained by the fact that three manors met at the spot where the castle was erected. Round this castle (built about 1132 by Henry I.'s chancellor, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury) a town grew up, which received a charter from Henry's daughter, the Empress Maud. The bor. was represented in Parliament by two members up to 1867, and by one member from 1867 to 1885. The to. includes the pa. of D. St. John and D. St. Mary, and parts of the pas. of St. James (or Southbroom) and of Rowde. The church of St. John, originally a cruciform structure supposed to have been built by Bishop Roger, now has Late Perp. nave and north and south chapels adjoining the chancel, but the chancel itself is a remnant of the earlier Norm. building. Interesting features of the Trans. period are the construction of the tower (which is supported by semicircular transverse arches and pointed arches at the sides), and the intersecting arcades in the chancel and lantern, the latter of which is now concealed from view. The church of St. Mary likewise has a Norm. chancel and a Perp. nave, with a fine Trans. south porch. The eccl. pa. of St. Peter was formed in 1867; the church dates from 1866. D. has also a Roman Catholic church, three Baptist chapels, Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, etc. The chief buildings are the town hall (1808), in St. John Street.

MARKET PLACE, DEVIZES.
(From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.)

with a segmental Ionic portico; the Corn Exchange (1857), in the Market Place, which has a front of the Corinthian order, adorned with a statue of Ceres; the Le Marchant barracks; the County Lunatic Asylum (1851), in the Italian style; the buildings of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society (1874), including a museum with valuable collections; and the Savings Bank (1848), and several fine banks. The Market Cross (1814), erected by Lord Sidmouth, bears an inscription recording the remarkable sudden death of a woman (1753) who, having agreed with some others to buy a sack of wheat, omitted to hand in her money. When taxed with this, she protested she had paid it, and said "She wished she might fall down dead if she had not." She rashly repeated this awful wish, when, to the consternation and terror of the surrounding multitude, she instantly fell down and expired, having the money concealed in her hand. Near it stands a column 50 ft. in height, surmounted by a statue of the late G. Sotheron Estcourt (1879). The only traces of the castle, dismantled after the great Civil War, are the fosse and mound of the keep, on which stands a modern castellated residence. The celebrated painter Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769–1830), born at Bristol, was brought up in D. at the Bear Inn, of which his father was landlord. D. was one of the chief centres of the cloth manufacture from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of George IV.; at the present time snuff and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Devizes	Devizes	86	6426

agricultural steam-engines are manufactured; malting and brewing are also important industries, and the corn market is celebrated throughout the West of England.

Devizes Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Wilts. It is in the north-east of the county, and returns one member.

Devizes St. John Baptist. [DEVIZES.]

Devizes St. Mary the Virgin. [DEVIZES.]

Devock Water, a lake at the north side of Birkby Fell, W. Cumb., 5 N.E. of Ravenglass. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and has an islet.

Devol's Glen, ravine, pas. of Port Glasgow and Greenock (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and is traversed by a pretty burn showing a couple of waterfalls (20 ft. and 100 ft.). A precipitous rock is called Wallace's Leap (Sir William Wallace being said to have leaped from its top on horseback).

Devon, river, Perths., Kinrs., Clacks., and Stirls., Sc. Although from its source to its mouth it is, as the crow flies, only $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, yet its winding course measures 33 miles. It rises at a height of 1,800 ft., and flows through some delightful scenery, especially below the Crook of Devon, where it makes the series of cascades known as the Devil's Mill, Caldron Linn, and Rumbling Bridge. The cliffs which in some places line the banks, though not of great height (seldom attaining 100 ft.), present a gloomy aspect from their nearness to each other. Burns's last poem, "The Maid of Devon," written on his deathbed, referred to the stream. It affords capital trout-fishing, which is free. Although not navigable, a comparatively small outlay would make it of sufficient depth to enable vessels of moderate draught to ascend for several miles. The D. falls into the Forth at Cambus.

Devon, Black or **South,** river, Fifes. and Clacks., Sc., rises among the Cleish Hills, at a height of 900 ft., flows $15\frac{1}{2}$ S.W., and falls into the Forth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ S.E. of Alloa. In dry seasons its volume of water is very small, and has to be dammed to supply sufficient power for working the mills upon its banks. Pike and small trout may be taken.

Devon Coal Works, colliery on the Devon, pa. of Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Alloa. This is the largest coal mine in the co., turning out from 700 to 800 tons per diem; its shaft is nearly 800 feet deep. A railway line gives direct communication with the Devon Valley section of the North British Railway.

Devonport, mun., parl. (returning two members) and co. bor., seaport, and mkt. to. (T., TH., S.), pa. of Stoke Damerel (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 W.N.W. of Plymouth; ac. of mun. bor. 1,760, of parl. bor. (including Stonehouse) 1,950. D. is situated on elevated ground, bounded on the west and south by the Hamoaze or estuary of the Tamar, and is the youngest and most westerly of the "Three Towns," Plymouth, Stonehouse, and D. It owes its origin to the royal dockyard, established here by William III. in 1689. The population rapidly increased during the 18th cent., and at its close exceeded that of Plymouth, but the commercial progress of the latter to. in recent times has again enabled it to outstrip its neighbour and rival. Prior to 1824 D. was known as Plymouth Dock, and as late as 1843 the dockyard retained the name of "Plymouth Yard." It became a parl. bor. in 1832, was incorporated in 1837, and in 1888 was made a co. of itself, the Co. Council being identical with the Corporation. The water is conveyed to the to. from Dartmoor by a leat, constructed in 1795, and approaching the to. by a circuitous route of 37 miles. In consequence of the growing importance of D. as a dockyard

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD, AND H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE."
(From a Photograph by John Blake, Devonport.)

and naval arsenal, it was found necessary to surround it with fortifications. These include a line of ramparts on the land side, with a moat and drawbridges, extending from Tregantle to Staddon Heights; and towards the sea a chain of heavy batteries on Mount Wise. The dock accommodation will be greatly extended. To the north of the lines are Morice Town (q.v.) on the west, and Upper and Lower Stoke on the east, now forming suburbs of D. D. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Aubyn, St. James the Great, St. John the Baptist, St. Mark Ford, St. Mary, St. Paul, and St. Stephen. There are a Roman Catholic church (1861), three Baptist chapels, and Congregational, Moravian, Unitarian, and other places of worship. Among the more important buildings may be mentioned the Town Hall (1821), in Kerr Street, a handsome edifice in Doric style; the Market House (1852), with a clock-tower 124 ft. high; the Post Office (1849), in Fore Street; the Free Public Library (1882), in Duke Street; the Royal Albert Hospital (1861), in Marlborough Street, at the west end of D. Park, one of the best provincial hospitals in the country; and the Military Hospital (1797), near Stoke Church, comprising five separate blocks, which communicate by a colonnade. The Mechanics' Institute, founded 1825, was the earliest establishment of the kind in England; the buildings date from 1843 to 1850. The D. Column, near the town hall, is a Doric pillar of granite, 125 ft. in height; it was built in 1824, to commemorate the re-naming of the town; from the summit there is a very fine view. D. Park, recently much improved, was formed in 1858 from the glacis of the fortifications between D. and Stoke; it extends over 37 ac., with pleasant walks commanding extensive prospects. The greater number of the soldiers forming the garrison are quartered in the Raglan and Granby Barracks, the former on the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Devizes Division	.....	.....	48297
D. St. John Baptist	Devizes	86	1866
D. St. Mary the V.	Devizes	86	2392

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Devonport, mun. bor.	Devonport	231	54803
Devonport, parl. bor.	Devonport	231	70204

right-hand side of the road which leads into the town from Stonehouse, the latter a continuation of Fore Street. In the south part of the town is Mount Wise, with a fine promenade, from which there are beautiful views; here are the official residences of the port-admiral and the lieutenant-governor of the western district. The royal dockyard extends over 76 ac., and on its north side communicates by a tunnel of about ¾ mile with Keyham Steam Yard (100 ac.) in Morice Town.

Devonshaw, hill (1,275 ft.) on the Clyde, opposite Roberton, pa. of Wandell and Lamington (q.v.), S.E. Lanarks., Sc. A rounded projection to the S.W. is crowned by the remains of an ancient camp.

Devonshire, a south-western maritime co. of England, washed on the north by the Bristol Channel, and on the south by the English Channel, bounded on the west by Cornwall, and on the east by Dorset and Somerset. Its greatest length is 70 miles, and breadth 65 miles. It has a coast-line of 145 miles. Its area is 1,667,097 ac., of which 35 per cent. is arable, 38 per cent. grass or meadow land, 4½ per cent. timber, and the remainder chiefly rough pasture, mountain, and moor land. It has 26,700 ac. of orchards. The agricultural capabilities of the co. vary greatly, the high-lying regions of Exmoor in the north-east and Dartmoor in the south-west being quite sterile, while between and around them there is much very fertile country, including the beautiful vale of Exeter. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, and root-crops; but it is in stock-raising and dairy-farming that the co. stands pre-eminent. It is also famous for its apple-orchards, the apples being largely used for cider; while an increasing acreage is devoted to small fruits. On Exmoor the red deer still runs wild, and is hunted. The small hardy ponies bred on the moorlands have a wide reputation. The greatest elevations of the co. lie within the rugged and picturesque area of Dartmoor (Yes Tor 2,050 ft., Cawsand Beacon 1,802 ft.); while in the moorlands bordering the northern coast-line there are elevations of between 1,000 ft. and 1,500 ft. The picturesque scenery of the bold coast-line on both sides of the co. and the beauty of the valleys which run up into the moorlands, added to the mild salubrious climate, render the Devonshire coast a favourite health-resort. The chief inlets are, on the north, Bideford or Barnstaple Bay, and, on the south, Plymouth Sound, Tor Bay, and the estuaries of the rivers Exe, Dart, and Teign—all forming excellent harbours. Start Point, Prawle Point, and Bolt Head on the south, and Hartland Point on the north, are the more prominent head-lands. Lundy, a small island in Bristol Channel, belongs to the co. The chief rivers, besides the above-mentioned, are the Tamar (separating the co. from Cornwall), Taw, Torridge, Axe, and Avon. The chief canals are the Grand Western (connecting Tiverton with Taunton), another between Tavistock and the Tamar, and a ship canal from Exeter to the coast. The Great Western Railway Company and the London and South Western Railway Company afford excellent railway facilities to all parts. The deposits cover a very wide range of geological time. The oldest rocks are in the south-west, where at Bolt Head and Prawle Point it is probable that Archæan beds are represented. Of the same age may be the Shovel reef in Plymouth Sound and the reef of gneiss, on which the Eddystone Lighthouse stands. Beds of Devonian and of Carboniferous age obtain a wide development, and consist of contorted and frequently-altered grits, sandstones, and slates of great thickness, with a few beds of limestone, for the greater part without fossils, but containing here and there corals, shells, and sometimes plant-remains. Volcanic rocks also occur. Dartmoor is a great boss of granite 400 square miles in extent. The chief mineral wealth of the co. is found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks, and principally along the margin of the granite. The lodes generally lie along "elvans"—narrow bands of igneous origin which traverse the sedimentary rocks—or in cross-veins at right-angles to these. They contain large quantities of copper, iron, arsenic, and barytes, and, in less abundance, tin, manganese, and silver-lead. Traces of gold have been found in an iron-ore lode at North Molton. China and "ball" clay are important products. The granite of Dartmoor and of Lundy, the ornamental marbles of Plymouth and Torquay, and the Devonian slates and flags are largely exported. Resting unconformably on the eroded edges of the Palæozoic strata are the Secondary rocks, which form the south-eastern margin of the co. The lowest of these are the Triassic beds, consisting of red marls, sandstones, and pebbly conglomerates, magnificently exposed on the south coast between Sidmouth and Torquay. These rocks yield excellent building-stone and clay for art pottery. Rhætic green marls and pale limestone, with a "bone-bed" full of fish remains, come next in upward succession, and over these lie blue limestone and shale of Lower Lias age, seen on the coast and inland east of Exmouth. Oolites and Neocomians are wanting, but the Cretaceous series, which follows unconformably, is well developed, comprising sands, clays, and marls 100 ft. to 200 ft. thick, representing the Gault, Upper Greensand, and Chalk Marl, and, still higher, the Lower Chalk (certain beds of which are largely quarried for building purposes) and the Upper Flinty Chalk. A limited deposit of Tertiary age, with plant-remains indicating a warm climate, occurs at Bovey Tracey, east of Dartmoor, where lignite, clay, and sand, over 125 ft. thick, represent the bed of a filled-in lake of Oligocene times. The "head" or stony rubble (which often deeply covers the solid rocks) is probably of Glacial age, as are also some patches of high-lying gravels, and a deposit of clay with Arctic plants at Bovey Heathfield; while the raised beaches and submerged forests which fringe the coast continue the geological record into times comparatively recent. On Dartmoor there is peat 30 ft. thick. In the Devonian Limestone of the south of the co. several bone-caves have been discovered, of which Kent's Hole and the Brixham Cave are the most famous. These have yielded the remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, reindeer, cave-lion, bear, hyæna, wolf, and many other animals, along with rude flint and bone implements and other indications of prehistoric man. Relics of the Bronze age have been found in the submerged forest at Torbay, with Roman remains in the higher layers. Barrows are numerous, and many articles of bronze, flint, and earthenware have been obtained from them. In this part of England the ancient Britons withstood the Saxon invaders until long after the subjection of the south and centre of the island, and the Arthurian legends remain as a relic of the struggle.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. Popu- fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	lation.
Devonshire	.....	.....	631808

In the stirring times of Elizabeth the harbours of Devonshire sent forth the most daring of the privateers who harassed the commerce of Spain. Exeter is the co. town; other important towns are Plymouth, Devonport, Barnstaple, Bideford, Ilfracombe, Tiverton, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Dartmouth, and Tavistock. Besides agriculture and mining, the chief occupations are the fisheries, shipping, and the manufacture of coarse woollen fabrics, paper, chemical goods, gloves, lace, pottery, etc. The co. is separated into eight divisions for parliamentary purposes, each returning one member.

Devonshire Cavern, cave on the Masson, about 1 N.W. of Matlock Bath, N. Derbys. Its floor is a *débris* of rock and boulder, and its roof an immense flat slab of rock sloping at a considerable angle. It contains a large quantity of calc-spar, fluor-spar, and stalagmite.

Devonside, vil., pa. of and ¾ S.S.E. from Tillicoultry (q.v.), Mid Clacks., Sc. Brick- and tile-works and a colliery are in the neighbourhood. *Tillicoultry House* is a seat.

Devoran, eccl. pa. and small seaport to., pa. of St. Feock (q.v.), W. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Truro. The church of St. John the Evangelist is E. Eng. A large tin-mine here is now closed. There is a mineral railway, which brings copper ore to the harbour. Here, too, are tin-smelting works.

Devynnock, pa. and vil., W. Brecons., 7 W. of Brecknock; ac. 28,883; soil moderately fertile, overlying a rocky bottom. The church is dedicated to St. Devynog, and there are Independent and Calvinistic chapels, almshouses, and a free school. A bare tract of 20,000 ac., formerly a forest, now serves as a common pasturage. Coal is worked. A stone circle is the principal relic of antiquity.

Devyock. [DEVIOCK.]

Dewar, ha., hill, and burn, pa. of Heriot (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc., 5 W. of Fountainhall railway station. The burn is a headwater of the Heriot. The hill is crowned by a curious monolith known as "Lot's Wife."

Dewar Town, vil., pa. of Borthwick (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 3 N.E. of Gorebridge. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood. *Vogrie House* is a seat.

Dewchurch, Little, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 5½ S.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,652; soil clay and loam, overlying soft rock. The church of St. David, which has been almost rebuilt, is E. Eng.

Dewchurch, Much, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 6 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 4,878; soil red clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. David (restored 1877) is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments. In the churchyard is a cross standing upon an ancient base and pedestal; and near is a Roman camp. *Bryngwyn* and *Mynde House*, in a deer park of 300 ac. and large grounds with a lake, and having a fine hall, are seats.

Dewerstone, picturesque cliff on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 1½ N. of Bickleigh. It is on the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Meavy and Plym, and is a huge block of granite, covered with ivy, on the summit of a steep green slope. A portion of the cliff has been quarried.

Dewlish, pa. and vil., Mid Dorset, 8 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 2,090; soil mixed loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints (restored 1872) is E. Eng. and later periods. In 1740 a tesselated pavement and other Roman remains were found here, and in 1859 the vil. was destroyed by fire. *D. House*, in a park of 150 ac., is very old, and has a good collection of paintings by old masters, and of curiosities, chiefly Chinese. The Old Manor House, a very ancient structure, has been restored.

Dewsall, pa., S. Herefords., 4 S.S.W. of Hereford; ac. 676; soil red clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is Norm.; it contains several monuments to the family of Pearle, dating from the 17th cent. *D. Court*, the ancient seat of the Pearles, from whom it passed to the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, is now a farmhouse.

Dewsbury, pa., tp., parl. (with one member) and mun. bor., and mkt. to. (W., F., & S.), on the Calder, head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., W.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 10,102, of parl. bor. 4,749, of mun. bor. and tp. 1,468. In the Anglo-Saxon period the pa. extended over 400 square miles, reaching as far as the Lancashire border. All Saints' Church, which, according to local tradition, stands on the spot where Paulinus preached Christianity to the Northumbrians, is the mother church of those at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places in the neighbourhood. The present importance of the to. is, however, entirely due to the rapid growth of its manufacturing industries. It was constituted a mun. bor. in 1862 and a parl. bor. in 1867. The Calder connects the to. with Liverpool and Hull. All Saints' Church (rebuilt externally 1767, restored and enlarged 1884–85) retains some E. Eng. and Perp. work, the chancel arch and the nave arcades belonging to the former period, and the ceiling of the nave to the latter; the font is Trans. Norm.; some fine old stained glass has been placed in the north transept. In the church are some remarkable carvings, apparently of early Norm. date; an Anglo-Saxon tomb was discovered during the process of restoration, and other important relics were found. D. contains five ecclesiastical pas.—St. John's, St. John the Baptist, St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, and St. Philip's. St. John's Church (1842) is in E. Eng. style, St. John the Baptist's Church is a Gothic building, those of St. Mark (1865) and St. Matthew (restored 1889) in Perp., and St. Philip's in Dec. style. The Roman Catholic church (1867–71) is in E. Eng. style; and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and other chapels. The cemetery (1860) covers about 20 ac., and the public park (1892) 74 ac. The town hall (1889), in the style of the Italian Renaissance, is in the Market Place. D. has an Infirmary, with fifty beds, and a large Co-operative Association, in Halifax Road, comprising stores, warehouses, reading and discussion rooms, a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Devonside	Tillicoultry (2)	422	682
Devoran	Perranwell (1½)	299	1075
Devynnock	Devynnock	193	1767
Dewchurch, Little	Hereford (5)	144	286
Dewchurch, Much	Hereford (6½)	144	585
Dewlish	Blandford (9½)	121	396

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dewsall	Tram Inn (2)	148	74
Dewsbury, pa.	Dewsbury	182	55799
Dewsbury, tp.	Dewsbury	182	29857
Dewsbury, par. bor.	Dewsbury	182	29965
Dewsbury, mun. bor.	Dewsbury	182	29847

spacious music hall, etc. The chief places of education are St. Augustine's Grammar School (1884), the Wheelwright Grammar Schools, and the Technical Schools (1888–89). By far the most important industry of D. is the manufacture of heavy woollen goods, such as blankets, carpets, rugs and serges, pilots, jerseys, etc.; and several hundred looms are engaged in the production of fancy cloths. In and near D. there are numerous woollen mills, worsted mills, and shoddy factories; the to. also contains iron foundries and boiler factories, and there are coal mines in the to. and neighbourhood.

Dewsbury Moor, eccl. pa., formed from Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style.

Dexthorpe, ha., pa. of Dalby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 4 N. of Spilsby.

Dheirrig, or **Eilean Derg,** island in Loch Riddon, pa. of Inverchaolain (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Colintraive. It contains the ruins of a fort erected (1685) by the Earl of Argyll, on his invading the country from the Netherlands.

Dhivach. [DIVACH.]

Dhoo, river, I. of M., rises some 6 W.N.W. of Douglas, flows about 5 E., and is joined by the Glass ("white") below the Quarter Bridge, and from this point to the bay their united streams are known as the Douglas river. There is excellent trout-fishing in the D., and it is said still to contain fine pearl mussels.

Dhoon, The, picturesque glen and waterfalls, pa. of Maughold (q.v.), I. of M., 9 N. of Douglas. It is a favourite resort of summer visitors, and is one of the most beautiful of the numerous coast glens of the I. of M. It is a rocky opening in the east coast-line, with cliffs 300 ft. high, and penetrating a mountain spur coming down to the coast. D. is richly wooded, and carefully laid out with numerous winding walks and seats and rustic bridges. Several small streams flow into the glen from the surrounding hills, and form pretty cascades and falls; the largest has a total fall of 160 ft., in two leaps. The D. is open to visitors at a small charge, and boats can be hired for a sail along the coast. About 1½ N. of the glen is Christchurch, a chapel-of-ease to Maughold, with a parsonage and glebe.

Dhruim. [DRUIM.]

Dhu Hearteach, lighthouse on a rock in the Atlantic Ocean, off the west coast of Args., Sc., 15½ S.W. of Iona. The rock is basaltic, and rises 35 ft. above the water, the height of the lighthouse lantern being 145 ft., showing a fixed light visible 18 miles. The sea is exceedingly rough in the neighbourhood.

Dhuisk, or **Dusk,** stream, S. Ayrs., Sc., rises by two headstreams 1¼ E.S.E. of Barrhill, flows 6 N.W., and falls into the Stinchar near Pinwherry.

Dhu Loch, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glencairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 1¾ W. of Loch Muick. It is situated at a height of 2,091 ft., measures 5½ by 1⅛ furlongs, and drains by a burn into Loch Muick. (The name is applied throughout the Highlands to the small pools of water occurring in the moorlands.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dewsbury Moor	Dewsbury (½)	182	4558
Diamor	Oldcastle (6)	72	223
Dibden	Southampton (4)	78	621

Dhu Lough, near Torr Head, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir.

Diabaig, or **Dibaig,** ha. (with public school and good harbour) on Loch Torridon, on the borders of the pas. of Applecross and Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 40 W. of Dingwall.

Diamond (1), ha., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 5 W. of Portadown. Here took place the "Battle of the Diamond" (Sept. 21, 1795) between the Defenders and the Peep o' Day Boys, which led to the formation of the first Orange Society.

Diamond (2), ha., pa. of Killead (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Cromlin.

Diamond Hill (1), eminence, N. Derbys., 1½ S.W. of Buxton. On it are found small quartz-crystals which are named "Buxton diamonds."

Diamond Hill (2), eminence (1,460 ft.), Letterfrack, W. co. Galway, Ir. It is one of the Twelve Pins of Bennebeola, and commands a magnificent view of the mountain and shore.

Diamond Shoal, a celebrated trawling-ground extending about 8 miles east and west in the English Channel, 20 S. of Hastings. It is mentioned by Kingsley in "Glaucus."

Diamor, pa., Fore bar., N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 6 S.E. of Oldcastle; ac. 5,468; soil generally good, overlying a rocky subsoil. There are several seats.

Dibaig. [DIABAIG.]

Dibb, affluent, rises on the Moors, near Appletreewick, W.R. Yorks., flows S.S.W., and falls into the Wharfe at Hartlington.

Dibberford, ti., pa. of Broadwinsor (q.v.), N.W. Dorset, 3 N.W. of Beaminster.

Dibden, pa. and vil., on Southampton Water, S. Hants, 2½ S.W. of Southampton; ac. 2,230; soil sandy, overlying loam. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. The name of the pa. is a corruption of "Deepdene," from its situation in a wooded valley. The scenery around is very pretty.

Dichty, or **Dighty,** stream, S. Forfs., Sc., rises amid the Sidlaw Hills, flows 15 E.S.E., and falls into the Firth of Tay, 1¾ N.E. of Broughty Ferry. It receives several tributaries, and its waters, along its middle and lower reaches, are utilised for working mills. Trout are fairly abundant.

Dicker, Upper, eccl. pa., formed from pas. of Arlington (in which is the vil. of Upper Dicker), Chiddingley, and Hellingly (q.v.), E. Sussex, 8 E. of Lewes. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style. There are the remains of the 13th-cent. priory of Michelham, consisting of refectory, an E. Eng. vaulted passage, vaulted cellar with central pillars, and an upper room with old stone fireplace. Good bricks, drain-tiles, and crocks are made in the pa.

Dickleburgh, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3½ N.E. of Diss; ac. 2,343; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp. There are two orphanages with accommodation for 45 girls.

Dickmont, or **Dichmont Law,** hill (323 ft.), pa. of and 1 N.E. from St. Vigeans (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc. It is crowned by a hollow mound, anciently used as a seat of justice.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dicker, Upper	Berwick (2)	38	472
Dickleburgh	Burston (3)	98	825

Didbrook, pa. and tp., E. Gloucs., 3 N.E. of Winchcomb; ac. of pa. 1,528, of tp. 536; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. George is Perp., and was built in 1475 by the last Abbot of Hailes. There is a stone coffin carved with cross, chalice, and missal.

Didcot, or **Dudcot,** pa. and vil., N. Berks., 4½ S. of Abingdon; ac. 1,120; soil chalky drift and black loam, overlying chalk, shale, and clay. The church of All Saints, built upon a height, is Dec. and Perp., with some E. Eng. arches. It has some old glass, a square piscina, the stairs of the rood-loft, and an upper door with curious window. There is a recumbent figure of a bishop or mitred abbot, as well as several 18th-cent. memorials. In the churchyard is a restored cross and a very fine old yew-tree. The vil. has a Corn Exchange. Near the vil. is the junction of the main line of the Great Western Railway with the Oxford and Birmingham and the Newbury and Winchester branches.

Didcote, ha., pa. of Beckford (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 6½ N.E. of Tewkesbury.

Diddenham, ti., pa. of Shinfield (q.v.), S. Berks., about 4 S. of Reading.

Diddesfield, ha., pa. of Lurgashall (q.v.), W. Sussex, 5 N.W. of Petworth.

Diddies, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Stratton (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Diddington, pa. and vil., S. Hunts, 4 N. of St. Neots; ac. 1,450; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. and Perp. There are some mural brasses with heraldic figures of the early 16th cent., and among other brasses one with figure of the Madonna. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Diddlebury, pa. and vil. on the Corve, S. Salop, 7½ N. of Ludlow; ac. 9,535; soil clay, overlying sandstone and clay. The church of St. Peter is of different periods. *Corfton Manor*, *D. Hall*, and *Sutton Court* are seats.

Didley, ha., pa. of St. Devereux (q.v.), S. Herefords., 6½ S.W. of Hereford.

Didling, pa., W. Sussex, 3½ S.W. of Midhurst; ac. 825; soil stiff land and malm, overlying chalky stone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and was much damaged by lightning in 1878.

Didlington (1), pa., W. Norf., 5½ S.E. of Stoke Ferry; ac. 1,854; soil light sandy loam, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Michael is of E. Eng. and later periods. *D. Hall*, in a well-wooded park with 50 ac. of water dotted over with numerous islands, contains good pictures, library, and tapestry. There is a fine breed of red-polled cattle here.

Didlington (2), ha., pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), E. Dorset, 4 N.E. of Wimborne Minster.

Didmarton, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., on the border of Wilts., 5½ S.W. of Tetbury; ac. 2,068; soil light loam, overlying oolite and marl. The church of St. Michael (built 1871) is in Gothic style. The E. Eng. church of St. Lawrence is only used for burials. The Avon rises in the pa. Many Roman coins of the 4th cent. have been found.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Didbrook, pa.	Beckford (4½)	170	247
Didbrook, tp.	Beckford (4½)	170	141
Didcot	Didcot	53	337
Diddington	Offord & Buckd'n (2½)	56	184
Diddlebury	Craven Arms (5)	170	777
Didling	Elstead (1½)	61	61

Didsbury, tp. (with two eccl. pas.) and vil. on the Mersey, pa. of and 5 S. from the city of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,553, water 23. The church of St. James is Perp., and has some 17th-cent. monuments. Christ Church is a building of Derbyshire stone. The Wesleyans have a training college here capable of accommodating 70 students for their ministry. The substantial college buildings with grounds cover about 6 acres, and contain lecture-rooms, studies, dormitories, and dining-hall, with residences for the governor and professors. The lecture-hall and library, in E. Eng. style, are detached from the main portion. The D. National Schools have a small endowment; the present buildings were erected in 1880. D., on account of its healthy and pleasant position, and its proximity to Manchester, is the residence of many merchants of that city.

Diebidale, deer-forest, E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 9 S.W. of Bonar Bridge.

Dieulacresse, pl. in the valley of the Churnet, pa. of and 1 N. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs. Here are remains of the Abbey of Dieu la Croix, founded in 1214 for Cistercian monks by Ranulph, Earl of Chester. At the beginning of the 19th cent. some of its materials were used for the out-buildings of a neighbouring farmhouse. The existing remains consist chiefly of a portion of the church. Near, in a sandstone rock, is a cave, probably used as a hermit's cell.

Diffrin, vil., pa. of Llanunda (q.v.), N.W. Pembs., 1 N.W. of Fishguard.

Diganwy. [Deganwy.]

Digby, pa., S. Lincs., 5½ N. of Sleaford; ac. 2,382; soil red loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury is E. Eng. and Perp., and has a Norm. doorway. The church retains two piscinæ, sedile, aumbries, and two brackets. Near the church is an ancient cross, having the base and several feet of the shaft.

Diggaport, ha., pa. of Sourton (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.W. of Okehampton.

Diggle, ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10¾ S.W. of Huddersfield.

Diggory Island, off west coast of Cornw., 4½ S. of Trevoise Head. It has some natural archways.

Digmoor, pl. with school, pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S. Lancs., 1 W. of Upholland.

Digmore, small harbour, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 55 S.W. of Stornoway.

Digswell, pa. and vil., Mid Herts., 4 N. of Hatfield; ac. 1,656; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist is E. Eng. There are many figures in the church—some being upon a 15th-cent. brass to John Peryent and his wife (1415), and his son (1442). In the neighbourhood is a fine viaduct of the Great Northern Railway. *D. House* is a seat.

Digswell Water, ha., pa. of Digswell (q.v.), N. Herts, near Welwyn station.

Dihewid, pa. on the Mydyr, Mid Cardigs., 6 N.W. of Lampeter; ac. 3,215; soil moderately good, over-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Didlington (1)	Brandon (6)	86	125
Didmarton	Malmesbury (8)	94	401
Didsbury	Didsbury	185	7370
Digby	Digby	117	344
Digswell	Welwyn (½)	22	249
Dihewid	Lampeter (8)	260	451

lying Lower Silurian strata. The church is dedicated to St. Vitalis. There are remains of an ancient camp.

Dildawn. [DALDAWN.]

Dilham, pa. and vil., on the Ant and on the D. and Walsham Canal, W. Norf., 4 S.E. of North Walsham; ac. 1,563; soil various, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (almost rebuilt in the 18th and 19th cents.) has a circular tower. *The Islands* (with 25 ac., consisting of six islands united by ornamental bridges, and covered with pines and rhododendrons) and *The Rookery* are seats.

Dilhorne, pa. and vil., N. Staffs., 3 W. of Cheadle; ac. 3,776; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints (partly rebuilt) dates from the 12th cent. Fixfield Colliery is in the pa. *D. Hall*, situated in a valley, is a seat.

Dillarburn, vil., pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ N.N.E. of Abbeygreen

Dillicar, tp. on the Lune, pa. of and 9 N.E. from Kendal (q.v.), S.E. Westmd.; ac. 1,102, water 19.

Dillington (1), ha., pa. of Great Staughton (q.v.), S.W. Hunts, 3 S.E. of Kimbolton. This place is mentioned in the records of the Abbey of Ramsey as belonging to a Saxon named Leofwine in the 11th cent. There was once a church here, and fragments of it are built in the houses.

Dillington (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from East Dereham, W. Norf.

Dillington (3), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Ilminster (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Dilston (anciently "Devilstone"), tp. on the Devil's Water, pa. of Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 E. of Hexham; ac. 2,224, water 57. There are remains of D. Castle, the residence of the last Earl

DILSTON CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

of Derwentwater (1688–1716), beheaded on Tower Hill for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. The castle was built about the middle of the 17th cent., and destroyed in 1768; the small chapel, half shrouded in trees, is entire, and contains a few oak pews and altar-rails. Beneath the chapel is the family vault of the Ratcliffes, containing six coffins. In 1805 the coffin of Lord Derwentwater was opened, and the head found lying beside the body. The coffin being left unguarded, the teeth were extracted by the local blacksmith, and sold to relic-hunters for half-a-crown each. Adjoining the chapel is an ancient gateway, removed from its original site facing the principal entrance. It bears the date 1616 and initials "F. R." and "J. R." Of the avenue of chestnuts forming the original approach to the house a part still remains. The Derwentwater estates were confiscated in 1716, and conferred upon Greenwich Hospital in 1735. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dilton, chap. and ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Westbury (q.v.), N. Wilts. The chapel of St. Mary is a small ancient structure.

Dilton Marsh, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Westbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., about 2 S.W. from Westbury town. The cruciform church of the Holy Trinity is in Norm. style. *Chalcot House*, in a fine park of 250 ac., is a seat.

Dilty Moss, swamp, pas. of Guthrie and Carmylie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Kirkbuddo. It covers an area of about a square mile, and sends off two streams—one of them a headwater of the Elliot.

Dilworth, tp., pa. of Ribchester (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Preston; ac. 1,248.

Dilwyn, or **Church Dilwyn,** pa. and vil., N.W. Herefords., 5½ S.W. of Leominster; ac. 6,423; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1875) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. Hops are grown here. *Hill Top* is a seat.

Dimlington, ha., pa. of Easington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Patrington.

Dimma, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Jacobstow (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Dimmer, ha., pa. of and near Castle Cary (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Dimon's Dale. [DEMON'S DALE.]

Dinas (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, N. Pembs., 3 W. of Newport; ac. 2,328; soil clay and loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Byrnach dates from 1861. On the beach stands the west end of an old Norm. church, the remainder of which has been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. (The term "Dinas," a frequent element in Welsh place-names, means "a city" or "fortified place.")

Dinas (2), vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Llantrisant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs.

Dinas (3), ancient castle, E. Brecons., 3 S.E. of Talgarth, on the road to Crickhowell. The castle, which stands on a conical hill, is said to have been built by the Britons before the reign of Alfred the Great, and to have been destroyed to prevent its capture by Owen Glyndwr.

Dinas Basing. [BASINGWERK ABBEY.]

Dinas Bran Castle. [CASTLE DINAS BRAN.]

Dinas Dinlle, a huge prehistoric mound, overlooking the sea, N.E. Carnarvs., 4½ S.W. of Carnarvon. It was probably used by the Romans, and was a defensive work of great strength. Roman coins have been found here. It is being gradually eaten away by the sea.

Dinas Dinorddwig, or **Dinas Dinorwig,** a British camp, N.E. Carnarvs., 3 N.E. of Carnarvon. It was oval, and defended by a treble ditch.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dilham	Worstead (2) 127	378
Dilhorne	Blyth Bridge (2) 150	1770
Dillicar	Low Gill (2½) 258	128
Dilston	Corbridge (½) 286	231

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dilton Marsh	Westbury (2½) 101	1218
Dilworth	Longridge 216	2285
Dilwyn	Moorhampton (2) 154	1062
Dinas (1)	Rosebush (13) 261	721

Dinas Emrys, an isolated rock, overlooking Llyn-y-Ddinas, S. Carnarvs., 2 N.E. of Beddgelert. It is covered on all sides with wood, and on the summit are some remains of an ancient castle. According to legend, Vortigern, the British king, retreated here, and was assisted in the erection of a castle by Merlin Ambrosius (corrupted into Emrys), the magician; and buried deep in the rock are the golden throne and diamond sword of the seer.

Dinas Gadfel, ha., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5½ N.W. of Denbigh.

Dinas Gonwy. [DEGANWY.]

Dinas Head, headland between Newport and Fishguard Bays, on the north coast of Pembs. From its northern extremity, which is the highest point, a fine view may be obtained. It is separated from the mainland by a deep natural entrenchment, which has been artificially strengthened.

Dinas Mowddwy, mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), S. Merions., 10 E. by S. of Dolgelly. The to. is romantically situated on a shelf of rock, behind which rises a precipitous mountain, and overlooks the valleys of the Upper and Lower Dyfi and the Cerist, which here joins the former river. According to ancient records, it was at one time a city, and, together with four other Welsh lordships, was exempted from paying tribute to the prince. It is still a borough by prescription, but since 1886 the burgesses have elected neither aldermen nor mayor. There are Independent, Calvinist, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. Slate quarries are in the neighbourhood. The fishing in the river attracts many anglers. *Plas-yn-Dinas* is a seat.

Dinas Penmaen, a conical hill on the tableland of Penmaenmawr, N. Carnarvs., 4½ S.W. of Conway. On its summit, occupying what was once the strongest position in North Wales, is a British fort; and circuits of loose stone walls about 12 ft. thick may be traced. There are also some circular cells—one being still roofed.

Dinas Plas, vil., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), S.E. Merions., near Dinas Mowddwy.

Dinas Powis, vil., pa. of Llandough (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 4½ S.W. of Cardiff.

Dinas Sylwy, another name for Bwrdd Arthur (q.v.).

Dinaton, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Cornwood (q.v.), S. Dev.

Dinbren, ha., pa. of and near Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs.

Dinchope, ha., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S. of Church Stretton.

Dinckley, tp. on the south bank of the Ribble, pa. of and 5½ N. from the to. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 608. There is a tannery.

Dinder, pa., Mid Somerset, 2 S.E. of Wells; ac. 1,071; soil red loam; subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1872) is Perp., and has a stone pulpit and an octagonal stone font with quatrefoil ornament. There are several monuments. *D. House* and *Sharcombe* are seats.

Dinedor, pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 2½ S.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,678; soil sandy loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1868) is E. Eng. In the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady is a 17th-cent. clock, called "Father Hilyard," from the name of the priest who made it, with the help of a blacksmith from Bullingham. There is a Roman camp in the neighbourhood. *Rothervas,* a seat, has some fine carved oak and a chimney-piece from an older house.

Dingestow, pa. and vil. near the Trothy, N.E. Mon., 4 W.S.W. of Monmouth; ac. 1,972; soil stiff clay. The church of St. Dingat or St. Mary is E. Eng. Of the castle, inhabited in the 15th cent. by the Earls of Pembroke, no trace, excepting the moat, remains. *D. Court* is a seat; the mansion, erected 1623, was enlarged and restored in Elizabethan style about 1845.

Dinghurst, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Winscombe (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Dingle (1), ha., pa. of Dunwich (q.v.), E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Southwold.

Dingle (2) (formerly **Dingle-i-Couch**), pa., mkt. to. (s.), and seaport, on the north side of Dingle Bay, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 31 S.W. of Tralee; ac. of pa. 9,097, of to. 85. The to., which is the most westerly in the United Kingdom, is situated on a slope at the northern extremity of a fine harbour, almost cut off from D. Bay by a tongue of land, which shelters it from south-western gales, but at the same time renders it difficult of access. On the other three sides D. is enclosed by mountains. It is said to have been founded—at least, in part—by the Spaniards, who resorted much to the fisheries off the coast, and carried on a considerable trade with the natives; many of the inhabitants have a decidedly Spanish cast of countenance, and some of the older houses bear a striking resemblance to those of a Spanish town. D. received a charter from James I., vesting the government in a "sovereign, burgesses, and commonalty." Prior to the Union it was represented by two members in the Irish Parliament. The Protestant church (1807) stands on the site of an older one, which is said to have been founded by the Spaniards. Of the other buildings, the most conspicuous are the handsome Roman Catholic church and the workhouse. The ruins of the ancient castle founded by the Husseys, which afterwards belonged to the Knights of Kerry, are 8 S.E. of the to.; the monastery, a cell of Killagh Abbey, has disappeared. D. is a head-station of the coastguard and also of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The to. has lost much of its former prosperity, and its linen manufacture no longer exists, but the fisheries are still important; butter and fish are largely exported, and mackerel-curing is on the increase. The chief seat is *Burnham,* the residence of Lord Ventry, on the west side of the harbour.

Dingle Bay, W. co. Kerry, runs in an east-north-easterly direction, the upper portion consisting of Castlemaine harbour, which is almost completely separated from the rest of the bay by a peninsula called the Inch. The bay is 18 miles wide at its entrance, between Bray and Dunmore Heads, and 24 miles long to Castlemaine harbour, where the width is 7 miles. Ventry and Dingle harbours are on the north, and Valentia harbour on the south

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dinckley	Langho (1½)	216	62
Dinder	Wells (3)	126	240
Dinedor	Hereford (3)	144	270

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dingestow	Dingestow	148	189
Dingle (2), pa.	Dingle	238	3143
Dingle (2), mkt. to.	Dingle	238	1764

side of the bay. The cliff scenery on either coast, with mountain ranges rising behind, is in many places very grand.

Dingley, pa., N. Northants, 2 E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,317; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp. *D. Hall* is a seat in a well-wooded park of 120 ac.

Dingwall (= "the Valley of the Assembly or Parliament"), pa., parl. and royal burgh, mkt. to. (S.) and co. to. of the united cos. of Ross and Crom., on the Cromarty Firth, Sc., 18½ N.W. of Inverness; ac. 6,644. The surface is mountainous, except near the coast and in the glens and straths; the soil consists of loam, clay, and peat, overlying gneiss, slate, conglomerate, and sandstone. The area under cultivation produces excellent crops, but requires careful and skilled tillage. The pa. church was built in 1801, and there is a Free church with stumpy spire. The Episcopal church is in E. Dec. style. The public buildings include an ancient and curious town hall, public hall, public and infant schools, cottage hospital, jail (included in the County Buildings, but although a fine modern

Dingwall and the Cromarty Firth.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

building, no longer in use, except as a local lock-up), Masonic lodge, and militia barracks. There is a public park. A weekly corn-market (W.) is held during part of the year; this is largely attended, and there are two thriving auction marts. Branch lines here leave the Highland Railway system for Strathpeffer and Strome Ferry, making D., especially in summer, the scene of considerable bustle and trade—great numbers of sportsmen, tourists, and invalids here leaving the trunk line to proceed to the west coast, the Hebrides, and the Spa. [Strathpeffer.] The mouth of the Peffer, about a mile below the to., has been made into a good harbour, and a small shipping trade is being fostered. In the neighbourhood is a distillery. There are a stone circle, a ruined castle, and an obelisk in memory of the first Earl of Cromartie. The latter is much out of the perpendicular, having been injured by an earthquake in 1816. The burgh unites with Wick, Kirkwall, Dornoch, Tain, and Cromarty to return one member to Parliament. *Tulloch Castle* is a seat.

Dingy's How, ancient mound (36 ft. high) on the isthmus connecting Deer Ness with Mainland island, pa. of St. Andrew (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 6 S.S.E. of Shapinshay island.

Dinham, tp., pa. of Llanvair Discoed (q.v.), S.E. Mon., 3½ S.W. of Chepstow; ac. 636. D. is mentioned in Domesday, and was formerly a parish; traces of the church remain at the gable-end of one of the farm buildings of Great Dinham farm, and the font is used as a trough in the yard. Remains of a castle which was standing in the 12th cent. are in a wood on a steep bank. The British chieftain Caractacus is said to have been buried near the spot where the castle was afterwards built.

Dinin, river, N. co. Kilk., Ir., rises by several small headstreams in Q. Co., which join within co. Kilk. The river then flows 15 S.W. past Castlecomer, and falls into the Nore 4 miles above Kilkenny.

Dinish (1), island in Lough Corrib, Clare bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., 18 W.S.W. of Tuam; ac. 95.

Dinish (2), island in Bear Haven, Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 19 W. of Bantry; ac. 45.

Dinish (3), island in the Kenmare, South Dunkerron bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 16 S.W. of Sneem; ac. 25. It forms one of the Hog Islands, and a shoal runs off its west coast.

Dinlabyre, ancient chapelry, pa. of Castleton (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 1 S.E. of Steele Road. The site of the chapel is occupied by an ancient mansion, now a farmhouse.

Dinmore (1), pa., Mid Herefords., 7½ N. of Hereford; ac. 570; soil clayey, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. John of Jerusalem, a rectangular Norm. and Dec. building, once formed part of a preceptory, and is said to have had the privilege of sanctuary. It is now the private property of the lord of the manor. *D. Manor House* has been modernised, but retains some old stone-work and oak carvings, and contains some pictures by Rubens.

Dinmore (2), formerly a pa., S. Salop, 7½ N.W. of Ludlow, is now amalgamated with the pa. of Lydbury North.

Dinmurchie, loch, pa. of Barr (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc, about 20 S. of Ayr.

Dinnabridge, ha., pa. of Lidford (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 N.W. of Tavistock.

Dinnet, *q.s.* pa., burn, and moorland tract, pa. of Aboyne and Glentanner (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 6½ W. of Aboyne. The church (erected 1875) is in Gothic style. The burn rises in Loch Davan, flows S.E. for about 2 miles, and falls into the Dee near the railway station, receiving on its way the superfluous waters of Loch Kinord, and forming a natural boundary between the highlands and lowlands of Deeside. On the moorland—a dreary tract along one bank of the burn—are several cairns and monuments of ancient strife. Numerous antiquarian remains have been found here.

Dinnington (1), pa. and tp., S. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. of pa. 5,088, of tp. 794; soil loamy and clayey, overlying sandstone and clay. The church of St. Matthew (built 1886) is in Trans., E. Eng., and Dec. styles. The remains

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dingley	Mkt. Harborough (3)	83	119
Dingwall, pa.	Dingwall	608	2576
Dingwall, burgh	Dingwall	608	2290
Dingwall, to.	Dingwall	608	2300
Dinham	Chepstow (4)	141	32
Dinish (1)	.....	.....	50
Dinmore (1)	Dinmore	151	35
Dinnet	Dinnet	563	374
Dinnington (1), pa.	Annitsford (4½)	279	1514
Dinnington (1), tp.	Annitsford (4½)	279	271

of columns and foundations, with human bones, having been found, it is probable that an ancient chapel stood here.

Dinnington (2), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Rotherham; ac. 1,650; soil limestone, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Leonard (rebuilt 1868) is in Gothic style. *D. Hall*, in fine grounds, is a seat.

Dinnington (3), pa., Mid Somerset, 3 N.W. of Crewkerne; ac. 514; soil light and sandy. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1863) is Perp.

Dinorben, ha., pa. of St. George (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 2 S.E. of Abergele.

Dinorwic, or **Dinorwig,** a small port (with railway station) on Menai Strait, N.W. Carnarvs., 4 N.E. of Carnarvon. The railway runs through and among cliffs and rocks, partially rounded during the Glacial period, to the Llanberis slate quarries, which give employment to a number of men; the slate is shipped in large quantities. [LLANBERIS.]

Dinsdale, Low, pa. and small vil., S. Dur., 5 S.E. of Darlington; ac. 1,177; soil various. The church of St. John (restored 1876) is E. Eng., and occupies the site of a Saxon church. The nave and chancel retain piscinæ, and the Norm. font is preserved. The church has a south chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and in the porch a grave-cover has an inscription in rude letters and a cross and sword. At the restoration a fine cross and carved stones, said to be of the Saxon period, were found, and are now the base of the north wall. Under the tower a sarcophagus was discovered, probably dating from the 11th cent. D. Spa is in a secluded spot on the banks of the Tees. The spring was discovered in 1789 while boring for coal; but its use was restricted to local people until eight years later, when a bath-house was built. The Spa is frequented during the summer by visitors wishing to benefit by the cold sulphur springs and baths. There are remains of a lepers' bath near the river; the waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur. Below the vil. the foundations of a Roman or Saxon bridge across the Tees may be seen at low water; near were a hostelry and hermitage, occupied in the 15th cent., but of which there are now no traces. John of Darlington, confessor of Henry III. and Archbishop of Dublin, was born in the vil. *D. Park*, on a wooded eminence, with large grounds and commanding fine views, is utilised as a home for imbeciles. The *Manor House*, formerly the seat of the Surtees family, occupies the site of the 13th-cent. manor house, of which there are some remains.

Dinsdale, Over, tp. near the Tees, pa. of Sockburn (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Yarm; ac. 858.

Dinting Vale, or **Dinting,** eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 11½ S.E. of Manchester. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style, and has an old oak lectern which came from Bolton-le-Moors. In the pa. is a fine stone viaduct of sixteen arches, which carries the line of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway over the vale. There are calico-printing works.

Dinton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 4½ S.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 3,897; soil clay, sand, and limestone, overlying limestone, clay, and a friable lime called wych earth or Dinton marble, which is puddled with water and chopped straw to form walls. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a curious Norm. doorway ornamented with wyverns, a figure of St. Michael and the Dragon, and several 17th-cent. brasses and other monuments; and in the churchyard are the remains of a cross. *D. Hall* has a fine collection of geological specimens, and some objects of interest, among which is the sword used by Cromwell at Naseby. D. Castle is in ruins, and here have been found skeletons, arms, and a curious drinking-glass of the 14th cent.

Dinton (2), pa. and vil. on the Nadder, S. Wilts., 8½ N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 4,086; soil and subsoil clay, chalk, and greensand. The cruciform church of St. Mary is Trans., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. Cider is produced, and the dairies send quantities of milk to London. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (1608–74), was born here. *D. House* is a seat commanding good views.

Dinwoodie, hill (871 ft.), pa. of Applegarth (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 4½ N.N.W. of Lockerbie. It is crowned by two hill-forts, and on its side is a burial-ground, said to have belonged to the Templars.

Dionard, burn, loch, and strath, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. The burn rises on the borders of the pa. of Eddrachillis, flows 14 N., and passes through the lake and along the strath until it falls into the head of the Kyle of Durness, 14 W.N.W. of Tongue. The loch lies 16 S.W. of Tongue. Fishing is afforded.

Dippen, estate, pa. of Saddell and Skipness (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., adjoining Carradale. *D. House* is a seat.

Dippenhall, ti., pa. of Crondall (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 2 W. of Farnham.

Dipperton, ha., pa. of Marystow (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 N.W. of Tavistock.

Dippin Head, promontory, pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 5½ S. of Lamlash. It presents a line of precipitous cliffs, rising 300 ft. sheer above the water, over which a burn falls in a slender cataract of spray.

Dipple, ancient pa. on the Spey, now included in the pa. of Speymouth (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 9 S.E. of Lossiemouth. The church was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and at the lichgate was a small building known as "the House of the Holy Ghost," round which funeral parties were accustomed to make a circuit with the coffin, following the course of the sun.

Dippool, stream, E. Lanarks., Sc., rises on the border of Edins., at a height of 1,050 ft., flows 7½ S.S.W., and falls into the Mouse 2 N.N.W. of Carstairs Junction. It is full of fine trout.

Diptford, pa. on the Avon, S. Devon, 5½ S.W. of Totnes; ac. 4,154; soil loamy, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains a 16th-cent. brass and other monuments. There are quarries of blue slate. A Roman settlement was here. D. Court is now a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dinnington (2)	Kiveton Park (2)	152	265
Dinnington (3)	Crewkerne (4)	132	137
Dinsdale, Low	Dinsdale (2)	235	221
Dinsdale, Over	Dinsdale (2½)	235	92
Dinting Vale	Dinting	192	3277
Dinton (1)	Aylesbury (4)	43	747
Dinton (2)	Dinton	92	413
Diptford	Totnes (4)	218	586

Dipton, vil., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 9 S.W. of Gateshead.

Dirham and Hinton, pa., W. Gloucs., 4½ S.E. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 3,020; soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Peter is Dec. and Perp., and has a Norm. font. There is a brass of 1401, with mutilated canopies, and an inscription of Latin verses; also a canopied monument of 1581 with figures. The pa. has an ancient camp. *D. Park*, of 250 ac., with a house designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, is a seat.

Dirk Hatteraick's Cave, cavern on the coast, between Creetown and Gatehouse of Fleet, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 11 W. of Kirkcudbright. It derives its name from the fact that most of the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering" lies in this dis.

Dirleton, pa. and vil. on the coast, N. Haddings., Sc., 2⅛ W.S.W. of North Berwick; ac. 9,146; soil loam, clay, and sand, overlying greenstone, sandstone, and jasper veins. Coal, iron, and freestone are worked—the latter much used for masonry. The vil., situated amid beautiful surroundings, contains the pa. church (built 1661, restored 1825), a Free church, public library, and school. *D. Castle* dates from the 12th cent., was unsuccessfully besieged in 1298 by the Bishop of Durham, and battered by Monk's artillery in 1650. Here are fine gardens, open to the public once a week, and a bowling-green shaded by ancient oaks. D. gives the title of baron to the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Dirlot, pl. on the Thurso, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caithness., Sc., 2 S. of Westerdale. Near the ancient burial-ground is the site of an old chapel. The ruined castle on a rock was formerly surrounded by the river, which here forces its way through a wooded gorge of great beauty. In the castle The Keith was slain in the 15th cent., and Sutherland of D. by his nephew, McKay of Farr, in the 16th cent.

Dirouilles, large reef, 4 N.E. of Jersey, Channel Islands, near Bouley Bay. This reef is contiguous to the Ecrehou Rocks; together they extend over some sixteen square miles. The higher parts of the reef appear as separate rocks when the tide is high. Navigation is perilous in their neighbourhood, but there is a wide channel between them and Jersey.

Dirrie More, mountain pass (909 ft.) on the road between Dingwall and Ullapool, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 16½ N.W. of Garve. It is a desolate-looking place on the watershed between the Atlantic and German Oceans.

Dirrington, Great, summit (1,309 ft.) of the Lammermuirs, N. Berws., Sc., 1½ S.S.E. from Longformacus.

Dirrington, Little, summit (1,191 ft.) of the Lammermuirs, N. Berws., Sc., 1½ S.S.W. of Great Dirrington.

Dirrochan Fall, cataract on Ardessie burn, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 8 S.S.E. of Ullapool.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dirham and Hinton	Mangotsfield (4½)	214	365
Dirleton, pa.	Dirleton	380	1445
Dirleton, vil.	Dirleton	380	313
Discoed	Kington (5)	169	75
Diseworth	Loughborough (4)	112	369
Dishforth	Boroughbridge (4)	210	314

Dirtcar, vil., pa. of Sandall Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2¼ S.W. of Wakefield.

Disblair, estate with school, pa. of Fintray (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 2 W. of New Machar. *D. House* is a seat.

Discoed, tp., pa. of Presteigne (q.v.), E. Radnors., 2⅓ W. by N. of Presteigne; ac. 866. The church of St. Michael, chapel-of-ease to Presteigne, was almost completely rebuilt in 1869. *The Grove* is a seat.

Discove, ha., pas. of Bruton and Pitcombe (q.v.), E. Somerset, 1 S. of Bruton.

Diseworth, pa. and large vil., N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Loughborough; ac. 1,880; soil red clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael once belonged to Langley Priory. William Lilly, the astronomer, was born here.

Disgarth, ha., pa. of Llangwm (q.v.), S.W. Denbighs., 7½ W. of Corwen.

Dishcomb, ha., pa. of South Tawton (q.v.), Mid Dev., 3 E. of Okehampton.

Dishforth, tp., chap., and pleasant vil., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Boroughbridge; ac. 1,765. The church (dedication unknown) is an ancient plain stone structure. The National School is endowed.

Dishley-with-Thorpacre, pa., N. Leics., 1⅓ N.W. of Loughborough; ac. 890; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, in Dec. style, is at Thorpacre; the church of Dishley is in ruins. Dishley Grange is a large dairy-farm.

Disley, vil., pa. of Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh., 12 S.E. of Manchester.

Disley, or **Disley Stanley,** eccl. pa. and tp., near Peak Forest Canal, pa. of Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh., 12 S.E. of Manchester; ac. 2,591. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870–82) is Perp., and has an eastern window with ancient stained glass.

Diss, pa. and mkt. to. (F. for general produce, T. for fish) on the Waveney, S. Norf., 19 S.W. of Norwich; ac. 3,627. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored) is Perp., and there are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, also a Friends' meeting-house. D. has a Corn Exchange with a library and reading-room. The to. is situate upon the slope of a hill, at the foot of which is a mere 5 ac. in extent, with the banks laid out as public gardens and walks, forming a pleasant background to the houses. Some of the old houses of the to. have relics of Gothic carving. Diss was once noted for the manufacture of "Suffolk hempen cloth," but its trade in worsted yarn and knit hosiery has greatly declined. There is a brush, mat, and cocoanut-matting factory, also a brewery; and some malting is done. John Skelton (d. 1529), author, was born here.

Disserth and Trecoed, pa., on the Ithon, S.W. Radnors., 5 N.E. of Builth; ac. 6,650; soil moderately fertile, partially overlying Silurian strata. The church of St. Chewydd is a substantial building.

Dissington, North, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dishl'y-w.-Th'rpacre	Loughborough (2)	112	194
Disley	Disley	183	3423
Diss	Diss	95	3763
Disserth and Trecoed	Newb'dge-on-W. (1½)	192	461
Dissington, North	Newcastle-on-T.(10)	271	85

N. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 1,131. Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval was a native. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dissington, South, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ac. 1,348.

Distington, pa. and vil. near the Irish Sea, W. Cumb., 3½ S. of Workington; ac. 3,065; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Spirit (rebuilt 1885) is in E. Eng. style. At the south extremity of the vil. are the remains of Hayes Castle, the ancient seat of the Moresby family. The pa. contains coal mines and blast furnaces, and there is a limestone quarry.

Distinkhorn, hill (1,259 ft.), pa. of and 5¾ E.S.E. from Galston (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc.

Ditchampton, ha. on the Wiley, pas. of Wilton and South Burcombe (q.v.), S. Wilts., ½ N. of Wilton. The Hospital of St. John was founded in 1189 for two poor men and two poor women (who receive eight shillings per week), and a prior.

Ditchburn, tp., pa. of Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ N.W. of Alnwick; ac. 1,664.

Ditcheat, pa. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 3 N.W. of Castle Cary; ac. 3,676; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is E. Dec. and Perp., and has a Norm. window, some curious stairs to the tower, and the initials upon the parapet of the chancel of a 15th-cent. abbot of Glastonbury.

DITCHEAT CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.)

The porch has a sundial, and there is an ancient cross in the churchyard. In the 15th-cent. rectory-house is an oak screen, upon which is a list of rectors for a long time back. The pa. has a Holy Well, which possesses petrifying powers. There are some weaving works. The manor-house is of the 17th cent.

Ditchen Hills. [CLOVELLY.]

Ditchford (1), ha. on the Nen, pas. of Irthlingborough and Irchester (q.v.), N. Northants, 2 E. of Wellingborough.

Ditchford (2), ha., pa. of Blockley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 N. of Moreton.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Dissington, South	Newcastle-on-T. (9)	271	46
Distington	Distington	306	1819
Ditchburn	Christon Bank (3)	314	34
Ditcheat	Evercreech (1)	123	718
Ditchingham	Ditchingham	115	1083
Ditchling	Hassocks (1½)	44	1226

Ditchford, Lower, ha., pa. of Stretton-on-the-Foss (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 N.W. of Moreton.

Ditchingham, pa. on the Waveney, the river separating D. from Bungay, S. Norf.; ac. 2,083; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the small cemetery has a closed lich-gate. The pa. has a House of Mercy for women; All Hallows' House is an orphanage for girls, and there is a hospital of All Hallows. *D. Hall* (in well-wooded park), *D. House* (the residence of Mr. Rider Haggard), *Holly Hill*, and *Tindal Hall* are seats.

Ditchley, ha., pa. of Spelsbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4½ N.W. of Woodstock. Wilmot (1647–1680), Earl of Rochester, was born here. *D. House*, built in 1722 in the Italian style, stands in a fine wooded park of 300 acres stocked with deer.

Ditchling, pa. and vil. near the South Downs, which rise in D. Beacon to a height of 858 ft., E. Sussex, 6 N. of Brighton; ac. 4,265; soil mould and sand, overlying sand, chalk, and clay. The cruciform church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a piscina, aumbry, and sedilia. There are Baptist and Unitarian chapels, also a preparatory school for boys, called Little St. John's, in connection with St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. St. George's Retreat is a Roman Catholic Asylum standing in grounds of 280 acres. There are also Cottage Homes of the Thames Lightermen and Watermen, and the Convalescent Home of the County Hospital.

Ditchmarsh, ha., pa. of and near Thorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Ditteridge, eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of Box (q.v.), N. Wilts., 7 S.W. of Chippenham. The church of St. Christopher (restored 1859) is Norm., and has a curious old font.

Dittisham, pa. and vil. on the Dart, S. Devon, 3 N.W. of Dartmouth; ac. 3,438, water 340; soil clayey and loamy, overlying loamy soil and some stone. The church of St. George is Perp.

Ditton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 3½ N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,073; soil sandy loam, overlying Kentish rag. The ancient church of St. Peter has a Dec. window and some old glass. The neighbourhood is noted for the excellent quality of the hops grown.

Ditton (2), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Huyton) and tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 W. of Warrington; ac. 1,938. The church of St. Michael is in Dec. style. D. Hall, formerly a seat, is now used as a college by the Jesuits, and has a red sandstone church dedicated to St. Michael.

Ditton (3). [THAMES DITTON.]

Ditton (4), ha., pa. of Stoke Poges (q.v.), S. Bucks., 2 N.E. of Windsor. There is a chapel-of-ease, formerly a chantry chapel. *D. Park*, the house of which is surrounded by a moat with drawbridge, is finely wooded, and has an area of 260 acres.

Ditton Ball, pl., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 1½ N. of Ditton.

PLACE.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Ditteridge	Box (½)	102	124
Dittisham	Churston (2)	220	625
Ditton (1)	Aylesford (¾)	38	874
Ditton (2), eccl. pa.	Ditton	190	2420
Ditton (2), tp.	Ditton	190	2247

Ditton, Fen. [FEN DITTON.]

Ditton Green, ha., pa. of Wood Ditton (q.v.), S.E. Cambs., 3½ s. of Newmarket.

Ditton, Little, ha., pa. of Wood Ditton (q.v.), S.E. Cambs., 3 s. of Newmarket.

Ditton, Long, pa. and vil. adjoining Thames Ditton, Mid Surrey, 2 s.w. of Kingston-upon-Thames; ac. 2,102; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The pa. has the Lambeth Waterworks partly within it. St. Mary's Church is in Gothic style, and has a 17th-cent. brass, preserved from the old church. There is a mission-hall, a Methodist chapel, and a Working Men's Club. At Tolworth, in the pa., is a hospital of thirty beds for infectious diseases.

Ditton Marsh, vil., pa. of Thames Ditton (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 3 s.s.w. of Kingston.

Ditton Priors, pa. and vil., near the Brown Clee Hills, S. Salop, 8½ s.w. of Bridgnorth; ac. 5,665; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is Norm. and E. Eng., and has an oak roof and a carved oak screen.

Divach, waterfall, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 2½ s.w. of Drumnadrochit.

Divelish, stream, N. Dorset, rises near Ibberton, flows 7 N., and joins the Stour, 1½ miles above Sturminster.

Divet's Green, ha., pa. of and ½ s.w. from Arley (q.v.), N.E. Warws.

Divie, stream, N.W. Elgs., Sc., rises at a height of 1,400 ft., flows 12¼ N.W. through beautiful scenery, and falls into the Findhorn near Relugas. It is well stocked with fine trout, and is strictly preserved. A railway viaduct spans the stream, which is liable to sudden and violent flooding.

Dixcart Bay, S.E. Sark, Channel Islands. The coast is strewn with large angular rocks, many of which are pierced completely through, and unite with the numerous caves to give the cliffs a very fantastic appearance. A beautifully-wooded valley, called Baker's Valley, leads down to the bay from the interior of the island.

Dixon's Rows, sub. of Stonefield (q.v.), pa. of Blantyre, N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Dixton (1), or **Dixton Newton,** pa. and vil. on the Wye, E. Mon., 1 N.E. of Monmouth; ac. 3,839, including 84 water; soil light loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., with a low broach-spire; the interior is said to have been wrecked by floods in 1759 and 1798. In a tumulus beside the road to Monmouth Roman pottery has been discovered. The pa. contains steam saw-mills and stone quarries. *Leasbrook*, *Newton Court*, *The Garth*, and *Wyesham House* are seats.

Dixton (2), ha., pa. of Alderton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 N.W. of Winchcomb. *D. House*, a seat, has a stone over the entrance bearing the date 1555. Near the house, upon a hill, are the remains of a Saxon encampment.

Dixton Hadnock, ha., pa. of Dixton Newton (q.v.), N.E. Mon., 2 N.E. of Monmouth.

Dizzard. [DAZARD.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ditton, Long	Surbiton (1)	12	2953
Ditton Priors	Bridgnorth (9)	149	581
Dixon's Rows	Blantyre (1)	359	1436
Dixton (1)	Monmouth (2)	144	642
Doagh	Doagh	129	225

Doagh, vil. near the Six Mile Water, pa. of Grange of Doagh (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 11 s.w. of Larne.

Doaghbeg, vil. on Sheephaven Harbour, pa. of Clondevaddock (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 12½ N.W. of Rathmelton.

Doagh, Grange of, pa. on the Six Mile Water, Upper Antrim bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 10 N.W. of Belfast; ac. 2,301; soil generally fertile, mostly overlying granite. *Fisherwick Lodge* and *Holestone House* are seats.

Dobbin Hill, ha., pa. of and 4 s.w. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dobb Park, ha. near the Washburn, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Weston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dobcross, eccl. pa. and small to. on an eminence, pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne. The church of the Holy Trinity is in the Italian style. D. has a Congregational chapel, public library, and Liberal and Conservative clubs. The fairs are practically extinct. In the to. is a large iron foundry, and manufactures of shawls, flannel, and fancy woollen cloth are largely carried on.

Dobson's Well, mineral spring, pa. of and 1 W. from Haddington (q.v.), Mid Haddings., Sc.

Doccombe, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Moreton Hampstead (q.v.), S. Dev.

Dochart, river, loch, and glen, W. Perths., Sc. The river issues from the loch, flows 13 N.E. (mostly through the glen), and falls into Loch Tay at Killin. Its lower course is impetuous and rapid, the water roaring over a rocky bed. Islands are not uncommon —one of them containing the ancient burial-place of the Clan MacNab. Both the stream and loch contain salmon, trout, and pike. The loch lies at the head of the glen, at a height of 512 ft., and measures 6 furlongs long by 1¼ furlongs wide. On a small wooded islet stand the ruins of a castle, once belonging to the Campbells of Lochawe. The glen presents fine scenery, well described by Dorothy Wordsworth in her "Letters. The Oban Railway passes through it.

Dochfour, or **Little Loch Ness,** loch on the Ness, pa. of Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 5 s.w. of Inverness. It is 1¼ miles long by ¼ mile wide, and lies amid heavily-wooded hills. A small burn, falling into it, presents some fine cascades. *D. House* is a seat.

Dochgarroch, ha. with public school, on the Caledonian Canal, pa. of Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 4½ s.w. of Inverness. Here is a regulating lock for controlling the floods from Loch Ness.

Dockenfield, pa. and vil. on the Wey, N. Hants, 3½ s.w. of Farnham; ac. 578; soil clay, overlying malm. The place used to be extra-parochial, and still has no church. Good hops are grown here.

Docker (1), tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Kendal (q.v.), Mid Westmd.; ac. 1,370, water 3.

Docker (2), ha., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 s.w. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Dockham, ha., pa. of East Dean (q.v.), W. Gloucs., near Westbury-on-Severn.

Dock Head Lighthouse, in the estuary of the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Doagh, Grange of	Doagh	129	2523
Dobcross	Saddleworth (½)	192	2993
Dockenfield	Farnham (4¾)	38	259
Docker (1)	Kendal (3)	251	66

Shannon, below Limerick, N. co. Lim., Ir. It has a fixed light visible between 3 and 4 miles.

Docking, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 5½ S.W. of Burnham Westgate; ac. 5,113; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel or flint. The district is the highest point of the co., and was once ill supplied with water —hence named "Dry D."—but now has a good supply of very cold water from deep wells. There are two town wells of the 18th and 19th cents. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and has sedilia and a mutilated carved font. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels and a Literary Institute.

Docking Sand, shoal off the north coast of Norf., 10 N. of Burnham Flats, with an extent of 10 miles from E. to W., and partly uncovered at low water.

Docklow, pa. and vil., N.E. Herefords., 5 S.E. of Leominster; ac. 1,715; soil clay, overlying gravel and rocks. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1880) is in E. Eng. style. In the pa. is one of a series of ancient British camps. *Buckland* (with old red-brick house) and *Oaklands* are seats.

Dockray, ha., pa. of Penrith (q.v.), W. Cumb., 8 E. of Keswick.

Dockroyd, ha., pa. of and near Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dod, burn, W. Roxbs., Sc., rises on the south border of the pa. of Teviothead, flows N., and falls into the Allan 8 S.W. of Denholm.

Dodbrooke, formerly a pa., S. Dev., forming part of Kingsbridge (q.v.); ac. 775. The church of St. Thomas-à-Becket (mostly rebuilt) is in Perp. style. The only relic of the ancient building is the font. A monthly cattle market is held, and brewing (especially of a kind of white beer), shipbuilding, and agricultural-implement making are carried on, and there are several wharves. Dr. Walcot ("Peter Pindar") was a native.

Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley, tp. near the Birmingham Canal, pas. of Audlem and Wrenbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7½ S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 5,802, water 142. *Combermere Abbey,* with large park, is the seat of Viscount Combermere. C. Mere, near the mansion, and with an area of 138 ac., is well stocked with fish.

Doddenham, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 7 W. of Worcester; ac. 916; soil stiff loam, marl, and clay, overlying marl, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine, and the river abounds in grayling and trout.

Dodder, stream, S.E. co. Dub., Ir., rises among the mountains on the border of co. Wick., flows 12 N.W. and N.E. through Upper Cross, Rathdown, and Dublin bars., and falls into Dublin Bay at Dublin.

Dodderhill, pa. and tp., E. Worcs., near Droitwich; ac. of pa. 5,290, of tp. 3,512; soil clay and marl to sandy loam, overlying marl, clay, and gravel. The cruciform church of St. Augustine, on a hill to the north of Droitwich, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; the nave no longer exists—it having been destroyed in the Civil War. The pa. possesses 40 ac. of common. Brine-pumping is carried on in the neighbourhood. *Hill Court House* and *Impney* are seats.

Dodderhill-in-Liberties, former tp. in the bor. of Droitwich, E. Worcs.

Doddershall, ha., pa. of Quainton (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 6½ S.W. of Winslow. *D. House* is an ancient mansion standing in a park of 120 ac.

Dodd, Great, mountain (2,804 ft.), Mid Cumb., 4 E.S.E. of Keswick.

Doddinghurst, pa. and vil., S.W. Essex, 4 S.E. of Ongar; ac. 1,917; soil mixed, overlying clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1886) is E. Eng.; on the south side there is a fine wooden porch.

Doddington (1), pa. and vil., N. Cambs., 4 S.W. of March; ac. 7,159; soil clay and fen, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., and contains many memorials of the Peyton family. The living was one of the richest in England, but is now split up into several. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The District Workhouse is in the pa.

Doddington (2), pa. and vil. in a valley of E. Kent, 5 S.E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,945; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. John Baptist is Trans. and E. Eng., and has a double squint, an arched recess, piscinæ, a low side window with arched niche, aumbry, a stone desk, and a slab with incised cross and inscription. *D. Place* (upon high ground, commanding a good view) and *Sharsted Court* (in 250 ac., with a beech avenue and other fine trees) are seats.

Doddington (3), pa., tp., and vil., on a height commanding a fine view, S. Lincs., 5½ S.W. of Lincoln on the border of Notts.; ac. 4,044; soil clay and moorland, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter (almost rebuilt 1771) is Dec. *D. Hall* is an Elizabethan house in pleasure grounds and plantations.

Doddington (4), pa., tp., and vil., near the Till, N. Northumb., 3 N. of Wooler; ac. of pa. 10,040, of tp. 4,917; soil loamy, overlying sand. The church of SS. Mary and Michael is said to be a unique example of the 13th cent., with a chancel to the west. An eastern chancel was added in 1838, but in 1894 the church was restored to the original plan. In the vil. is "the Dod Well," with a large stone cross 20 ft. high. On the north-east of the pa. are traces of a camp, and on a large sandstone rock are some ancient circular carved figures Upon Dod Hill, near the vil., is a Danish camp, and "the Three Stones" are remains of a so-called Druidical temple.

Doddington (5), eccl. pa. and small tp., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 S.E. of Nantwich; ac. 597, water 56. The church of St. John (built 1837) is in Gothic style. There are remains of a castle built in the middle of the 14th cent. *D. Hall,* with a well-timbered park containing a lake, is a seat. The house (in Grecian style) was built towards the end of the 18th cent.

Doddington (6), eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Docking	Docking	116	1319
Docklow	Steens Bridge (1½)	160	169
Dodbrooke	Kingsbridge Rd. (9½)	227	1312
Dodcott-c.-Wilkesl'y	Audlem (2)	183	569
Doddenham	Knightwick (1½)	129	223
Dodderhill, pa.	Droitwich (1)	126	2490
Dodderhill, tp.	Droitwich (1)	126	1660
Doddinghurst	Ongar (3)	23	401
Doddington (1)	Wimblington (1)	79	1366
Doddington (2)	Teynham (4½)	49	553
Doddington (3), pa.	Thorpe (2½)	151	233
Doddington (3), tp.	Thorpe (2½)	151	147
Doddington (4), pa.	Wooler (4)	331	726
Doddington (4), tp.	Wooler (4)	331	222
Doddingt'n (5), ec. pa.	Betley Road (4)	153	571
Doddington (5), tp.	Betley Road (4)	153	60
Doddington (6)	Cleob'y Mortimer (5)	143	294

Cleobury Mortimer (from which it is 4 W.) and Coreley (q.v.), S. Salop. The church of St. John Evangelist is in Gothic style. Most of the population are employed in the neighbouring collieries.

Doddington, Dry, pa., S. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Newark, on the Witham and on the border of Notts.; ac. 2,160; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. James (restored 1876) is E. Dec.

Doddington, Great, pa. on the Nen, N. Northants, 2½ S.W. of Wellingborough; ac. 1,310; soil red loam, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Luke is of Norm. and later periods, and has piscinæ, sedilia, some old oak stalls, chained Bible of 1613, Homilies of 1562, and black-letter copy of the Paraphrase of Erasmus; also a mural painting of the Crucifixion, a brass of 1359, and an hourglass.

Doddiscombsleigh, pa. and vil. near the Teign, E. Dev., 5 N.W. of Chudleigh; ac. 2,391; soil light or clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and Perp., and has a curiously-buttressed tower.

Dodd's Green, vil., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., about 5 S. of Nantwich.

Dodford (1), pa. near Watling Street and the Grand Junction Canal, S. Northants, 3 S.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,180; soil gravel and marlstone, overlying loam and stone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has a round Norm. font, and many brasses and interesting tombs—among them being the figure of a knight in banded mail.

Dodford (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bromsgrove (q.v.), W. Worcs. A priory of the Præmonstratensian order was founded here about 1184 by Henry I. as a cell to Hales Abbey, and a part of the building is now occupied as a farmhouse. The land, let out in small allotments, is cultivated as market gardens, and quantities of strawberries are grown.

Dod Hill, eminence (1,620 ft.), pa. of Teviothead (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 9 N.W. of New Castleton.

Dodington (1), pa. and vil. on the upper course of the Frome, W. Gloucs., 2½ S.E. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 1,496; soil mould, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in Classic style, in the form of a Greek cross, and has a central dome resting on four stone pillars. *D. House*, in a park of 327 ac., is a seat.

Dodington (2), pa. near the Quantock Hills, W. Somerset, 8½ N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 543; soil loamy, overlying stone. The church of All Saints is Late Eng., and has a piscina. It is the burial-place of the D. family. In the churchyard is an old yew. There is limestone in the pa., and copper was once worked. The Manor House of 1581 is close to the church, and has a minstrels' gallery and other old-time features.

Dodington (3), tp., pa. of and forming part of the to. of Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop. The church of St. Catherine (built 1837, and used as chapel-of-ease to the pa. church) is in Italian style.

Dodlee, ha., pa. of and about 3 W.S.W. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Woollen goods are manufactured here.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Doddington, Dry	Claypole (2)	115	178
Doddington, Great	Wellingborough (1½)	65	551
Doddiscombsleigh	Ashton (2)	219	250
Dodford (1)	Weedon (1)	70	210
Dodington (1)	Yate (4½)	209	131

Dodleston, pa. (extending into Flints.) and tp., W. Chesh., 4½ S.W. of Chester; ac. of pa. 4,035, of tp. 1,673; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870) is Gothic, and contains the tomb of Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor from 1603 to 1617.

Dodman Point, headland (379 ft.) on the south-east coast of Cornw., 7½ S. of St. Austell. It commands a wide view of the coast, and on the point a rampart can be traced.

Dods-Corse-Stone. [Legerwood.]

Dodscott, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from St. Giles-in-the-Wood (q.v.), N. Dev.

Dodside, ha., pa. of Mearns (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc., near Newton Mearns.

Dodsley, ha. and lib., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5½ N.W. of Uttoxeter.

Dodwell (1), ha., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Dodwell (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Bursledon (q.v.), S. Hants.

Dodworth, eccl. pa., tp., and pleasant vil., pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Barnsley; ac. 1,916. The church of St. John (built 1845) is in the Norm. style. There are several large coal mines, and some stone quarries. The tp. has some charities and the school a small endowment. *D. Hall*, commanding fine views, is a seat.

Doe Castle, ruined stronghold, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., near Creeslough.

Doecleuch, pl., pa. of Teviothead (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Hawick. Here is an ancient Caledonian hill-fort.

Doethiau, stream, S. Cardigs., issues from Llyn Berwyn, flows 7 S., through Esgob Forest, and falls into the Towey on the border of Carmarths.

Doffcocker, ha., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., a little N.W. of Bolton town. The inhabitants are chiefly factory operatives.

Dog (1), pl., pa. of Broad Clyst (q.v.), E. Dev., 5 N.E. of Exeter.

Dog (2), island in Lough Corrib, Moycullen bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., about 30 W. of Clifden; ac. 4.

Dogby Lane, ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Dogden, moss, pas. of Greenlaw and Westruther (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc., 8 S.W. of Duns.

Dogdyke, tp. on the Witham, pa. of Billinghay (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 9 N.W. of Boston; ac. 813.

Dogger Bank, a sandbank of the German Ocean, renowned as a favourable spot for cod-fishing. It begins about 36 N.E. of Flamborough Head, and stretches E.N.E. to within 60 miles of Jutland, being about 170 miles long, with a greatest breadth of 65 miles. There are about 9 fathoms of water at the shallowest point.

Dog Hill, eminence on the eastern border of Herefords.; the to. of Ledbury is at its foot.

Doglane, ha. and lib., pa. of Croxden (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Uttoxeter.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dodington (2)	Bridgwater (10)	152	100
Dodleston, pa.	Chester (4)	179	825
Dodleston, tp.	Chester (4)	179	273
Dodworth	Dodworth	175	3106
Dogdyke	Dogdyke	118	192

Dogmersfield, pa. and vil. on the Basingstoke Canal, N. Hants, 2 N.E. of Odiham; ac. 1,732, water 51; soil clay or loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There is an older church (no longer used) in the park, built in 1806 to replace one still older. *D. Park*, of 1,000 ac., containing two sheets of water of 50 ac., is a seat.

Dognol, ha., pa. of Donhead St. Mary (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4 S. of Hindon.

Dogs Ferry, over Loch Leven, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 22 N. of Dalmally.

Dogs Head, promontory on Cleggan Bay, Ballynahinch bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Clifden.

Dogs, Isle of (1), or **Millwall,** S.E. Middx., is a peninsula on the left bank of the Thames, caused by a sudden bend of the river opposite Greenwich. The isthmus was cut through by a canal with a view to shortening the passage up the river, but this canal is now part of the West India Docks. A railway runs through the island, having a station at the ferry from Greenwich, and joining the G.E.R. system. The reason for the name is doubtful, but is thought to commemorate the lodging there of the king's hounds.

Dogs, Isle of (2), island in Loch Laggan, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 11 N.W. of Dalnaspidal. It is small and wooded, and is said to have been used as a kennel by the ancient Scottish kings when hunting in Lochaber—hence the name.

Dog's Stone, huge conglomerate rock on the shores of Oban Bay, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., ¾ N.N.W. of Oban.

Dogsthorpe, ha. with school, pa. of Paston (q.v.), N. Northants, 1½ N. of Peterborough.

Dogstown, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S. of Cashel; ac. 406; soil excellent, mostly under cultivation, and overlying limestone and other rocks.

Dogton, farm, pa. of Kinglassie (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Kirkcaldy. Here is a hewn standing stone.

Doine, loch, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Balquhidder (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. It communicates with Loch Voil, with which it frequently forms a single sheet of water during floods. The loch is at a height of 420 ft., and measures 7½ furlongs in length by 2⅛ furlongs wide.

Dol-, for names not found under this spelling, *see* also DAL- and DEL-.

Dol-ac-Aberalwen, ha., pa. of and near Corwen (q.v.), N.E. Merions.

Dolbadarn Castle, an ancient circular tower on Llyn Peris Lake, Mid Carnarvs., 7½ S.E. of Carnarvon. It is a portion of a British castle known to have been occupied in the 6th cent., and was the key to Snowdonia. It played an important part in defending the mountain districts, and underwent sieges in the time of Edward I.

Dolbenmaen, pa., Mid Carnarvs., 4¼ N.W. of Tremadoc; ac. 21,253; soil of ordinary quality. Copper and manganese occur. The church of St. Beuno dates from 1426, and was repaired 1847. A dolmen stands near the church; but no trace remains of the ancient castle.

Dolberrow Hill. [CHURCHILL (2).]

Dolbryn, ha., pa. of Kenarth (q.v.), N.W. Carmarths., near Newcastle Emlyn.

Dolbury, eminence with a camp, pa. of Broad Clist (q.v.), E. Dev., about 4 N.E. of Exeter.

Doldrewyn, ha., pa. of Llandderfel (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 4 N.E. of Bala.

Dolebank, ha., pa. of and near Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dolfach, ha., pa. of Llandewi'r-Cwm (q.v.), N.E. Brecons., 1½ S. of Builth.

Dolfor, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 3 W. of Kerry. The church of St. Paul (1851) is in E. Eng. style. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dolforwyn, tp. on the Severn, pa. of Bettws (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 3 N.E. of Newtown. Near are the remains of an ancient castle, occupying the site of a British camp. This is said to be the scene of the death of Sabrina, alluded to by Milton in his "Comus."

Dolganned, tp., pa. of and near Abergele (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs.

Dolgarrog, tp., pa. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin (q.v.), E. Carnarvs., 7½ S. of Conway; ac. 3,607 (including 126 water and foreshore). Here is the beautiful D. Cascade, on the Afon Ddu river, formed by the union of two streams, which, after parting above a jagged rock, meet again half-way down, and then rush foaming over the rocks below. There are two woollen mills in the tp.

Dolgead, tp., pa. of Llanfair-Caereinion (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., near Llanfair.

Dolgelly (= "Plain of the Grove of Hazels"), pa. and mkt. to. (T.), head of U. and capital of co., Mid Merions., 10 E. of Barmouth; ac. 25,607 (including 575 water); soil mainly mountain pasture. D. is

OWEN GLYNDWR'S "PARLIAMENT HOUSE," DOLGELLY.

situated at the confluence of the Aran and the Wnion on the north side of Cader Idris, some six miles from its summit. The to. itself, with its dull streets of grey stone houses, has a somewhat gloomy aspect; but it is surrounded by the wildest and most romantic scenery, and during the summer is visited by many tourists. The church of St. Mary

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dogmersfield	Winchfield (2)	39	293
Dogstown	Caher (4)	124	15
Dolbenmaen	Pen-y-Groes (4)	254	2066
Dolfor	Newtown (2)	195	326
Dolgarrog	Llanrwst (3)	235	110
Dolgelly, pa.	Dolgelly	232	3785
Dolgelly, mkt. to.	Dolgelly	232	2467

is a plain building in Classic style, with an ancient tower; it contains the tomb of Maurice ab Ynyr Vychan, ancestor of the Vaughans of Nannau, with the figure of a knight clad in 13th-cent. armour. There are Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, Calvinistic, and other chapels. The public buildings include a shire hall (1825), town hall, public room, and a house of correction. The Free Grammar School, founded and endowed by Dr. John Ellis, rector of D., in 1665, and further endowed by the Rev. Ellis Lewis in 1727, is now carried on under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. A stone bridge of seven arches over the Wnion, dating from 1638, was widened and repaired in the early part of the 19th cent. Near the Ship Inn there formerly stood a house called Cwrt Plâs, in which Owen Glyndwr is said to have held a Parliament in 1404, and therein formed an alliance with Charles VI. of France; but, according to some antiquaries, the house was not older than the 16th cent. D. is believed to have stood on the Roman road Sarn Helen, traces of which have been discovered at various points between this to. and Carnarvon. Roman coins have been found on the outskirts of the to. at Fynnon Vair or St. Mary's Well, the water of which was formerly supposed to be an infallible remedy for rheumatism. D. has long been famed for its manufacture of coarse woollens, especially the kind called "Welsh webs."

Dolgledr, tp., pa. of Dolgelly (q.v.), Mid Merions.

Dolgodfan, ha., pa. of Llanbrynmair (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 9½ E. of Machynlleth.

Dolgwden, tp., pa. of Tref-Eglwys (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 4 N. of Llanidloes.

Dolgwynfelyn, tp., pa. of Manafon (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 3 S. of Llanfair.

Doll (1), vil., pa. of and near Machynlleth (q.v.), W. Montgoms.

Doll (2), ha. with public school, pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 2 W. of Brora.

Doll (3), or **Dole,** glen, pa. of Cortachy and Clova (q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc., 19 N.W. of Kirriemuir. It is traversed by the White Water, a headstream of the Esk, and is noted for the richness and variety of its flora. The Scorrie of the Doll is a remarkable overhanging rock.

Dolla, pa., Upper Ormond bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S. of Nenagh; ac. 7,354; soil various, partially overlying carboniferous limestone. There are several seats.

Dollar (1), pa. and bur. on the Devon, N.E. Clacks., Sc., 6 N.E. of Alloa; ac. 4,773; soil light gravel, clay, and wet moss, overlying igneous and carboniferous rocks. Coal and freestone are worked, and agates may be found. Copper, lead, and iron were formerly mined. The pa. church (1841) is in Gothic style, and there is an Episcopal church of St. James the Greater (1882) in E. Eng. style, a Free, and a United Presbyterian church. D. has also a new bowling-green. There is a club and a reading-room, artificial curling-ponds, and fine tennis-courts. Bleaching is carried on, the bleachfields lying along the banks of the river; and bricks and tiles are manufactured. A strong mineral spring has valuable medicinal qualities. The to. is a noted educational centre, families and pupils being attracted by the comparatively cheap and excellent education to be obtained at the Academy, built at a cost of £10,000 and endowed with £90,000, left by James Macnab (1732–1802). A workshop and gymnasium have recently been added. On an eminence behind the to. are the ruins of Castle Campbell, the fine surroundings of which attract many tourists. King Constantine was here defeated and slain in 877.

Dollar (2), burn, N.E. Clacks., Sc., is formed by the confluence of two small streams, flows 1½ S.E., and falls into the Devon near Dollar.

Dollar Law, hill (2,680 ft.), S. Peebs., Sc., 9½ S.W. of Peebles. An extensive view, including part of Northumberland, may be had from the summit.

Dollars, estate on the Cessnock, pa. of Riccarton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Kilmarnock. *D. House* is a seat.

Dollerie, estate, pa. of Madderty (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 2¾ E. of Crieff.

Dollingstown, vil., pa. of Magheralin (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 3½ S.W. of Moira.

Dollis Hill, ha., pa. of Willesden (q.v.), Mid Middx., 2 W. of Hampstead. *D. H. House* is a seat of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Dollymount, vil. on Dublin Bay, pa. of Clontarf (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 E. of Dublin. A breakwater, called the Bull Wall, extends 1½ S.E., forming with the South Wall on the other side of Dublin an artificial inner harbour. There are oyster-beds off the coast between D. and Howth.

Dollywaggon Pike, mountain (2,810 ft.), S.E. Cumb., 1½ S. of Helvellyn.

Dolor Hugo, a sea cavern, S. Cornw., between Cadgwith and Landewednack, near Lizard Head. It is always filled by the sea, and its recesses have never been explored. The cavern is in the serpentine rock, and the colours at the entrance are very rich.

Dolphin Bank, a shoal off the west coast of I. of W., 2 W. of the Needles. It is ½ mile long, with only 14 ft. of water at one point.

Dolphingston, vil., pa. of Prestonpans (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 1½ W. of Tranent. Some ruins, evidently of great antiquity, are believed to be the remains of ecclesiastical buildings.

Dolphinholme, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Wyre, pa. of Cockerham and Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6½ S. of Lancaster. The church of St. Mark (built 1840) is in Gothic style. There is good shooting on the moors, and the river affords excellent fishing.

Dolphinston, Dolphinstone, or **Dolphiston,** tract of land on the Jed, pa. of Jedburgh (q.v.), E. Roxbs., Sc., 6 E.N.E. of Hobkirk. A peel-tower, said to be haunted, formerly stood here.

Dolphinton, pa. and ha., E. Lanarks., Sc., 11 E. of Carstairs; ac. 3,574; soil dry earth and sandy loam, mostly overlying igneous rocks. Part of the surface is under wood. The pa. church is old, and there is a public school. Major Learmont, who commanded the Covenanting cavalry at Rullion Green, is buried in the churchyard. Professor Leechman, D.D. (1706–85), was a native, and the Rev. Dr. Aiton, the local historian, was minister at the time of the Disruption (1843). *D. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dolla	Nenagh (5)	97	809
Dollar (1), pa.	Dollar	425	2221
Dollar (1), bur.	Dollar	425	1807
Dollingstown	Moira (3)	99	312
Dolphinholme	Bay Horse (2)	224	668
Dolphinton	Dolphinton	383	248

Dolton, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 7 N.E. of Hatherleigh; ac. 3,553; soil various, overlying stone. The church of St. Edmund is E. Dec., has a Saxon font, and several monuments from the 15th cent. downwards.

Dolwar, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 5½ S.W. of Llanfair.

Dolwen, tp., pa. of Llansaintffraid (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 4 N.E. of Llanfyllin.

Dolwyddelan, pa. and vil. on the Lledr, E. Carnarvs., 7 S.W. of Llanrwst; ac. 14,384. The surface is for the most part mountainous and barren. Part of the Snowdon range lies within the pa. The church of St. Gwyvelan, now modernised, was built about the beginning of the 16th cent., and contains a brass to the founder, Meredydd ap Ivan (d. 1525), and his wife. D. Castle, perched on a solitary rock about 1 W. of the vil., is said to have been built about 500; it was the birthplace of Llewelyn the Great (d. 1240), and originally consisted of two plain square towers, one of which remains entire. The Roman road called Sarn Helen leads in a southerly direction from the vil.

Domgay, tp., pa. of Llandysilio (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 7½ E. of Llanfyllin.

Dommett, ti., pa. of and 1 E. from Buckland St. Mary (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Don-, for words not found under this spelling, see also DUN-.

Don (1), river, W.R. Yorks., is formed by the union of two headstreams, the Don and the Little Don, which rise in the moors W. and S.W. of Penistone, and unite near Wortley; thence the D. flows S.E. through a beautiful tract of country, passing the wooded crags of Wharncliffe on its way to Sheffield. At Sheffield it turns N.E., and flows past Rotherham, Conisbrough, Doncaster, and Thorne to the Ouse at Goole. From Snaith to Goole it flows through an artificial channel known as the Dutch River. Numerous canals flow by the side of it, or branch off from it, in the lower part of its course. Its tributaries are the Dearne and the Went on the right bank, and the Sheaf and the Rother on the left.

Don (2), river, S. Abers., Sc., rises on the border of Banffs., at a height of 1,980 ft., and flows 82 E., nearly parallel with, and never very far from, the Dee, until it falls into the German Ocean, 1 N.E. of Old Aberdeen. Although its course is so near that of the Dee, the rivers differ in character—the Don following a meandering course, flowing through glens and plains, the scenery being pleasing and peaceful. Salmon are abundant, and provide excellent sport; trout are exceedingly numerous, and a few pike may be taken. The river, which is not navigable, was formerly subject to destructive floods, but a series of embankments and artificial cuttings now control the freshets.

Don (3), sea-loch, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 8 W. of Oban. It contains a boat-pier, and is shallow, only affording shelter for boats and small vessels.

Donabate, pa. and vil., Nether Cross bar., N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.E. of Swords; ac. 2,807. The land is partly fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church, on a commanding eminence, contains a monument in memory of Dr. Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin (d. 1765). A ruined chapel is surrounded by several ancient monuments. *Newbridge House*, *Portraine House*, and *Turvey House* are seats in extensive grounds.

Donacavey, pa. (containing the to. of Fintona), East Omagh and Clogher bars., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 12 W. of Ballygawley; ac. 23,050; soil moderately fertile, overlying limestone and sandstone. Good grain crops are raised. The pa. church was enlarged 1812, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. *Derrybard* and *Ecclesville* are seats.

Donadea, pa., Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 6 S.W. of Maynooth; ac. 2,162. The surface is flat, and the soil, overlying rock, of second-class quality. The pa. church dates from 1813. *D. Castle*, an ancient pile with modern additions, was besieged by the rebels in 1691, and gallantly defended by the wife of Sir Andrew Aylmer.

Donagh (1), mountainous pa., East Inishowen bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.W. of Moville; ac. 25,259. It contains the to. of Carndonagh. The soil is partly moorish, resting on a hard bottom. The pa. church was enlarged 1813, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels and schools. Near a waterfall stood a church, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Here are some ancient monuments formerly visited by pilgrims.

Donagh (2), pa., Trough bar., N. co. Monagh., Ir., 6 N. of Monaghan; ac. 16,205; soil partly fertile, partly boggy waste, overlying limestone. The pa. church dates from the end of the 18th cent., and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels, and several schools. *Anketell's Grove*, *Falkland*, *Leslie Castle*, and *Trough Lodge* are seats.

Donaghadee, pa. and seaport on the Irish Channel, Lower Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 19 E. of Belfast; ac. 9,593; soil good. The rocks are Lower Silurian. The to., which is frequented as a watering-place, is built along the shore in the form of a crescent. The pa. church has a fine tower, and there are several Dissenting chapels. The natural harbour has been much improved by the building of piers, on one of which a lighthouse shows a fixed light, visible 12 miles. A shipping trade in cattle and farm produce is carried on; but the strength of the currents in the offing and the scanty harbour accommodation make the sea-borne trade less important than it might be, and has led to the abandonment of the mail service between this port and Scotland. It is, however, connected with Portpatrick in Scotland (21½ miles distant) by a telegraph cable. A rath in the neighbourhood, apparently a natural hill artificially smoothed and hollowed, is surmounted by a building formerly used as a powder magazine, and from the summit a fine view of the picturesque surroundings may be had. Tradition makes D. the seat of a celebrated school in the 6th or 7th cent. *Ballywilliam House* is a mansion on the coast.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dolton	Eggesford (7)	194	706
Dolwyddelan	Dolwyddelan	244	1010
Donabate	Donabate	12	248
Donacavey	Fintona	137	5634
Donadea	Maynooth (6)	17	117
Donagh (1)	Buncrana (16)	192	3844
Donagh (2)	Monaghan (6)	115	3819
Donaghadee, pa.	Donaghadee	135	5050
Donaghadee, to.	Donaghadee	135	1886

Donaghanie, vil., pa. of Clogherny (q.v.), Mid co. Tyrone, Ir., 4 w. of Beragh.

Donaghcloney, pa. and vil., Lower Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 4 w. of Dromore; ac. 6,698; soil rich and fertile, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. The pa. church dates from the reign of Charles II. There are several schools.

Donaghcumper, or **Donocomper**, pa. on the Liffey (containing Celbridge), North Salt and South Salt bars., N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 8 S.W. of Kilcock; ac. 2,323; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. *Coolfitch*, *Elin Hall*, *Newbridge*, *Newtown*, and *Primrose Hill* are seats.

Donaghedy, pa., Lower Strabane bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 N.E. of Strabane; ac. 30,423. Less than half the area is fertile—there being much waste land, all overlying Silurian strata. The pa. church dates from 1788. There are several small loughs, curious artificial caves, and the ruins of a church.

Donaghenry, pa. (containing Stewartstown), Middle Dungannon bar., E. co. Tyr., Ir., 10 E. of Pomeroy; ac. 7,154. The undulating surface consists of fertile earth, overlying sandstone. The coalfield of Coal Island is no longer worked. The pa. church (enlarged 1822) dates from 1649, and, besides a chapel-of-ease, there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapels. Some so-called Druidical remains exist.

Donaghmore (1), coast pa., Ibane and Barryroe bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Clonakilty; ac. 312; soil mostly good, overlying carboniferous limestone and sandstone; slates are quarried. There are the ruins of an ancient church and castle. The coast-line is bold and rocky.

Donaghmore (2), pa., Barretts and East Muskerry bars., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 13 N.W. of Cork; ac. 3,397; soil various, overlying carboniferous limestone and sandstone. The pa. church, a very old building, was repaired 1792. Petty sessions are held, and there are a couple of annual fairs. An abbey is said to have been founded here at a very early period.

Donaghmore (3), pa. (containing Castlefinn) on the Finn, Raphoe bar., S.E. co. Don., Ir., 5 W. of Lifford; ac. 46,366. The river valley has fertile soil; but a large part of the remaining area is boggy or mountain ground. The church (to which there is a chapel-of-ease) is ancient, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and several schools. St. Patrick is said to have founded a religious house here.

Donaghmore (4), pa., Upper Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 4 N. of Newry; ac. 8,388; soil fertile, overlying granite and Silurian rocks. The pa. church, founded 1741, was enlarged 1828, and a cross in the churchyard marks the entrance to a curious artificial cave. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. Linen-weaving was formerly carried on; now agriculture employs most of the inhabitants. Here, in 1641, a massacre of Protestants took place, in which 1,300 persons are said to have perished.

Donaghmore (5), pa. and vil., Middle Dungannon bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 N.W. of Dungannon; ac. 18,410. The surface is mountainous and the soil boggy, resting chiefly on Lower Silurian strata. The pa. church (1688) is a large building, and there are Roman Catholic and Congregational chapels. The manufacture of soap and candles is extensively carried on in the vil. Of an abbey said to have been founded by St. Patrick and governed by St. Columba, no trace now remains, unless an ancient stone cross, which still stands, belonged to it. *D. House* is a seat.

Donaghmore (6), pa. (containing the co. to. of Navan) on the Boyne and Blackwater, Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 16½ S.W. of Drogheda; ac. 3,955; soil generally excellent, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here is a fine round tower, 100 ft. high, with sculptures over the doorway, and the vestiges of an ancient abbey. A number of seats are in this pa., mostly amid well-wooded grounds.

Donaghmore (7), pa. on the Slaney, Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.E. of Baltinglass; ac. 23,427; soil excellent where not bog, mostly overlying granite. The pa. church was built 1711, and since enlarged. In the pa. is a rath and some so-called Druidical remains. Spear-heads and other weapons have been found.

Donaghmore (8), pa. and vil., Clandonagh bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 2½ S. of Ballybrophy; ac. 3,528; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church was rebuilt 1822. Five annual fairs are held. A Union workhouse stands at some distance from the vil. *Glebe House* is a seat.

Donaghmore (9), pa., East Iffa and Offa and Middlethird bars., S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S. of Fethard; ac. 1,796; soil of moderate fertility, resting on sandstone and limestone. There are some ecclesiastical ruins, and an abbey is said to have been founded here at an early date.

Donaghmore (10), pa., Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 3 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 942; soil good and fertile, generally overlying carboniferous limestone. An ancient church, now in decay, contains monuments to members of the Roche family and others.

Donaghmore (11), pa. on the Royal Canal, North Salt bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 S.E. of Maynooth; ac. 299; soil of medium quality, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. *Obelisk House* is a seat.

Donaghmore (12), pa., Ratoath bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Ratoath; ac. 3,413; soil fairly good, resting on carboniferous limestone. *D. House* is a seat.

Donaghmore (13), pa. (containing Ballyragget),

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Donaghcloney, pa.	Lurgan (4)	94	3892
Donaghcloney, vil.	Lurgan (4)	94	242
Donaghcumper	Hazlehatch & C. (1)	11	567
Donaghedy	Strabane (7)	163	6144
Donaghenry	Stewartstown	111½	3351
Donaghmore (1)	Clonakilty (4)	199	198
Donaghmore (2)	Cork (13)	179	3045
Donaghmore (3)	Castlefinn	168	6375
Donaghmore (4)	Pointzpass (3)	77	1704
Donaghmore (5), pa.	Donaghmore	106	6003
Donaghmore (5), vil.	Donaghmore	106	234
Donaghmore (6)	Navan	31	723
Donaghmore (7)	Baltinglass (3)	42	1421
Donaghmore (8), pa.	Ballybrophy (2½)	67	505
Donaghmore (8), vil.	Ballybrophy (2½)	67	164
Donaghmore (9)	Fethard (2)	104	162
Donaghmore (10)	Limerick (3)	129	207
Donaghmore (11)	Maynooth (2)	17	26
Donaghmore (12)	Dunboyne (8)	11	177
Donaghmore (13)	Ballyragget	69	1133

Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 10 N.N.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 5,270; soil generally fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Donaghmore (14), pa. on the coast, Ballaghkeen and Gorey bars., E. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.E. of Gorey; ac. 7,477; soil light marly earth, bog, or sand, overlying Cambrian strata. The pa. church is very old.

Donaghmoyne, or **Donaghmain,** pa., Farney bar., S. co. Monagh., Ir., 2 N.E. of Carrickmacross; ac. 25,504; soil grit or calcareous earth, with some bog, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The pa. church dates from 1825, and there are Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. In the pa. are ruins of an ancient fort and monastery. *D. House, Longfield, Rahans,* and *Vicarsdale* are seats.

Donaghpatrick (1), pa. on the Blackwater, Lower Navan and Upper Kells bars., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 5 N.W. of Navan; ac. 4,027; soil fair, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church has an ancient tower, and there are several schools. A thriving town, now represented by a few houses only, once stood here. An abbey was founded, but was destroyed by the Scandinavian sea-rovers in 994. There are remains of an old fort and the foundations of an ancient castle.

Donaghpatrick (2), pa. on Lough Corrib, Clare bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 2 N.E. of Headford; ac. 10,342; soil largely boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. There are many small lakes and streams, and several seats.

Donaghy, vil., pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 N.W. of Stewartstown.

Donagree Point, at entrance to Lough Foyle, N.W. co. Londonderry, Ir. There are two lighthouses with fixed lights. [INISHOWEN.]

Donald's Cleuch, ravine and hill (2,550 ft.), pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., 12 S. of Drumelzier. The ravine stretches from the Gameshope burn to the hill, which is situated on the border of Dumfs. It is said to have got its name from Donald Carghill, a Covenanter, having made it a hiding-place.

Donald's Hill (1,315 ft.), in the valley of the Roe, Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., about 17 S.W. of Port Stewart.

Donan. [EILEAN DONAN.]

Donanaghta, pa. on the Shannon, Longford bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 9 N.E. of Portumna; ac. 2,634; soil various, overlying rock. It contains the to. of Eyrecourt.

Donard (1), pa. and vil. on the Little Slaney, Lower Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S.E. of Dunlavin; ac. 4,808. The surface is mountainous, but the soil, overlying rock, is fairly productive. The pa. church was built 1835, and there are several schools. The vil., formerly a market to., was burnt by the rebels in 1798. St. Silvester, according to tradition, was buried in the ancient church, his body being afterwards removed to the monastery at Loughboyne.

Donard (2), ha., pa. of Clonleigh (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., about 7 N.E. of New Ross.

Donavourd, estate on the Tay, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Pitlochry. *D. House* is a seat.

Doncaster, pa., tp., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (T. & S.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Don, S. div. W.R. Yorks., 32 S. of York; ac. of pa. 10,197, of bor. and tp. 1,691. The to., which is situated on the ancient Roman road from Lincoln to York, takes its name (Anglo-Saxon *Dona Ceastre*) from the river Don and the Roman station which stood beside it. D. received a charter from Richard I. The old pa. church of St. George (originally E. Eng., but much altered in subsequent periods, and remarkable chiefly for its fine Perp. tower) was completely destroyed by fire in 1853; the present building (1854–58), designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, is mainly in Dec. style. The tower, 170 ft. high and 34 ft. square, is loftier than that of any other pa. church in England, excepting Boston in Lincs.; the east window, composed of eight lights with tracery above them in the form of a wheel, is also exceptionally large; the Forman chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is now a highly ornate baptistery; the marble pulpit and the gilt and coloured reredos are both handsome pieces of work, and the organ is famous both for its size and the beauty of its tone. D. includes the eccl. pas. of Christ Church and St. James. Christ Church (1829) is a fair example of the modern Gothic of that date. St. James's Church (1858), a building of Ancaster stone, in E. Dec. style, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, was built by some of the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company for the use of the workmen employed on the line. St. Mary's Church (1885), chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style. There are Roman Catholic (1867), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Unitarian, and other chapels. The cemetery (1856) covers over seven acres. The Mansion House (1745–48), a handsome building used for public entertainments, contains a fine collection of portraits. The other buildings include the Town Hall (1847), with a Sessions Hall added in 1881; the Corn Exchange (1870–73); the Wool Market (1863), enlarged in 1870; the Market Hall (1849); the Free Library and School of Art (1888–89); a theatre (1774); and public baths (1876). The waterworks were built in 1880 at a cost of over £180,000. There are several almshouses and charities. The Grammar School (founded 1553), after falling into disuse, was re-established in 1862; the handsome new buildings date from 1869; there are several scholarships and exhibitions at the Universities. The racecourse, 1 E. of the town, is circular, with a length of about 1 mile 6 furlongs; it has seven stands, erected at various times between 1777 and 1884; the new course, called the "Sandall Mile," dates from 1892. The races, which are among the most important in England, are known to have existed as far back as 1703. They take place in the second week of September, the chief feature being the St. Leger Stakes, always run for on a Wednesday, which were founded by Colonel St. Leger in 1778. D. probably stands on the site of the Roman station *Danum;* Roman urns and coins, and an altar with

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Donaghmore (14)	Gorey (6)	60	984
Donaghmoyne	Carrickmacross (2)	68	6683
Donaghpatrick (1)	Ballybeg (2)	55	358
Donaghpatrick (2)	Tuam (8)	131	1422
Donanaghta	Portumna Bridge (9)	102	617

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Donard (1), pa.	Dunlavin (4)	31	557
Donard (1), vil.	Dunlavin (4)	31	212
Doncaster, pa.	Doncaster	156	32316
Doncaster, tp.	Doncaster	156	25933
Doncaster, mun. bor.	Doncaster	156	25933

an inscription, have been discovered. There was a royal palace in the to. in the days of the North-umbrian kingdom. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, assembled his followers here in 1321, and in 1470 the insurgent Sir Robert Welles was executed in the market-place by order of Edward IV. During the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (1536) the negotiations between the Duke of Norfolk and the rebels were carried on here. After the battle of Marston Moor it was the headquarters of the Earl of Manchester, the Parliamentary general. The power-loom was first used here in 1786 in a manufactory erected by the inventor, Cartwright. D. is now an important agricultural centre, and the trade both in corn and cattle is very large. It is also one of the chief

St. George's Church, Doncaster.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.*)

railway junctions in the northern counties, and the seat of extensive carriage and engine-works belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company. The manufactures include those of iron, brass, and agricultural implements; and there are breweries and malting-houses.

Doncaster Bridge, ha., pa. ot Arksey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Doncaster.

Doncaster Division, one of the nineteen parl. divs. of W.R. Yorks. It includes the mun. bor. of Doncaster, and returns one member.

Doncliff Hill, conical eminence with remains of an ancient camp, Dorset, 2 N.W. of Shaftesbury.

Done-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also Dona-.

Donegal (1), a maritime co. forming the north-west corner of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded on the north and west (and partly on the south) by the Atlantic, on the south by Leitrim and Fermanagh, and on the east by Tyrone and Londonderry. Its greatest length is 84 miles, and greatest breadth 40 miles. Its area is 1,190,268 ac., of which about 20 per cent. is arable and meadow, 34½ per cent. grazing, ½ per cent. timber, 40 per cent. barren mountain, bog, and marsh-land, and 5 per cent. water, roads, fences, etc. The wetness of the climate and the ruggedness of the surface retard agriculture, which is most advanced in the south and east of the co. The total number of holdings is 31,345, of which over four-fifths do not exceed 50 ac. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips, with some barley and flax. The only flat land lies around the head of Donegal Bay and along the course of the Foyle. In the north-west the highly picturesque Donegal Highlands culminate in Mount Arigal (2,466 ft.); and in the Inish-owen peninsula, between Loughs Swilly and Foyle, there is Slieve Snaght (2,011 ft.), and many peaks over 1,500 ft. high. The wild coast-line is everywhere deeply indented, bold precipitous headlands alternating with magnificent inlets. Off the coast are several small islands, of which Aran I. and Tory I. are the most important. Many beautiful lakelets occur in the interior; among others, Loughs Derg, Beagh, and Finn. Of the rivers, the chief is the Foyle, separating the co. from Londonderry, with its tributary the Finn; the Erne, flowing from Lough Erne across the southern extremity of the co.; and numerous smaller streams. Railway communication is chiefly confined to the east of the co., where branches from Londonderry reach Donegal, Letterkenny, and Buncrana; in the south the G.N.R. runs to Bundoran. In structure the co. presents many points of similarity to the north-western Scottish Highlands. The rocks are all of great antiquity, and much altered by earth-movements and igneous intrusions. In the extreme west a wide area is occupied by granitic rocks, accompanied by gneisses and metamorphic rocks probably of Archæan age. In these rocks many rare and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Doncaster Division	....	73032

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Donegal (1)	....	185635

interesting minerals occur, as scapolite, andalusite, kyanite, eklogite, beryl, etc. Farther east the mountains are built up of greatly-disturbed Cambrian and Silurian slates and grits, with many intrusive igneous masses. Mineral veins are numerous in these beds (though generally of small dimensions), and have yielded lead, iron, and copper. Rocks of later date occur in a small area around the head of Donegal Bay, consisting of limestone, shale, and sandstone of Carboniferous age. The Glacial period has left its traces in all parts of the co.—in the form of large erratic boulders on the hills, and banks and terraces of gravel and till in the valleys. Raised beaches, indicating a comparatively recent change of sea-level, occur in various places near the coast, while the heads of many of the inlets are fringed with dunes of blown sand. In the interior peat-bogs and other alluvial deposits are found in almost every depression of the surface; while on the mountain-flanks mountain- or flow-bog, fostered by the moist climate, is of frequent occurrence. In some of these bogs antiquities of great interest have been found, including many prehistoric implements, and also the remains of crannogs or lake-dwellings, and, at Inver, of a two-storied log-house. Numerous raths and round towers, along with some ruined ecclesiastical and military edifices, comprise the remaining antiquities of the co. There are no towns of any size. Lifford is the co. to. Besides agriculture, the only important industry is the fishery, which is probably still capable of great extension, though the wild Atlantic storms which sweep the coast render the occupation full of hazard. Salmon is taken in some of the estuaries, while the sea yields nearly all the most valuable food-fishes of the British waters. There is a large production of home-spuns for native wear and export. Erse is still largely spoken in the mountainous districts. In mediæval times this wild district held the strongholds of several powerful chieftains, and a valuable historical record of the period, "The Annals of the Four Masters," or "The Annals of Donegal," is still extant. The co. has four parl. divs. (D. East, D. North, D. South, and D. West), each returning one member.

Donegal (2) (= "Fort of the Stranger"), pa. and seaport to., Tirhugh bar., S. co. Don., Ir., 14 N. of Ballyshannon; ac. of pa. 22,791, of to. 41. The to. (partly situated in the pa. of Killymard) stands at the mouth of the Eask, beside a shallow creek which forms the north-east extremity of D. Bay. A charter of incorporation granted by James I. remained in force till the Act of Union, and during the same period it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. D. Castle occupies the site of a stronghold of the O'Donnells of Tyrconnel (the ancient name of Donegal). After the rebellion and forfeiture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell it passed into the hands of Sir Basil Brooke, and the fine Elizabethan mansion now existing is believed to be his work. It consists of a lofty central tower and two bartizans, and is surrounded by a beautiful old-fashioned garden. The drawing-room has a handsome mullioned window and a magnificent carved chimney-piece. The Franciscan monastery on the sea-shore was founded by Hugh O'Donnell in 1474. The remains include a portion of the choir and transept with two Dec. windows, and the north side of the nave, adjoining which are two arcades of round-headed arches which belonged to the north and east sides

DONEGAL CASTLE.

of the cloisters. In this monastery the "Annals of the Four Masters," one of the chief authorities for early Irish history, were probably compiled. *The Hall* and *Lough Eask* are seats near the to. D. exports corn, butter, and eggs. The quay is accessible to vessels of 300 tons burden, but the approach is difficult, and the to. has consequently little commercial importance. In the neighbourhood there is a chalybeate spa.

Donegal Bay, bounded on the north and east by co. Don., and on the south by cos. Leit. and Sligo, Ir., is 20 miles across from Teelin Head, W. co. Don., to Rinoran Head, N. co. Sligo, and penetrates into the land for 22 miles. It does not afford good shelter; but refuge may be had in several of the many smaller bays which open off it.

Donegal, East, &c., parl. divs. [DONEGAL (1).]

Donegore, pa., Upper Antrim bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.E. of Antrim; ac. 6,650; soil good, resting on a rocky bottom. The pa. church is a small building, and there are Presbyterian chapels and several schools.

Doneira. [DUNEIRA.]

Donemark. [MEALAGH.]

Doneraile, pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Awbeg (here spanned by a handsome bridge), Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.E. of Buttevant; ac. 20,441; soil good, except on the higher areas, where there is some bog. The pa. church was built 1816, and there are several schools. A trade in country produce is carried on. Before the Union the to. was a parl. bor. Here are the ruins of several old castles —one of which, at Kilcolman, was the residence of Spenser when he wrote the "Faërie Queene." *Criagh Castle* and *D. Park* (the latter standing amid finely-wooded grounds, and the seat of Viscount D.) are mansions.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Donegal (2), pa.	Donegal	195	4145
Donegal (2), to.	Donegal	195	1323
Donegal, East	.....	.....	45417
Donegal, North	.....	.....	46248
Donegal, South	.....	.....	46624
Donegal, West	.....	.....	47346
Donegore	Antrim (3)	126	1150
Doneraile, pa.	Buttevant (5)	138	2429
Doneraile, to.	Buttevant (5)	138	833

Donhead St. Andrew, pa. and vil. on the Nadder, S. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 3,540; soil various, subsoil stony. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. The green sandstone of the district is much used for building, and there is a good deal of brick-making. There are remains of Wardour Castle. *Fern House* and *D. Lodge* are seats.

Donhead St. Mary, pa. and vil. on the Nadder, S. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 5,227; soil sandy, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and later periods. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. In the pa. are remains of a Roman camp. (Both Donheads take their name from the Don brook, which rises in this pa. and flows through D. St. Andrew to join the Nadder.) *Coombe House*, *D. Hall*, and *Wincombe Park* are seats.

Donibristle, estate and castle on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dalgetty (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 3 S.W. of Aberdour. This edifice has been thrice burnt down, the last time in 1858. The grounds are large and finely wooded. Here the Earl of Moray was murdered by the Earl of Huntly and Gordon of Cluny in 1592. The estate was formerly the property of the Abbots of Inchcolm.

Donibristle Colliery, vil., pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2 E.S.E. of Crossgates. Here is a public school.

Doniford, ha., pa. of St. Decuman (q.v.), N.W. Somerset, 1 E. of Watchet.

Donington (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7½ N.W. of Spalding; ac. 6,180; soil clay and silt, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary and Holy Rood is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has in the chancel sedilia, piscina, and an arched recess with steps. The font shows good Dec. work. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Methodist chapels, and endowed grammar and elementary schools. *Park House*, in large grounds, is a seat.

Donington (2), pa., S. Salop, 4½ N.E. of Shifnal; ac. 2,641; soil loamy, overlying clay, marl, and red sandstone. The church of St. Cuthbert is Gothic, and has a 17th-cent. oak roof. The water of St. Cuthbert's Well is considered good for the eyes. *Kilsall Hall*, *Neachley Hall*, and *Shackerley Hall* are seats.

Donington (3). [CASTLE DONINGTON.]

Donington (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Lilleshall (q.v.), E. Salop, 4 S.W. of Newport. Near the station are large iron works, employing nearly 800 men, and there are collieries. There is a Mechanics' Institute and reading-room with library.

Donington (5), ha. containing several mineral springs, pa. of Ibstock (q.v.), S. Leics. [HUGGLESCOTE AND DONINGTON.]

Donington-on-Bain, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 6 S.W. of Louth; ac. 1,890; soil wold, clay, and sand. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has a font said to be Saxon; and there are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Foresters' Hall will accommodate 200 people.

Donington Wood, eccl. pa., formed from pa. of Lilleshall (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 S.W. of Lilleshall. The church of St. Matthew is of Perp. style. Coal and ironstone are worked.

Donisthorpe, ha., pa. of Church Gresley (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4 S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. [OAKTHORPE AND DONISTHORPE.]

Donnerville, ha., pa. of Wrockwardine (q.v.), N. Salop, 1 N.W. of Wellington.

Donnington (1), pa. and vil. near the Leadon, S.E. Herefords., 2 S. of Ledbury; ac. 808; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The English tribe or family of Donnings settled here at a very early period, and gave the place their name. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Donnington (2), pa. and vil. near the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, W. Sussex, 2 S. of Chichester; ac. 1,038; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.

Donnington (3), tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Stow-on-the-Wold (q.v.), E. Glouc.; ac. 1,053. Here is a brewery.

Donnington (4), vil., pa. of Shaw-cum-Donnington (q.v.), S. Berks., 2 N. of Newbury. D. Castle, now in ruins, stands on a hill surrounded by trees. It was built in the 14th cent., and in the 15th cent. was bought by Thomas Chaucer, the reputed son of Geoffrey Chaucer the poet. During the Civil War it was successfully held against the Parliamentary forces. D. Hospital consists of twelve almshouses, and was founded in the reign of Richard II. *D. Grove* and *D. Holt* are seats.

Donnington (5), tp., pa. of Wroxeter (q.v.), S. Salop, 5½ S.W. of Wellington. Here is a free school, founded in 1627.

Donnybrook (1), pa. on the Dodder (here spanned by the Anglesea Bridge), Dublin, Rathdown, and Upper Cross bars., E. co. Dub., Ir.; soil fairly fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The to. is now included in the city of Dublin. The pa. church (1829), a large building, is in E. Eng. style, and there are Roman Catholic chapels, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, a convent, several schools, hospital, and asylum. The notorious fair, established in the reign of King John, was abolished in 1855. *Annfield*, *Montrose*, *Mount Errol*, and *Swanbrook* are seats.

Donnybrook (2), vil., pa. of Carrigaline (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S. of Cork.

Donnycarney, vil., pa. of Colp (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 3 E. of Drogheda.

Donohill, pa., Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh bars., W. co. Tip., Ir., 7 N. of Tipperary; ac. 13,913; surface mountainous and soil mostly poor, resting chiefly on carboniferous limestone. Copper ore occurs. Ballysheedy Castle is in ruins, and there are vestiges of an ancient church. *Greenfield* and *Philipstown* are seats.

Donore, pa. and vil. on the Boyne, Lower Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.W. of Drogheda;

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Donhead St. Andrew	Semley (4)	101	688
Donhead St. Mary	Semley (4)	101	1207
Donibristle Colliery	Dunfermline (8)	433	618
Donington (1)	Donington Road (½)	101	1547
Donington (2)	Albrighton (1)	149	379
Donington-on-Bain	Donington-on-Bain	143	432
Donington Wood	Donnington (1)	149	1634
Donnington (1)	Ledbury (2)	133	112
Donnington (2)	Chichester (3)	69	191
Donnington (3)	Stow-o-the-Wold(1½)	89	111
Donnybrook (1)	.....	.....	15947
Donnybrook (2)	Cork (6)	166	139
Donohill	Dundrum (6)	100	1990
Donore	Duleek (3)	37	800

ac. 3,663; soil moderately fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here the Battle of the Boyne was most hotly fought. [BOYNE (1).] *Oldbridge*, a seat, was occupied by the Orange forces, and in its grounds Schomberg is said to have been buried.

Donoughmore. [DONAGHMORE.]

Donyatt, pa. and vil. on the Ile, W. Somerset, 1½ S.W. of Ilminster; ac. 1,223; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Gothic.

Donyland, East, pa. and vil. on the Colne, E. Essex, 3½ S.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,052; soil light, overlying gravel. The 19th-cent. church of St. Lawrence is octagonal, and is built on the model of York chapter-house. In it is a 17th-cent. monument, moved from a former church. A good many fishing-boats and some yachts are kept here. *Roman Hill* is a seat.

Donyland, West, another name for Berechurch (q.v.), Essex.

Doocarrick, ha., pa. of Kildrumsherdane (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., about 3 W. of Cootehill.

Doocastle, pl. and seat, pa. of Kilturra (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 N. of Ballaghaderreen.

Doocharry, pl. on the Gweebarra, pa. of Lettermacaward (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.E. of Glenties. Good salmon- and trout-fishing can be had in the neighbourhood.

Dooega, vil., pa. of Achill (q.v.), Achill island, W. co. Mayo, Ir., 24 W.N.W. of Newport.

Doogort, vil., pa. of Achill (q.v.), Achill island, W. co. Mayo, Ir., 20 N.W. of Louisburgh.

Doohat, ha., pa. of Aghabog (q.v.), W. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 E. of Newbliss.

Doohulla, ha. on coast, pa. of Ballindoon (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., about 9 S.E. of Clifden.

Dooish (1), vil. and hill (1,119 ft.), pa. of West Longfield (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S. of Drumquin.

Dooish (2), mountain (2,143 ft.), Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 14 W. of Rathmelton. It rises steeply from the shores of Lough Beeagh, and presents a picturesque and sharply-serrated sky-line.

Dooleague, pl., pa. of Islandeady (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S.E. of Newport.

Doolin, ha. and point, pa. of Killilagh (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 7 N.W. of Ennistimon. *D. Castle* is a seat.

Doon (1), river and loch, Mid Ayrs., Sc. The river rises from the loch, on the border of Kirkcuds., flows 26½ N.W. and W., passing generally through scenery of lovely character, and falls into the Firth of Clyde, 1¾ S. of Ayr. It divides Carrick from Kyle, and affords excellent fishing—salmon, sea- and river-trout, and pike being taken. It finds issue from the loch by two subterranean passages in the solid rock. The stream is closely associated with the life of Robert Burns, who celebrated it in his ballad of "Ye Banks and Braes." The loch, 5½ miles long, is part of the boundary between Ayrs. and Kirkcuds., and contains five small islets, on one of which is a ruin called "Balliol's Castle," the date and history of which have been much disputed among antiquaries. Nine canoes were found in the sludge in 1826.

Doon (2), hill (582 ft.), pa. of and 1 E. from Spott (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc. It is a spur of the Lammermuirs, and on it the Scottish army, under Leslie, encamped for two days before the battle of Dunbar in 1650. *Spott House*, amid extensive grounds, is at its foot.

Doon (3), pa. and vil. (wholly in co. Lim.), Coonagh, Owneybeg, and Upper Kilnamanagh bars., cos. Tip. and Lim., Ir., 7 N.E. of Pallas; ac. 27,682; soil boggy and wet, the surface being subject to flooding. The rocks are carboniferous limestone, granite, and sandstone—the latter being quarried. The pa. church dates from 1800, and in the churchyard is buried Ned of the Hills, a famous outlaw. Here are several schools. Two annual fairs are held. There are remains of a small religious house. *Bilboa House*, *Castle Guard*, *Glengare*, and *Toomaline House* are seats.

Doon (4), promontory on Rathlin island, Carey bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 5½ N.E. of Ballycastle. It presents curious polygonal basaltic pillars, making a natural pier. The Giant's Causeway belongs to the same group of rocks.

Doon (5), estate, Garrycastle bar., N.W. K. Co., Ir., 5 N. of Ferbane. The ancient castle was formerly occupied by the O'Mooney family.

Doonane, vil. on the Dinin, pa. of Rathaspick (q.v.), S. Q. Co., Ir., about 8 E. of Ballinakill.

Doonass Falls, cataracts on the Shannon, near Castleconnell, Lower Tulla bar., E. co. Clare, Ir. The river is here 300 yards wide, and the rapids extend for a quarter of a mile down its course. *Doonass House* and *Summerhill House* are seats.

Doonbeg, vil., bay, and stream, pa. of Killard (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 7 N. of Kilrush. The vil. is on the bay, at the mouth of the stream (which rises in Islands bar. and flows S.W., W., and N.W.), and has a good pier, from which fisheries are conducted. Four annual fairs are held. An ancient castle is in ruins.

Doon Beg, ha., pa. of Kilmoylan (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Tuam.

Doondonnell, pa. on the Deel, Lower Connello bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 2 W. of Rathkeale; ac. 1,394; soil either fertile or of medium quality, overlying carboniferous limestone. Here are the ruins of an ancient church. *Riddlestown* is a seat.

Doone Valley, on the N.W. of Exmoor, N. Dev. Towards the close of the 17th cent. the Doones, a band of outlaws, made this part of Exmoor their haunt, and were the terror of the countryside until the people of the district rose and drove them off Exmoor. The foundations of their houses still remain, but seem to have been little more than huts, and the larger enclosures appear to have been folds. Richard Blackmore has immortalised this country in his "Lorna Doone."

Doonfeeny, pa. (containing Ballycastle) on the Ballinglen, Tinawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 8 N.W. of Killala; ac. 31,251; soil partly boggy. Carboniferous limestone, slate, and copper ore are worked. The pa. church dates from 1810, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Donyatt	Chard (3½)	143	355
Donyland, East	Wyvenhoe (1)	56	1582
Doon (3), pa.	Pallas (6)	115	4513
Doon (3), vil.	Pallas (6)	115	431
Doonbeg	Doonbeg	189	120
Doondonnell	Rathkeale (2)	147	196
Doonfeeny	Ballina (18)	168	1965

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Map XII Page 97, Vol. II.

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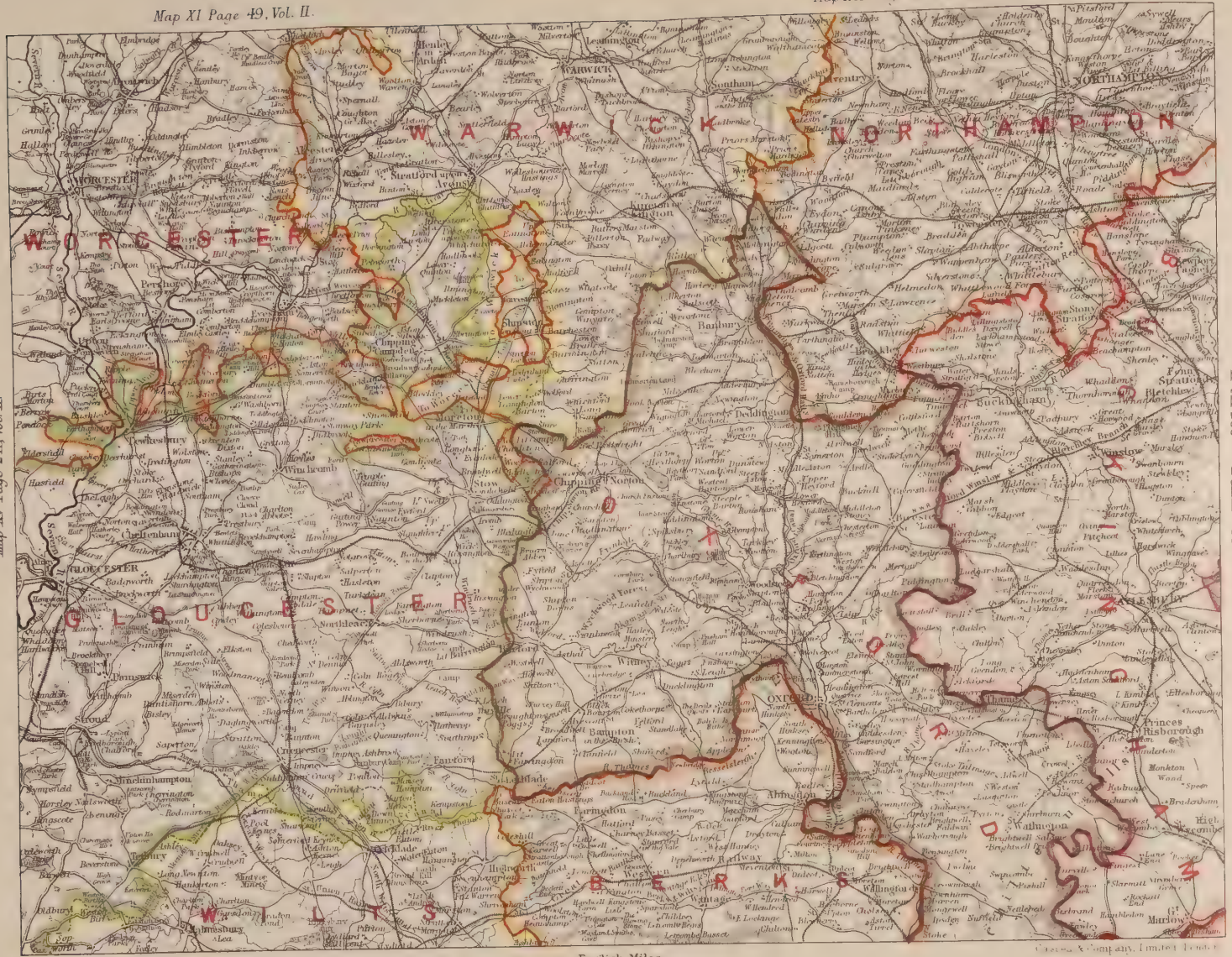

WARWICK
NORTHAMPTON
WORCESTER
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
BERKS
WILTS
BUCKS
HERTFORD
BEDFORD
Worcester
Stratford upon Avon
Warwick
Northampton
Banbury
Chipping Norton
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Stroud
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Oxford
Abingdon
Wantage
Swindon
Marlborough
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Winslow
Bletchley
Wellingborough
Bedford
Princes Risborough
Wycombe
Watlington
Henley
Wallingford
Cirencester
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Reading
Farringdon
Highworth
Cricklade
Tetbury
Dursley
Berkeley
Thame
Aylesbury
Leighton Buzzard
Dunstable
Luton
Hitchin
Stevenage
Hertford
Ware
Bishop's Stortford
Harlow
Epping
Chelmsford
Brentwood
Romford
Barking
Ilford
Woodford
Edmonton
Enfield
Barnet
Hendon
Harrow
Uxbridge
Staines
Windsor
Slough
Eton
Maidenhead
Henley
Wokingham
Bracknell
Ascot
Sunningdale
Egham
Chertsey
Weybridge
Kingston
Richmond
Twickenham
Hampton
Sunbury
Shepperton
Walton
Esher
Epsom
Leatherhead
Dorking
Guildford
Godalming
Farnham
Aldershot
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Haslemere
Horsham
Crawley
Reigate
Redhill
Caterham
Croydon
Sutton
Kingston
Wimbledon
Putney
Fulham
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Acton
Ealing
Brentford
Hounslow
Feltham
Heathrow
Southall
Hayes
Uxbridge
Harefield
Rickmansworth
Watford
St Albans
Hatfield
Welwyn
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Biggleswade
Sandy
Potton
Shefford
Ampthill
Woburn
Newport Pagnell
Olney
Wolverton
Stony Stratford
Towcester
Brackley
Buckingham
Winslow
Thame
Wheatley
Headington
Oxford
Kidlington
Woodstock
Chipping Norton
Moreton in the Marsh
Stow on the Wold
Bourton on the Water
Northleach
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Faringdon
Wantage
Didcot
Wallingford
Goring
Pangbourne
Reading
Henley
Marlow
High Wycombe
Amersham
Chesham
Berkhamsted
Tring
Leighton Buzzard
Dunstable
Luton
Harpenden
St Albans
Watford
Rickmansworth
Uxbridge
Harefield
Ruislip
Northwood
Pinner
Harrow
Wembley
Willesden
Hampstead
Highgate
Finchley
Barnet
Edgware
Stanmore
Kingsbury
Hendon
Golders Green
Hampstead
Paddington
Kensington
Chelsea
Fulham
Hammersmith
Acton
Ealing
Brentford
Chiswick
Hounslow
Isleworth
Twickenham
Richmond
Kingston
Surbiton
Hampton
Sunbury
Shepperton
Walton
Weybridge
Chertsey
Egham
Staines
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Maidenhead
Bray
Cookham
Marlow
Henley
Wokingham
Bracknell
Ascot
Sunningdale
Virginia Water
Chobham
Wo

several schools. *Glynne Castle* and *Mount Glynne* are seats.

Doonflin, ha., pa. of Skreen (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 10 S.E. of Easky.

Doonholm, estate on the Doon, pa. of and 3 S. from Ayr (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Doonkeehan, fishing vil. on Broadhaven Bay, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 8 N.E. of Belmullet.

Doonooney, pa., Bantry bar., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.W. of Taghmon; ac. 1,081; soil of medium quality, and overlying granite and Lower Silurian strata. There are some so-called Druidical remains in the pa.

Doonside, estate on the Doon, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 S. of Ayr. There are ruins of an old castle. *D. House* is a seat.

Door, Dore, Doreholm, or **Tanwick Holm,** islet in St. Magnus Bay, pa. of Northmaven, Mainland Island, Shetland, Sc., 1½ E.S.E. of the island. It is a high rocky mass, pierced by a natural tunnel 54 ft. in height, open to the sky at the top, thus admitting sufficient light to allow fishing to be carried on in its recesses.

Doora, pa. on the Quin, Upper Bunratty bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 2 E. of Ennis; ac. 5,918; surface hilly, and soil partially boggy, chiefly overlying carboniferous limestone. *Castlefergus, Kilbrekanbeg, Maryfield,* and *Moreisk* are seats.

Doorin, promontory on Inver Bay, Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., 9 S.W. of Donegal.

Doornane, vil., pa. of Pollrone (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 7 W. of Waterford.

Doory, ha., pa. of Tagshinny (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 3 N.E. of Ballymahon. *D. Hall* is a seat in the vicinity.

Dorback, burn, E. Invs., Sc., flows 9½ N.W., and falls into the Nethy a short distance above Nethybridge.

Dorbock, stream, W. Elgs., Sc., issues from Lochindorb, and flows N. until it joins the Divie, 4 N.E. of Ardclach. Its course lies amid romantic scenery, and it is subject to floods.

Dorchester (1) (= "Camp of the Men of Dwrin"), co. to., mun. bor., mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U. and petty sess. div., S. Dors., 8 N. of Weymouth; ac. 635. It is a neat and pretty to., situated on a hill (which towards the north slopes down to the Frome), and is celebrated for the salubrity of the air. It takes its name from the Durotriges ("Dwellers beside the Water"), a British tribe who were settled here before the Roman conquest. The Celtic *Dwrinwyr* became the Roman *Durnovaria,* and the Saxon *Dornwaraceaster.* The three chief streets, branching out from the centre of the to. and leading into the open country, probably date from the Roman period; the only remaining vestige of the Roman wall, which up to 1802 existed in considerable fragments, now forms part of a garden-wall. D. received its first charter under Edward II. It was a parl. bor. returning two members up to 1867, and one member from 1867 to 1885. The bor. contains the three pas. of Holy Trinity, All Saints, and St. Peter, and part of that of Fordington (q.v.). Holy Trinity Church (1875) and All Saints' Church (1845) are in Dec. style. St. Peter's Church, situated at the intersection of the three principal streets, is a Perp. building with a fine tower; the south doorway is Trans., with zigzag moulding; a rood-stair remains, communicating with the fine Jacobean pulpit; further, there should

High West Street, Dorchester.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.*)

be noted two 14th-cent. effigies (probably from a Franciscan house at D.), an Easter sepulchre or perhaps founder's tomb, a monument (1628) with kneeling figures of Sir J. Williams, and a ponderous classical one to Denzil, Lord Hobbes (1699); in the porch lies the body of the Puritan divine, John White, who was minister here in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and projected the colony of Massachusetts. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels. The Town Hall and Market House (1848), in Tudor style, stands beside St. Peter's Church; within is the chair used by Judge Jeffreys during his Bloody Assize (1685), when eighty men were hung—thirteen here, the rest up and down the county. The County Hall dates from 1745, and the Corn Exchange from 1867. The county gaol stands on the site of the old castle; traces of earthworks remain, and Roman tesselated pavements were discovered in 1858 (three portions are in the county museum). The museum (opened in 1884) contains many valuable Dorset fossils, amongst which is the fore-paddle of a Plesiosaurus over 6 ft. long, found at Kimmeridge, also many local British and Roman antiquities. The other buildings include a county hospital in Elizabethan style (1841), a grammar school (founded 1569 and rebuilt 1883), and two large barracks. A statue was erected in 1889 to the Rev. W. Barnes (1801–86), the Dorsetshire poet. The attractive appearance of D. is in great measure due to the two "Walks," probably the earliest "boulevards" in the country, having been begun more than 170 years ago. They are on the line of the Roman wall, and are planted with trees. So are several of the roads leading from D. Mambury (or Maumbury) Rings, on the south side of the to., is generally supposed to have been a Roman amphitheatre, but in the opinion of others it bears more resemblance to the Celtic "rounds." It is an earthwork of oval or elliptical form, rising in the middle part to a height of 30 ft., and encloses a space 218 ft. long and 163 ft. broad, with accommodation

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Doonooney	Killurin	87½	125
Doora	Ardsollus & Quin (2)	149	769
Doornane	Waterford (7)	112	121
Dorchester (1)	Dorchester	135	7946

for about 13,000 persons. [MAIDEN CASTLE, POUNDBURY.]

Dorchester (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the Thame (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), S. Oxon, 9 S.E. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 2,633 (47 water), of tp. 1,954; soil alluvial, overlying gravel. There was a Saxon to. here which was the seat of a bishopric, and was noted in the 11th cent. for the beauty of its churches. An abbey was founded here in 635, and was reconstituted in 1140; and the abbey church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and Dec. with some Trans. work. It has some singular and interesting features, among them being canopied sedilia glazed at the back with ancient glass, a Jesse window, and a south window with figures of ecclesiastics upon the transom. There are aumbries, piscinæ, and carved choir-stalls. Several tombs and figures and many stone coffins have been found. The Norm. font is of lead. In the south nave is a fresco of the Crucifixion. D. has a Roman Catholic chapel, and a missionary college for students of the Established Church. The pa. has remains of a Roman camp, and on the other side of the river is a British work. Many Roman coins have been found, as well as a small altar with inscription. There is good fishing for barbel, perch, pike, and tench.

Dorchester All Saints. [DORCHESTER (1).]

Dorchester Holy Trinity. [DORCHESTER (1).]

Dorchester St. Peter. [DORCHESTER (1).]

Dordon Colliery, ha. on the Coventry Canal, pa. of Polesworth (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 N.W. of Atherstone. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Leonard, was built in 1867, and is in E. Eng. style.

Dore (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Dronfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., 5 S.W. of Sheffield; ac. 2,593. Christ Church is a plain modern building built in 1828 to take the place of a chapel built in 1700, which in its turn occupied the site of an old chantry of Beauchief Abbey.

Dore (2), river, rises 3 E. of Hay on the western border of Herefords., flows 12 S.S.E. through the Golden Valley, and falls into the Munnow near Rowlstone.

Dores (="the Place of Waters"), pa. and vil. (with steamboat pier) on Loch Ness, N. Invs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Inverness; ac. 26,304; soil light and peaty earth. The pa. church dates from 1828, and there are a preaching-station of the Church of Scotland, a Free church, and several public schools. In the pa. is an ancient fort, several cairns, and a number of lochs and streams—hence the name. *Aldourie Castle* is a seat.

Dorinish Beg, small islet in Clew Bay, a little E. of Dorinish More, 3½ W. of Westport.

Dorinish More, island in Clew Bay, W. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 W. of Westport. This is one of the largest islets in the bay, and rises to a height of nearly 120 ft., presenting clay cliffs towards the sea.

Dorfold Hall, a fine Elizabethan building with a park of 150 acres, pa. of Acton, S. Chesh. It has an oak-panelled room with royal arms and date 1621; the oak-panelled drawing-room has a finely-carved ceiling and chimney-piece with painted arms. The house is approached from the high-road by a fine avenue. During the Civil War the hall was twice besieged.

Dorking, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) in the valley of the Mole, W. Surrey, 11 E. of Guildford; ac. 10,049, water 62. The to. is close to Box Hill, and lies at the foot of the North Downs. The church of St. Martin is in Dec. style, and in the churchyard are the 18th-cent. tombs of Abraham Tucker (d. 1774), metaphysician, and Jeremiah Markland (d. 1776), scholar. This churchyard is over a Roman road. The eccl. pa. of St. Paul has a church in E. Dec. style, and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The pa. possesses charities to the amount of £500 a year. The chief public buildings are the Public Hall (which will accommodate 800 persons), a Volunteer Drill Hall, and a Cottage Hospital. The principal trade is in corn, flour, lime of excellent quality, and agricultural implements. D. gives its name to the celebrated five-toed breed of fowls. The custom of Borough English, by which landed property descends to the youngest son, prevails in the Manor of Dorking. *Bury Hill, Deepdene* (in beautiful grounds of 430 acres), and *Milton Court* are seats, and there are many spots of interest in the neighbourhood.

Dormans, ha., pa. of Lindfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 3½ N. of East Grinstead.

Dormington, pa., tp., and vil., on the Frome, Mid Herefords., 5 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,381; soil red loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter (restored 1876) is Dec. There is a Roman Catholic convent of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge, designed by Pugin. D. Court is now a farmhouse.

Dormont (1), estate on the Annan, pa. of Dalton (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Lockerbie. *D. House,* in fine grounds, is a seat.

Dormont (2), valley, pa. of Hownam (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., about 12 S.E. of Ancrum.

Dormston, pa., E. Worcs., 7½ S.E. of Droitwich; ac. 830; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng., and has a half-timbered saddle-back tower.

Dornadilla, ancient tower, pa. of Durness (q.v.), Strathmore, N. Suths., Sc., 11 S.W. of Tongue. It consists of an outer and inner wall, and is now 16 ft. high and 50 yards in circumference. It is believed that it was a hunting-lodge of the Scottish kings.

Dornal, loch, pas. of Colmonell and Penninghame (q.v.), Ayrs. and Wigs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Barrhill. It lies at a height of 380 ft., is 5 furlongs long by about 3 furlongs wide, contains several islands, affords pike- and trout-fishing, and drains into the Cree.

Dorne, ha., pa. of Blockley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 9½ S.E. of Evesham.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dorchester (2), pa.	Culham (4)	56	993
Dorchester (2), tp.	Culham (4)	56	852
Dorchester All Saints	Dorchester	135	813
D. Holy Trinity	Dorchester	135	1289
Dorchester St. Peter	Dorchester	135	1372
Dore (1), eccl. pa.	Dore and Totley	154	1646
Dore (1), tp.	Dore and Totley	154	1030
Dores	Inverness (7)	590	923
Dorking, pa.	Dorking	25	10961
Dorking, to.	Dorking	25	7132
Dormington, pa.	Withington (3)	142	341
Dormington, tp.	Withington (3)	142	96
Dormston	Alcester (6)	121	83

Dorney, pa. on the Thames, S. Bucks, 2½ N.W. of Eton; ac. 1,560, water 23; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. James is Dec. and Perp., and has a good 17th-cent. monument. *D. Court* is an old house which has been in one family since 1611, and contains some interesting portraits.

Dornford, ha., pa. of Chesterton (q.v.), N. Hunts, 5½ S.W. of Peterborough.

Dornie, vil. on Loch Alsh, pa. of Kintail (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7½ S. of Strome Ferry. It contains several good houses, and has a ferry across Loch Long. A small white-fishery is carried on.

Dornoch, pa., royal and parl. burgh, seaport, and co. to., on the D. Firth, S.E. Suths., Sc., 14 E. of Bonar Bridge; ac. 30,189; soil sandy, in parts clayey, and black loam. Sandstone is largely worked, and coal occurs, but is not mined. The old cathedral of the see of Caithness is now used as the pa. church; its tower (all that remains of the old structure) is E. Eng. Burnt 1570 by the Master of Caithness, it was repaired by the Earl of Sutherland 1614, and rebuilt by the Duchess of Sutherland (1835–37) in modern Gothic style. The choir is the burial-place of the Sutherland family, and the church contains the graves of sixteen earls. There is a fine marble statue and monument of the first Duke of Sutherland and his Duchess, as well as a stone coffin said to have contained the body of Sir Richard de Moravia or Murray, founder of the family. There are also county buildings—containing court-house, county hall, record room, and prison (the latter now closed)—and public library. The palace of the bishops, long in ruins, has been restored, and is used as a sporting-lodge. The beach affords excellent bathing and boating, and the golfing-links are among the finest in the kingdom. There is no trade. A mail-gig affords daily communication with The Mound railway station. There is a stone pillar with sculptures, doubtfully said to have been erected to commemorate a victory over the Scandinavians in the 13th cent., and the site of an ancient monastery. *Skibo Castle* is a seat. D. was erected into a royal burgh and port by Charles I., and is one of the Northern Burghs, uniting with Wick, Kirkwall, Tain, Cromarty, and Dingwall to return a member to Parliament.

Dornoch Firth, arm of the German Ocean, between Suths. and Ross and Crom., Sc., 11 S.E. of Lairg. Its head is formed by the estuary of the Oykel, and its entrance lies between Brora and Tarbet Ness, where it is 11 miles wide; it penetrates 22¼ miles into the land. Navigation is much hindered by bars and sandbanks, notably the Tain bar and the Gizzen (or Geyzen) Briggs, a shallow upon which the sea breaks with a continuous roar. The fisheries are valuable, and are chiefly prosecuted from Inver and Portmahomack. The Meikle Ferry, by which most of the traffic between Caithness, Sutherland, and the South was conducted in the old coaching days, was much dreaded on account of the frequently stormy passage, but since the opening of the railway it is little used. The shores are low and sandy near Tarbet Ness and Dornoch, but elsewhere are lined by finely-wooded hills.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dorney	Windsor (3)	21	281
Dornoch, pa.	The Mound (7)	671	2331
Dornoch, to.	The Mound (7)	671	514
Dornock	Dornock	314	831
Dorrha	Parsonstown (4)	89	1178

Dornock, pa. and vil. on the coast, Annandale, S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 E. of Annan; ac. 4,626; soil loam, resting on clay. Sandstone is worked. The pa. church dates from 1793, and there is a church hall in the vil. In the pa. are two old towers, a Caledonian fort, several sculptured stones, curious old grave-stones, and traces of a Roman military way. *Blackyett*, *Robgill*, and *Stapleton* are seats.

Dorrery, estate and hills, on the Torran, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Westerdale. The estate formerly belonged to the Bishops of Caithness, and is now Crown property. One of the hills shows the remains of an ancient defensive work, and a burial-ground at their foot marks the site of a chapel. A holy well is now no longer resorted to.

Dorrha, pa. on the Shannon, Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 W. of Parsonstown; ac. 15,750. The pa. contains good meadow-land, and limestone is quarried. *Straduff* and *Walshpark* are seats.

Dorringston, ha., pa. of Barham (q.v.), E. Kent, 6½ S.E. of Canterbury.

Dorrington (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 5 N. of Sleaford; ac. 680; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of SS. James and John is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., has aumbry, piscinæ, several niches, and some 17th- and 18th-cent. monuments. There is a carving of the Last Judgment over the outside of the east window. The vil. has the remains of an ancient cross.

Dorrington (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Condover (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S. of Shrewsbury. The church of St. Edward is in E. Eng. style.

Dorrington (3), ha., pa. of Mucclestone (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ N.E. of Market Drayton.

Dorset, Eastern. [Dorsetshire.]

Dorset, Northern. [Dorsetshire.]

Dorsetshire, a south-western maritime co. of England, bounded on the east by Hants, on the north by Wilts. and Somerset, on the west by Devon, and on the south by the English Channel. Its greatest length is 56 miles, greatest breadth 37 miles. It has a coast-line of 75 miles. Its area is 632,272 ac., of which 33 per cent. is arable land, 47 per cent. grass and meadow, 5 per cent. timber, and 2 per cent. hilly rough pasture. It has also 4,400 acres of orchards. There is a great diversity of soil in the co., corresponding with the variety of rock-formations which underlie it. On the high-lying chalk land the soil is thin and stony, and best adapted for sheep-walks. In the east, again, there is a Tertiary area with some poor sandy and gravelly soil; but elsewhere the land is very fertile, especially in the broad vales of the north and north-west. The chief corn crops are wheat, barley, and oats (grown in nearly equal proportion). There is much rich meadow-land, and dairy-farming receives great attention. In physical aspect the co. is pleasingly varied, without any rugged or mountainous elevations. The two principal hilly ridges are the Dorset Heights, or North Downs, near the centre of the co.; and the Purbeck Heights, or South Downs, in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dorrington (1)	Digby (1½)	117	366
Dorrington (2)	Dorrington	169	344
Dorset, Eastern	.....	.....	57217
Dorset, Northern	.....	.....	45763
Dorsetshire	.....	.....	194517

the south, near the coast. The greatest elevations are Pillesdon Pen (934 ft.) and Lewesdon Pen (927 ft.). The rivers are the Frome and Stour, with some smaller streams. The coast-line is bold and rugged, with much fine cliff scenery. One of its marked features is the Chesil Bank (q.v.). Poole Harbour, Studland Bay, Weymouth Bay, and Portland Harbour are the principal inlets, and St. Albans Head and Portland Bill the chief headlands. Numerous branch railways traverse the co. in connection with the main lines of the Great Western and London and South Western Company's systems. To students of geology the co. is full of interest, the coast sections of the Secondary rocks being among the finest in England. No Palæozoic rocks occur in the co., the oldest deposits being of Rhætic age, which are found at its western edge. The overlying Liassic shales, limestones, and marlstones are magnificently developed along the coast between Lyme Regis and Bridport. Among the fossils with which these beds are often crowded are many ammonites, belemnites, starfish, and fish remains; while some fine skeletons of ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, and other large saurians have been obtained, especially around Lyme Regis. These beds are succeeded by the variable deposits of sandstone, limestone, and clay of Oolitic age. The chief divisions of this series are, in ascending sequence, the Mitford Sands, Inferior Oolite, Fuller's Earth, Forest Marble (a thin hard limestone used for ornamental purposes), Cornbrash, Oxford Clay, Coralline Oolite (yielding good building-stone), Kimmeridge Clay (including bituminous shales occasionally used as fuel and distilled for oil; and also large "cement-stone" nodules), Portland beds (some bands of limestone in this division being among the most highly prized of English building-stone, used in St. Paul's Cathedral, etc.), and Purbeck beds (partly of fresh-water origin, yielding valuable building-stone and also an ornamental "marble" formerly much used in Gothic churches). Fossils are numerous in most of the beds, and include mammals (probably marsupial) from the Purbeck and saurians from various horizons. The several subdivisions of the Cretaceous rocks overlie the Oolites in the central and eastern part of the co., the White Chalk itself forming the hilly ranges. In the eastern portion of the co., between the I. of Purbeck and the Dorset Heights, the chalk is sometimes covered by Tertiary deposits, in which the Poole Clay occurs, a valuable pipe- and potter's-clay, largely dug near Corfe Castle and elsewhere, and exported from Poole to the pottery districts. The "superficial" deposits include some high-level gravels, along with valley gravels yielding remains of mammoth and rhinoceros. At Poole Harbour, and again near Sidmouth, traces of a submerged forest have been observed; while on many parts of the coast, especially around the I. of Portland, a raised beach occurs, about 50 feet above present high-water mark. There are blown sands near Portland and at Poole. Dorchester is the co. to., and other places of importance are Weymouth, Poole, Bridport, Sherborne, and Portland. The chief industries, other than agriculture, are stone-quarrying (the principal quarries being at Portland and Swanage), fishing (mackerel especially plentiful), some ship- and yacht-building, and numerous minor manufactures, as sail-cloth, nets, paper, etc. The I. of Portland is the site of a great convict-prison, and has some fine fortifications. The antiquities of the co. are numerous, including palæolithic and neolithic flint implements; many prehistoric camps, tumuli, etc.; abundant Roman remains; several ruined castles, among which Corfe Castle is especially noteworthy; and other relics of mediæval times. The Saxon invaders soon pushed their conquest of England up to the western borders of the co., and included it in their kingdom of Wessex. In later times its inhabitants joined in the unsuccessful rising of the west against William the Conqueror in 1068. In the early part of the 16th cent. Sandsfoot Castle and Portland Castle were built to resist an expected invasion by the French, and in 1588 great preparations were made to repel the Spanish Armada. In the Civil War the upper classes declared for the king, while the people were on the side of the Parliament. In 1685 Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis. Camps were formed in the co. during the French wars. The co. is divided into four parl. divs. (Dorset—Eastern, Northern, Southern, and Western), each returning one member.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dorset, Southern	.....	.....	49896
Dorset, Western	.....	.....	41641
Dorsington	Long Marston (2)	105	114
Dorstone	Dorstone	165	417

Dorset, Southern. [Dorsetshire.]

Dorset, Western. [Dorsetshire.]

Dorsey, rivulet, S. co. Arm., Ir., flowing into the Cully Water about 4 N.E. of Crossmaglen.

Dorsington, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 5 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 910; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (which replaced one destroyed by fire in the 18th cent.) is of brick.

Dorsington, Little, ha., pa. of Welford (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 8 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Dorstone, pa. and vil. on the Dore, W. Herefords., 5½ E. of Hay; ac. 5,385; soil sandy and loamy, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Faith, on the site of a former church, is in E. Eng. style. In the neighbourhood is a fragment of an old castle, and there are so-called Druidical remains.

Dorton, pa., W. Bucks., 5½ N.W. of Thame; ac. 1,477; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John Baptist is Dec.; on the bell-tower is an ancient cross. *D. House* is a 16th cent. seat.

Dorusmore, strait between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa, W. Args., Sc., 22 W.S.W. of Inverary. The tides here are strong and swift.

Dosk, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Fettercairn (q.v.), W. Kincs., Sc.

Dosthill, vil., pa. of Kingsbury (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 S. of Tamworth. The chapel-of-ease of St. Paul (built 1872) is in E. Eng. style. *D. Lodge* is a seat.

Dothie Camddwr, tp., pa. of Llanddewi-Brefi (q.v.), S. Cardigs., 15 E.N.E. of Lampeter; ac. 7,467. The tp. takes its name from the Camddwr. The military work called Castell was erected by Rhys and Rhydderch, princes of S. Wales, on the eve of a battle in which they were defeated (1074).

Dothie Piscottwr, tp., pa. of Llandewi-Brefi (q.v.), S. Cardigs., 12½ N.E. by E. of Lampeter; ac. 7,769.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dorton	Wotton (¾)	59	137
Dothie Camddwr	Tregaron (4)	262	61
Dothie Piscottwr	Tregaron (4)	262	80

Dothill, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Wellington (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Dotland, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Dottery, ha., pa. of Allington (q.v.), W. Dorset, 1½ N.W. of Bridport.

Dotton, pa., E. Dev., 6½ E. of Topsham; ac. 214; soil sand, overlying gravel. It is an estate, and was formerly extra-parochial. It was once a chapelry of Bicton, and a chapel is said to have existed where now stands a farmhouse.

Doublebois, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3½ W. from Liskeard (q.v.), E. Cornw. *D. House* and *Trewergey House* are seats.

Double Dykes, old earthwork, pa. of Stenhousemuir (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 14 W. of Carnwath.

Douce, mountain (2,384 ft.), N. co. Wicklow, Ir., 6 S.W. of Bray. This is the highest mountain in the district.

Douet-de-la-Mer, picturesque gully, north-east coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, between Saie harbour and Rozel Bay, and bounded on the east by Le Couperon.

Dougalston, estate and loch, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1 S.E. of Milngavie. The loch, 4½ furlongs by 1 furlong, contains an islet, and is noted for its rare aquatic plants. *D. House* is a seat.

Doughton (1), ha., pa. of Dunton (q.v.), W. Norf., 3 W.S.W. of Fakenham.

Doughton (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Tetbury (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Douglas (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Eccleston (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5½ N.W. of Wigan. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. Stone for building purposes is quarried here.

Douglas (2), river, rises near Rivington Pike, S.W. Lancs., flows 15 N.W., past Wigan, Douglas, Rufford, and Sollom (below which it is navigable) to the mouth of the Ribble.

Douglas (3) (from name of river on which it stands, which is a compound of its two principal feeders—the Dhoo, or Dark river, and the Glas, or Grey river), seaport and mkt. to. (B.) at the mouth of the Douglas, and capital of the I. of M., pas. of Conchan and Braddan (q.v.), on the south-east coast. It is situated along the margin of the beautiful bay, and upon the rising grounds overlooking the sea. D. has four eccl. pas.—St. Matthew's, St. George's, St. Barnabas's, and St. Thomas's. St. Matthew's Church (erected 1711) is a small plain structure. A chair used by Bishop Wilson, and known as The Bishop's Throne, is preserved in the chancel. St. George's Church was built 1780. St. Barnabas's Church was built 1832. St. Thomas's Church (erected 1850) is in E. Eng. style. D. is the principal port of the island, with magnificent harbour works, including landing-piers, breakwater, and quays, costing close on half a million sterling. It possesses a fine line of mail steamers, running daily to and from Liverpool, and in the summer to Fleetwood, Barrow, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and other ports. D. has a considerable and increasing trade, especially with Liverpool. The New Town, along the margin of the bay and on the higher grounds, is of modern growth and well laid out, with wide streets and handsome houses, numerous churches and chapels, and other public buildings. The Free Public Library, containing about 9,000 volumes, and with the principal London and Provincial daily papers, is open to visitors. There are splendid shops, a handsomely-fitted theatre, circus, concert halls, and first-class pleasure resorts. Along the shore is a magnificent promenade, over 2 miles in length, one of the finest in the kingdom. The headlands at each extremity of D. Bay and the high coast in each direction are traversed for several miles by fine marine drives, affording wide prospects of land and sea. D. is visited annually by about 300,000 tourists, chiefly from the Midland and Northern counties; and in consequence of its becoming more widely known as a cheap and pleasant summer resort, increasing numbers of visitors now come from other parts of the kingdom. D. is an old town, is mentioned in the Manx Chronicle, and was the seat of a priory in pre-Reformation times. But down to the early part of the 18th cent. it was a small and unimportant fishing town. With the growth of the great smuggling trade, however, it grew rapidly in size and importance; but with the suppression of that trade it again sank into poverty and decay till its revival, and the erection of the New Town, in the first half of the 19th cent.

Douglas (4), pa. and vil. on the D., S.W. Lanarks., Sc., 10¾ S.W. of Lanark; ac. 34,137; soil deep mould, light earth, clay, and moss. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous, and coal, sandstone, and limestone are freely worked; iron-ore also occurs, and there are several mineral springs. The vil. is a small, ancient-looking place, with narrow streets, and contains the pa. church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, cottage hospital, and a public school. The vil. was formerly a place of considerable political and local importance and a burgh of barony, but has now dwindled to small proportions, and the weaving industry is extinct. Some local trade is carried on, and two annual fairs are held. The kirk of St. Bride, founded in the 12th cent., is now represented by the spire and choir (restored 1879–81), and has long been the burial-place of the Douglas family. It contains a number of ancient monuments, and a modern one in memory of the Countess of Home. Two heart-shaped cases are preserved, one of which is supposed to contain the heart of "the good Sir James" Douglas. There are a number of cairns, the sites or ruins of a number of ancient churches, and some prehistoric remains have been found. D. gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Hamilton, and of baron to the Earl of Home. The old castle of D. was the original of Scott's "Castle Dangerous." *Carmacoup*, *Crossburn*, *D. Castle*, and *Springhill* are seats.

Douglas (5), river, S. Lanarks., Sc., rises on Cairntable, at a height of 1,500 ft., and flows 20 N.E., falling into the Clyde, 2½ S.E. of Lanark. It affords good trout-fishing, and is fed by a number of burns descending from the adjoining hills. On its banks, about 1 mile above its mouth, are the ancient and modern *Douglas Castles*. [DOUGLAS (4).]

Douglas (6), burn, W. Selks., Sc., rises among

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dotton	Sidmouth (5)	168	16
Douglas (1)	Parbold	201	1406
Douglas (3)	Douglas	276	19525

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Douglas (4), pa.	Douglas (3½)	384	2266
Douglas (4), vil.	Douglas (3½)	384	1018

the hills on the border of Peebs., at a height of 2,000 ft., and flows 6 miles S.E. and S.S.E., mostly through a dark glen, receiving on its way a number of small tributaries, and falls into the Yarrow, 1½ N.E. of the foot of St. Mary's loch. It affords good trout-fishing.

Douglas (7), burn, Mid Args., Sc., rises on the borders of the pas. of Inveraray and Kilchrenan and Dalavich, and flows 6½ S.E., falling into Loch Fyne, 2¾ S.W. of Inveraray.

Douglas (8), stream and glen, N. Dumbarts., Sc., flows about 5 E.S.E., and falls into Loch Lomond at Inveruglas. Its course lies through a mountainous country, and presents scenery of great beauty.

Douglas (9), vil., pa. of Carrigaline (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, 2 S.E. of Cork city.

Douglas (10), rivulet, Strabane bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir. It rises E. of Strabane, flows about 7 S.W., and falls into the Mourne about 6 S. of that town.

Douglas Bay, S.E. coast, I. of M., is crescent-shaped, and about 2 miles wide between the extreme points—Banks Howe on the north, and D. Head on the south. The to. of Douglas (q.v.) is situated on the south-west side of the bay. There is a battery between it and D. Head. On Conister Rock, within the south-western curve, stands a tower of refuge, erected in 1832. The fixed lights on the southern breakwater and the Inner Pier are visible 6 miles; those on the other piers 3 and 2 miles respectively.

Douglasbridge, vil. on the Douglas, pa. of Ardstraw (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Newton Stewart.

Douglasdale, tract, S.W. Lanarks., Sc., comprising the valley of the Douglas. [DOUGLAS (5).]

Douglas Head (300 ft.), S.E. coast, I. of M., forms the southern extremity of D. Bay (q.v.). At the extreme point (104 ft.) there is a fixed light, put up in 1832 and visible 15 miles.

Douglas Park, vil. on the South Calder, pa. of and 1¾ E. from Bothwell (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. *D. House* is a seat.

Douglastown, vil. on the Arity, pa. of Kinnettles (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Forfar. It was founded (1792) at the same time as the large flax-mill, which employs a great number of the inhabitants.

Douk, Great, and **Douk, Little,** two caverns on the western slope of Ingleborough mountain, W.R. Yorks.

Doule, or **Doughaill,** loch, S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 6 N.E. of Loch Carron. It is an expansion of the Carron river, is 2 miles in length, contains several islands, and is well stocked with trout.

Douloch (1), ha., pa. of Kirkholm (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Stranraer.

Douloch (2). [DUBH LOCH.]

Doulting, pa., Mid Somerset, 2 E. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 3,600; soil light loam, overlying limestone, freestone, and clay. The cruciform church of St. Aldhelm is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has niches with many saints, a carved oak roof, and some modern brasses. In the churchyard is a lofty ancient cross; there are the remains of a wayside cross in the pa. St. Aldhelm's Well is the name of a spring rising in the vicarage grounds, and not far from the church is a large old barn, owned once by Glastonbury Abbey. White freestone is quarried, and there is some manufacture of edged tools.

Doulus Head, headland at the southern entrance to Dingle Bay, and north of Valentia harbour, W. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 W. of Cahersiveen.

Dounby, ha. on Pomona Island, at the junction of the pas. of Sandwick and Harray and Birsay (q.v.), Orkney Isles, about 8 N. of Stromness. It is within easy distance of several lochs, and good trout-fishing is obtainable.

Doune (1), police burgh and mkt. vil. (TH.) on the Teith (here spanned by a stone bridge dating from the 16th cent.), pa. of Kilmadock, S. Perths., Sc., 8¾ N.W. of Stirling. It consists mainly of three streets, radiating from the ancient market cross. D. contains the pa. church, in Gothic style; Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches; a public library, hall, and horticultural institution. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of pistols and sporrans, both greatly prized by the Highlanders, and the former widely known among warriors of the time. Three annual fairs are held for the disposal of farm

DOUNE CASTLE.

stock or for hiring servants. The beautiful Braes of Doune rise in the neighbourhood. D. Castle is in a ruinous condition, but presents traces of its former grandeur. Probably founded in the 11th cent., it was rebuilt or largely repaired in the first half of the 15th cent., and became at various times the abode of royalty. It was garrisoned for Prince Charles Edward, under a nephew of Rob Roy, in 1745, and was the scene of the captivity and escape of Home, author of "Douglas," after the defeat of the Royal forces at Falkirk in 1746. It is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley." The castle was visited by Prince Charles Edward in 1745–46.

Doune (2), mound between the Nochty and Don, pa. of Strathdon (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 22 W. of Monymusk. It has been shaped for defensive purposes, and was fortified and surrounded by a moat. Its summit shows the remains of ancient buildings, said by tradition to be the foundations of an ancient church.

Doune (3), mountain (2,409 ft.), pa. of Luss (q.v.), Dumbarts., Sc., 6 N.E. of Garelochhead.

Doune of Rothiemurchus, The, modern mansion

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Douglas (9)	Cork (3)	166	733
Douglas Park	Bothwell (1¾)	393	383

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Doulting	Doulting	119	667
Doune (1)	Doune	426	940

on the Spey, pa. of Duthil (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 2½ S.S.W. of Aviemore. It occupies the site of the seat of the chiefs of Rothiemurchus.

Dounreay, roofless castle on the coast, pa. of Reay (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 12 N.W. of Halkirk. It was a seat of the McKays of Reay and of the Lords Reay. It was inhabited after the middle of the 19th cent., about which time some old cannon, supposed to belong to the period of the occupation of the co. by Cromwell, were discovered.

Dour (1), stream, rises near Lydden, E. Kent, and flows 6 S.E. to the Strait of Dover.

Dour (2), stream, N. Abers., Sc., rises in the pa. of Aberdour, and flows 3½ N.E., falling into the Moray Firth, 1 N. of New Aberdour.

Doura, vil., pa. of and 3¼ S.E. from Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. Extensive coal mines are in the neighbourhood.

Dourie, burn., S.W. Kincs., Sc., rises by three headstreams which unite near Fettercairn, flows for over 3 S.E., and falls into the Luther about 1 N.N.W. of Marykirk.

Douxborough Castle. [DUXBOROUGH CASTLE.]

Dovaston, ha., pa. of Kinnerley (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ S.E. of Oswestry.

Dove, river, rises on Axe Edge, on the borders of Derbys. and Staffs., 4 S.W. of Buxton. For the first three or four miles it is a mere brook, passing with rapid course through a gritstone gorge, past Glutton Mill, where the glen widens into a green and spacious valley, and the river flows more smoothly past Hartington through Pike Pool (alluded to by Izaak Walton in his "Complete Angler"), past Mayfield, Rocester (where it receives the Churnet), Doveridge (near which it receives the Tean), Sudbury, and Tutbury, falling into the Trent at Newton Solney. The river, which is subject to sudden floods, flows 56 S. and S.E., and forms the south-western boundary of Derbyshire. The beauty of the D. has been the theme of poets and the study of painters.

Dovecliffe, ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Wombwell.

Dovecot Cave, one of the remarkable series of caverns in the limestone cliffs near Flamborough Head, E.R. Yorks. It is so called from the number of rock pigeons which breed there.

Dovecothall, vil. on the Levern, forming a sub. of Barrhead (q.v.), pa. of Abbey, E. Renfs., Sc. It contains an old-established cotton mill, and has extensive bleachfields and printfields.

Dovecotland, sub. of Perth (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

Dovecotwood, old castle, pa. of Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 11 W. of Grahamston.

Dove Crag, stony and precipitous height, 4 S.S.W. of Patterdale, W. Westmd. It commands a view down Dovedale to Brothers Water.

Dovedale, a narrow winding dell on the borders of Derbys. and Staffs., about 4 miles from Ashbourne. It extends northwards from Thorpe Cloud to Dove Holes (a distance of 2 miles), varies in width from ¼ mile to only 7 yards, and is shut in by broken ridges of limestone. There is a beautiful and harmonious blending of rock, wood, and water.

Dovehill, vil., forming a sub. of Barrhead (q.v.), pa. of Abbey, E. Renfs., Sc.

Dove Holes, vil., pa. of Chapel-en-le-Frith (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 N.W. of Buxton. St. Paul's Church, a chapel-of-ease (built 1879), is in Gothic style. There are several limekilns and cement works.

Dovenby, tp., pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Cockermouth; ac. 1,935. The school for boys and girls was erected in 1708. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dovendale, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Tathwell (q.v.), N.E. Lincs.

Dover (1), parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor., seaport, mkt. to., and one of the Cinque Ports, head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Strait of Dover, E. Kent, 71 S.E. of London; ac. of bor. 1,317. The general market is held on Saturday; the wholesale market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the wholesale fish market daily. The area of the port (which includes the corporate tos. of Folkestone, Margate, and Faversham, and the pas. of Birchington, Ringwold, St. Peter's, and Ville of Wood) is 14,063 ac. The bor. comprises the pas. of Dover Castle, East Cliffe, St. James the Apostle, and St. Mary the Virgin, almost all Buckland near Dover, and Charlton near Dover, and part of Guston and Hougham. The ancient church of St. James the Apostle, a Norm. and E. Eng. building of flint, is now a chapel-of-ease to the modern church, which is in Dec. style. The church of St. Mary the Virgin

DOVER CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

(restored and enlarged 1843) is a very ancient building of flint; the lower part of the tower and a portion of the nave date from the Saxon period; the remainder of the tower is Norm., and there is also a Norm. font; the rest of the church is mainly Norm. and E. Eng. The Roman Catholic church dates from 1868, and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and other chapels. The remaining portions of the Benedictine priory of St. Martin (founded in 1139) are now incorporated in Dover College, which was established in 1870. The early Norm. refectory is the College Hall, whilst the E. Eng. guest-house has been converted into a chapel, and the early Dec. gateway (restored 1880) into a library; there are also extensive modern buildings. The Town Hall (1883), a flint structure with dressings of Bath stone, occupies the site of the ancient Maison Dieu, the old hall of which still remains. Amongst the other buildings are the Museum (1849), containing many objects interesting to students of archæology and natural

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dovenby	Papcastle (2)	312	238

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dover (1)	Dover	75	33300

history, the Hospital (1851), the National Sailors' Home and Refuge (1855) for shipwrecked mariners, the Gordon Boys' Orphanage (1884), and the Victoria Seaside Orphans' Rest (1882). The Public Park, on the north of the to., covers 22½ acres. By the Romans D. was called *Portus Dubris*, from *Dubris*, the Latinised form of "Dour," the Celtic name of a small stream running through it. A Roman fortress stood on the site now occupied by D. Castle, which is situated to the north of the to., on a chalk cliff, 375 ft. above the sea. Within the castle precincts are a Roman pharos or light-tower, and a church dedicated to St. Mary, which is supposed to contain some Romano-British work; the latter, which is mainly E. Eng. but partly Norm. and Perp., was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and is now the chapel of the garrison stationed in the castle. The castle itself includes a Norm. keep and some remains of an Anglo-Saxon fortress. Here is preserved a cannon presented to Queen Elizabeth by the States of Holland, and known as her "Pocket Pistol." Of the other fortifications the most important are the modern Fort Burgoyne on the north, Archcliffe Fort (1508) on the west, and the large batteries on the Western Heights. D. is the headquarters of the South-Eastern Military District; the barracks are situated on the Western Heights. Shakespeare's Cliff (about 350 ft.) on the south-west is pierced by the railway between D. and Folkestone. The importance of D. is mainly derived from its position as the point of embarkation for the Continent, and seat of the packet service to Calais and Ostend; but it is also a favourite watering-place, and offers exceptional advantages to lovers of sea-bathing. A new Promenade Pier was opened on Whit Monday, 1893. The harbour, which is artificial, admits vessels of 1,000 tons; the inner docks were enlarged and otherwise improved in 1874. The Admiralty Pier (commenced 1847) runs 1,550 ft. into the sea, and forms the west arm of the contemplated harbour of refuge; it has five landing-places, and can be approached by vessels in all states of the tide. The foundation-stone of a new commercial harbour with improved accommodation, covering 53 ac., was laid by the Prince of Wales in July, 1893. This scheme will not interfere with that of a national harbour of refuge, which, in accordance with the Government plan, should cover 520 ac. D. is the chief pilot station of the Cinque Ports. The Custom House was erected in 1836. The chief industries are fishing, shipbuilding, the manufacture of sails and ropes, and the supply of ships' stores; there are also very large paper and flour mills, and a considerable coasting trade is carried on.

Dover (2), ha. on the Wigan and Leigh Canal, pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., ½ S. of Abram.

Dover Castle. [DOVER (1).]

Dovercourt, pa. and watering-place at the mouth of the estuary of the Stour, a little S. of Harwich, E. Essex; ac. 1,438, tidal water 200, foreshore 529. The church of All Saints, the mother church of Harwich, is E. Eng. with later insertions, and was famous for its miraculous rood. D. has now become a fashionable resort, extending for some distance along the coast, facing the North Sea. The cliff is protected by a sea-wall, and there is a breakwater 500 yards long. The sands are well adapted for bathers. At D. are two lighthouses to guard the entrance to Harwich harbour and mark out a sandbank which forms the bar. There is an Undercliff walk of upwards of 2 miles in length, and a Spa with pump-room, library, etc.—the water is chalybeate.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dover Castle	Dover (1)	75	663
Dovercourt	Dovercourt	70	2727
Doverdale	Droitwich (3)	126	63

Doverdale, pa., E. Worcs., 3½ N.W. of Droitwich; ac. 743; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying clay and sandstone rock. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has a Norm. arch. The rectory dates from the reign of Queen Anne, and has a fine oak staircase.

Dover, East Cliffe. [CLIFFE, EAST.]

Doverhays, ha., pa. of Luckham (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Minehead.

Doveridge, pa. and vil. on the Dove, N. Derbys., 1½ N.E. of Uttoxeter; ac. 4,377; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1866–68) is E. Eng., and contains a double piscina and an E. Eng. font. Among its many tombs and memorials are an alabaster slab with the incised figure of a priest in vestments, an alabaster slab with brass (1495), a large mural monument with figures (1639), and a brass of 1650. In the churchyard is a very old yew-tree of great size, and the remains of a cross. *D. Hall*, a brick house of the 18th cent., commands a wide view.

Dover St. James. [DOVER (1).]

Dover St. Mary. [DOVER (1).]

Dovesland, a southern sub. of Paisley (q.v.), pa. of Abbey, N. Renfs., Sc. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in weaving.

Dovey. [DYFI.]

Dowally, vil., burn, and loch, pa. of Dunkeld and Dowally (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 5 N.W. of Dunkeld. The vil. stands at the mouth of the burn and on the Tay, and contains an Established church (where the ancient jougs are preserved) and a public school. Half a mile higher up, the Highland Railway is carried over the Tay by the Dalguise viaduct. The burn issues from Loch Oisinneach Beg, and flows 7¼ S.S.W., through two lochs. The loch is 1¾ furlongs long by ¾ furlong wide.

Dowalton, former loch, pas. of Kirkinner, Sorbie, and Glasserton (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Wigtown. It was drained 1862–63, and now forms excellent meadow land. It had an area of 212 acres, and when drained it was found that two small islets were crannogs, containing bones of animals, weapons, and utensils, one of the latter being of Roman origin. Several canoes were also found in the sludge. Some vestiges still remain of *Longcastle*, the ancient seat of the MacDoualls, from whom the loch took its name.

Dowanhill, a western sub. of Glasgow, pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ S. of Maryhill. It consists chiefly of villas built along the slopes, affording some fine views along the valley of the Clyde. It is one of the most fashionable parts of the city. [GLASGOW.]

Doward Hill, Great, eminence, pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S. Herefords., 3 N.E. of Monmouth. On the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Doveridge	Uttoxeter (1½)	141	735
Dover St. James	Dover	75	4152
Dover St. Mary	Dover	75	8851

summit is an observatory 70 ft. high, built of iron trestle-work, with a spiral staircase inside. It commands views of several surrounding counties. On the north-western side of the hill are caves, in which the fossil remains of hyenas, elephant, rhinoceros, stag, etc., have been discovered.

Doward Hill, Little, eminence, a short distance to the west of Great Doward Hill, has on its summit vestiges of a Roman encampment, and Roman relics have been found here.

Dowbiggin, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. [CAUTLEY-CUM-DOWBIGGIN.]

Dow Crag (2,555 ft.), a precipitous rock overhanging the western side of Goat's Water, N. Lancs., 1 W. of Coniston Old Man. It commands a fine view of the Duddon valley.

Dowdeswell, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,246; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The cruciform church of St. Michael is Late Perp., and has a 16th-cent. brass of a priest in cope. *D. Court* is a seat in well-wooded grounds, with a sheet of water formed by a tributary of the Chelt.

Dowdike, ha., pa. of Sutterton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5½ S.E. of Swineshead.

Dowdstown, pa. on the Boyne, Skreen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Navan; ac. 869. *D. House* is a seat.

Dowglas, rivulet, Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir. It flows about 5 W. to the Dinin, which it joins 4 S. of Castlecomer.

Dowie Dens, formerly moorland, now enclosed and cultivated, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), N. Selks., Sc., 3 N.W. of Kirkhope. It is celebrated in the old ballad of "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow."

Dowkabottom Cave, a cavern in the Kilnsey range of crags, W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Kilnsey. Traces of human habitation have been found in it, and a great quantity of bones of animals. The cave has been stripped of its stalactites and relics.

Dowlais, eccl. pa. and dis., N.E. Glamorgs., adjoining Merthyr Tydfil (q.v.) on the north-east, and forming part of the bor. The church of St. John was rebuilt 1893–94. There is a fine Welsh church; also Roman Catholic and Nonconformist places of worship. The dis. has become important, owing to the iron and steel works and collieries of the D. Iron Company, which has eighteen blast furnaces. Some 700 tons of iron and 2,400 tons of tin bars, rails, and other articles of steel are despatched from the works in the course of a week, and the total number of persons employed is said to amount to 10,000. It was first leased for the purpose of smelting iron in 1759. D. has library and reading-rooms. The Fever Hospital dates from 1869. D. was perhaps the first place in which the Bessemer-Mushet steel-making process was employed. The local supply of iron-ore has fallen short, and most of that now used is obtained from Bilbao. D. grew from a village to a prosperous town during the years (1815–52) in which Sir John Guest acted as sole manager. The church and many of the public buildings were erected at his expense.

Dowland, pa., N. Dev., 5½ N.E. of Hatherleigh; ac. 1,735; soil light, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Gothic, and contains some old monuments.

Dowles, pa. on the Severn, S. Salop, 1 N.W. of Bewdley; ac. 679; soil clay and alluvium, overlying rock and coal. The church of St. Andrew was of stone, and was cased with brick in the 18th cent. There is a large brick and tile factory, and the Bewdley Gas Works are in the pa. There is an old half-timbered 14th-cent. manor house.

Dowlish Wake, pa., W. Somerset, 2 S.E. of Ilminster; ac. 626; soil stony, overlying sand. The church of St. Andrew is Dec., and contains a memorial of Captain Speke, the African explorer, who is buried here. Good stone is quarried in the pa.

Dowlish, West, pa., W. Somerset, 1 S.E. of Ilminster and ¾ S.W. of Dowlish Wake; ac. 586; soil stony, overlying sand.

Down (1), an eastern maritime co. of Ulster, Ir., bounded on the north by Antrim, on the west by Armagh, on the south separated from Louth by Carlingford Lough, and washed on the east by the Irish Sea. Its greatest length is 50 miles, and greatest breadth 34 miles. Its area is 611,927 ac., of which 44½ per cent. is arable and meadow land, 40 per cent. grass, 2½ per cent. timber, 8 per cent. barren mountain and marsh, and 5 per cent. water, roads, fences, etc. The waste land is nearly all in the southern mountainous area, the remainder of the co. being very fertile and well cultivated. Oats, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops, but there is also a considerable ac. under wheat and flax. The soil varies considerably, but in the northern portion of the co. is usually a stony loam. The valley of the Lagan is one of the richest agricultural tracts in Ireland. Stock-raising and dairy-farming receive great attention. The holdings are chiefly small, only 7 per cent. exceeding 50 ac. In physical features the co. is varied. The northern half consists of rolling ground with some hills of moderate elevation, but towards the southern extremity the surface rises into the bold Mourne Mountains. There is much beautiful scenery in this part of the co. The coast-line is indented by several long inlets—Carlingford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, and Belfast Lough. The chief rivers are the Lagan (which separates the co. from Antrim), the Bann, and the Quoile. The Newry Canal lies between the co. and Armagh. There are some small tarns in the Mourne Mountains, but no lakes of importance. The railway facilities are good—a line running from Belfast by Downpatrick to the coast at Newcastle, and another along the western border of the co. from Belfast to Warrenpoint, with several minor branches. In geological structure the greater part of the co. is underlain by green and gray grits and slates of Cambrian and of Lower Silurian age, the latter occasionally yielding fossils (graptolites, etc.). These rocks are greatly contorted, and in the south of the co. a huge mass of granite has burst up through them. The Mourne Mountains are mainly composed of this granite. In the north, between the head of Belfast Lough and Newtownards, there is a small

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dowdeswell	Andoversford & D.	101	289
Dowdstown	Bective (2)	27	83
Dowlais	Dowlais	177	16807
Dowland	Eggesford (9)	194	127

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dowles	Bewdley (1)	137	91
Dowlish Wake	Ilminster (2)	165	273
Dowlish, West	Ilminster (1½)	165	59
Down (1)	.....	.....	267059

area of Carboniferous rocks, containing among other fossils some fine fish remains and large lamp-shells of the genus *Productus*, and at Scrabo Hill a patch of Triassic sandstone with associated dolerite traps is obscurely developed. Small mineral veins are rather numerous in the co., and some (yielding lead, hematite iron, zinc, and manganese) have been worked. Dykes of igneous material cutting the sedimentary rocks are very numerous, especially in the neighbourhood of the granitic outburst and in the district around the head of Carlingford Lough, which seems to have formed a centre of volcanic activity at several epochs. In Glacial times the whole of the low ground was buried deeply under land ice, and the deposits of this period form a superficial covering to the solid rocks over the greater part of the co. A more recent elevation of the land has given rise to the raised beaches which fringe the coast in many localities. Downpatrick is the co. to., and other places of importance are Newtownards, Banbridge, Holywood, Bangor, and Dromore, while portions of the towns of Belfast, Newry, and Lisburn also lie within the co. The fisheries off the coast are extensive and important. Another important industry is the manufacture and bleaching of linen fabrics; and milling, brewing, and other commercial occupations are carried on. The antiquities of the co. include numerous fine cromlechs, stone circles, raths, and other prehistoric relics, along with some interesting ruins of ecclesiastical and military buildings of mediæval age. This part of Ireland fell early into the hands of the English invaders under John de Courcy, but was several times recaptured by the Irish before the final settlement. The co. is divided for parl. purposes into four divs. (D. East, D. North, D. South, and D. West), each returning one member.

Down (2), pa., Upper Lecale bar., S. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 11,636. The soil is generally good. The pa. contains the to. of Downpatrick (q.v.). *Ballydugan* and *Hollymount*, on the Quoile, are seats.

Down (3). [DOWNE.]

Downall Green, ha., pa. of Kinwick (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 S. of Wigan.

Down Ampney, pa. on the Thames and Severn Canal, E. Gloucs., 3 N.E. of Cricklade; ac. 2,541; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is of E. Eng. and later periods, and has an altar-tomb with recumbent figures of a knight and a lady, and a 17th-cent. gilt marble monument with kneeling figures in armour. A canopied stone cross has been built in the vil. *D. A. House* is a seat of the Tudor period.

Downan, ancient chap., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 11 S.W. of Dufftown. The old burial-ground is near the junction of the Livet and Avon.

Downderry, ha., pa. of St. Germans (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 S.E. of Hessenford. The mission chapel of St. Nicholas (built 1884) is in Perp. style. There is a coastguard station here, and fishing is carried on.

Downe, or **Down,** pa. and vil., W. Kent, 5½ S.E. of Bromley; ac. 1,652; soil loamy clay, overlying chalk. The ancient flint church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1872) contains two 15th-cent. brasses with figures, and a 17th-cent. brass with figures to John Vezeglini, a Venetian merchant of Antwerp, and his wife. In the churchyard is a very ancient yew-tree.

Down, East (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6½ N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 3,643; soil loamy, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. John Baptist is Perp., and has an ancient wooden screen. On one of the bells is an inscription in Lombardic characters.

Down, East (2). [DOWN (1).]

Downend (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Mangotsfield (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Bristol. Christ Church (1831) is a plain stone structure. A petrified mass, weighing 2 tons, found in a quarry here, now stands on the common at Frenchay. *Cleve Hill*, a mansion in the Italian style, stands in well-wooded grounds commanding extensive views.

Downend (2), ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Minchinhampton.

Downend (3), pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Chieveley (q.v.), Mid Berks.

Downfield, vil. with public school, pa. of Mains and Strathmartin (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Dundee.

Downgate, vil., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Linkinhorne (q.v.), N.E. Cornw.

Downham (1), pa., S. Essex, 4 E. of Billericay; ac. 2,229; soil heavy, overlying loamy. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1871) is in E. Eng. style, and contains some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments. *Fremnells*, an Elizabethan brick house, is a seat.

Downham (2), pa. and vil., Mid Cambs., 2½ N.W. of Ely; ac. 9,789; soil clay, gravel, and fenland. The church of St. Leonard is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. Park Farm with its outbuildings occupies the site of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, and the arms of the see are upon the stonework.

Downham (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Ribble, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 2,300. The church of St. Leonard was built in 1800 on the site of an older church; some 17th-cent. tablets were transferred to the present building. "Downham diamonds," a form of crystal, are found in the neighbourhood. Nicholas Assheton (d. 1625), the diarist, was a native. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Downham (4). (SANTON DOWNHAM.)

Downham (5), pl., pa. of Carham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 W.N.W. of Wooler.

Downham Market, pa. and mkt. to. (F.) on the Ouse (here crossed by an iron bridge), W. Norf., 11 S.W. of King's Lynn; ac. 2,687. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1855) is of Norm., E. Eng., and later periods. A Norm. window was discovered behind the chancel-arch in 1873. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels; a cemetery of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Down (2)	Downpatrick	140	5670
Down Ampney	Cricklade (2¾)	86	304
Downe	Orpington (3)	13	581
Down, East (1)	Barnstaple (6½)	203	346
Down, East (2)	.....	.....	52274
Downend (1)	Stapleton Road (1¼)	119	5219
Downfield	Baldovan	464	872

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Downham (1)	Ingatestone (6)	24	266
Downham (2)	Blackbank (1)	75	1873
Downham (3), ec. pa.	Chatburn (1¾)	223	308
Downham (3), tp.	Chatburn (1¾)	223	237
D'wnhamMarket, pa.	Downham	86	3006
D'wnham Market, to.	Downham	86	2537

2 acres with two mortuary chapels; and the pa. possesses considerable charities. The chief public buildings are the town hall, the Literary Institute, and Stanley Library and Clock Tower. There are nursery grounds in the neighbourhood, containing several acres of trees and shrubs, and the public is admitted to them in the summer.

Down Hatherley, pa. on the Chelt, N. Glouces., 3½ N.E. of Gloucester; ac. 930; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of Our Lady and Corpus Christi (restored 1859) is Perp., and contains some monuments. Lord Chancellor Page Wood took his title from this pa. *H. Court,* a fine old moated house, is a seat.

Downhead (1), pa., Mid Somerset, 5 N.E. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 1,525; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints is Perp.

Downhead (2), ha., pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from West Camel (q.v.), S.E. Somerset.

Downhill, pl. with railway station, on the coast, pa. of Dunboe (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 6 N.W. of Coleraine. The chalk is pierced by a long tunnel, and the disruption of strata here has produced a curious result, occasioning the formation of numerous pinnacles and caves, one of which, Piper's Cave, is 110 ft. long. The mansion of *Downhill,* in the Grecian style, was built by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. It is romantically situated amidst the basalt rocks which line the coast, and was formerly renowned for its library and picture galleries, but these have been destroyed by fire. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Duncruthin Abbey.

Downholland, tp., consisting of a few scattered houses, pa. of Halsall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ S.W. of Ormskirk; ac. 3,473. *D. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Downholme, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Richmond; ac. of pa. 6,708, of tp. 1,506; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1886) is Gothic. The parochial school is endowed.

Downie Hills, upland range, pa. of Monikie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., about 10 W. of Arbroath.

Downie Park, estate on the South Esk, pa. of Tannadice (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 12 W.S.W. of Brechin. There is a modern mansion.

Downies, coast ha., pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Portlethan. A small fishing industry is carried on from the little harbour.

Downings, pa., Clane bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 N.W. of Naas; ac. 4,730. The soil is moderately good. The Grand Canal passes through the pa. *D.* and *Woodville* are seats.

Down Law, hill (663 ft.), pa. of Roxburgh (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 4 N. of Jedburgh. An ancient Roman road runs past its southern base.

Downley, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Wycombe (q.v.), S. Bucks.

Down, Little, ha., pa. of and ¾ N. from Shaftesbury (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Down, North. [Down (1).]

Downpatrick, cap. of co., seaport, and mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Down (q.v.), Upper Lecale bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 27 S.E. of Belfast; ac. 278. D. is situated on a steep acclivity, of semicircular form, near the south-western extremity of Strangford Lough. It is the *Dunum* of Ptolemy—the latter part of the name being derived from St. Patrick, who, with SS. Bridget and Columb, is said to be buried in the cathedral churchyard. D. sent one member to Parliament prior to 1885. It contains four main streets branching off from its centre, and is divided into English, Irish, and Scotch quarters. The see of Down originated in a monastery founded by St. Patrick in the 5th cent.; it was united with Connor in 1441, and with Dromore in 1842. The cathedral church of the Holy Trinity is a building of unknown antiquity; but, owing to frequent conflagrations (the most destructive of which was the wanton act of Lord Deputy Grey in 1538), little of the original structure remains. After it had lain in ruins for 250 years, the present edifice, in Perp. style, was begun; with it the existing remains were incorporated—the work of restoration continuing until 1827, when the handsome west tower of four stages was completed. The arcades between the nave and aisles are ancient, and the greater part of the east end, now flanked by castellated turrets, also existed prior to 1790. Above the fine east window are three ogee-headed niches which formerly contained statues of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columb, and below it a very ancient recessed doorway. The Protestant pa. church, in Classical style, was rebuilt in 1735. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. The chief public buildings are the Co. Hall or Court House (1834), the Co. Gaol (1830), the Co. Infirmary and Fever Hospital (1832), and the new Lunatic Asylum and Assembly Hall—the latter of which was opened in 1883. Near the gaol is the *dun* from which the to. takes its name, called Rath-Keltair, or the "Fort of Keltair," one of the native kings of Ullagh, who resided here before the days of St. Patrick. It is about 60 ft. high, over ½ mile broad at the base, and is surrounded by three large ramparts. After the Anglo-Norman conquest D. fell into the hands of Sir G. de Courcy, who adopted the cause of Arthur of Brittany and for some time maintained a successful resistance against the forces of John. The chief industry of D. is the manufacture of sewed muslin. The Quoile Quay, 1 mile from the to., is accessible to vessels of 100 tons, and affords facilities for a small export trade; vessels of larger size discharge at the Steamboat Quay, at a lower point on the river.

Downpatrick Head (126 ft.), promontory in the Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N. of Ballycastle.

Downs, vil., pa. of Kilcoole (q.v.), N. co. Wick., Ir., 5 S. of Bray. The Glen of the Downs is a deep wooded defile 1 mile long, with banks of 800 ft.; it is supposed to have formed the bed of an ancient river. *Bellevue* and *Glen View* lie opposite one another at the northern extremity. From a small temple or pavilion built near the latter, on the summit of the bank, there is a very fine view.

Downshay, vil., pa. of Worth Matravers (q.v.), S.E. Dorset, 1 S.E. of Corfe Castle.

Downs, Higher, vil., pa. of and ½ S.E. from St. Hilary (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Down Hatherley	Gloucester (3)	114	172
Downhead (1)	Cranmore (2½)	118	156
Downholland	Altcar (1½)	212	771
Downholme, pa.	Leyburn (5)	236	196
Downholme, tp.	Leyburn (5)	236	78
Downings	Sallins (3)	18	526
Down, North	.....	.....	54179
Downpatrick	Downpatrick	140	3132

Downside (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Midsomer Norton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5 N.E. of Shepton Mallet. Christ Church (1838) is a small stone structure in Gothic style. The Benedictine monastery and college, beautifully situated in a valley, is the abode of the community of St. Gregory, who were expelled from Douai in 1793, and settled here in 1814. The buildings (erected 1823, 1856, and 1874) are in Gothic style, and include a magnificent church. There is a colliery in the pa.

Downside (2), ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), E. Somerset, 7½ S.W. of Bristol.

Downside (3), ha., pa. of Cobham (q.v.), W. Surrey, 4 N.W. of Leatherhead.

call them, with White of Selborne, a "majestic chain of mountains." The two ranges enclose the valley of the Weald.

Down, South. [DOWN (1).]

Down St. Mary, pa. and vil., on the Taw, N. Dev., 6 N.W. of Crediton; ac. 2,129; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm., Dec., and Perp.—the doorway being good E. Norm. The ancient Coplestone Cross stands on the border of this pa.

Downs, The (*dunes* = "sandbanks"), roadstead opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, and Deal, east coast of Kent, extending from the North to the South Foreland. The Goodwin Sands, which form a

THE DOWNS.

Downs, Lower, vil., pa. of and 1 S. from St. Hilary (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Downs, North and South, are two ranges of chalk hills which begin in Hampshire, and branch off—the North Downs through Mid Surrey into Kent, which they cross in the direction of Dover, ending in the South Foreland (about 120 miles). In Surrey the north side of the Downs slopes gently, but the southern aspect is often broken and picturesque. The highest point of the Kentish North Downs is Knockholt (783 ft.). The South Downs pass through the south of Sussex—much of the distance being parallel to the coast, into which they merge at the bold bluff of Beachy Head (about 80 miles). The highest point of the South Downs is Ditchling Beacon (858 ft.), while the outlying spur of Chanctonbury Ring, which almost faces Leith Hill in the north, is 814 ft. high. The South Downs slope towards the sea, but descend abruptly, and form many sheltered, well-wooded combes. The short sweet grass of the Downs feeds the noted Southdown sheep. The northern slopes of the Downs—softly rounded, and sometimes purple from the shadow of passing clouds, and sometimes green, yellow, and gray in the sunlight—have a beauty all their own, though, perhaps, one would hesitate to

natural breakwater on the east, protect it from all winds excepting those from the south, and the force of these is considerably lessened by the proximity of the French coast, as well as by the circumstance that the flood-tide at first runs south, so as to meet the seas. When the tide has turned, however, so as to add its force to that of the south wind, vessels are frequently torn from their moorings and cast on to the shore. The Downs are 8 miles long and 6 miles wide, with an anchorage extending over 20 miles, and varying from 4 to 12 fathoms in depth. They abound in sandbanks and shoals—the most important being the Brake opposite Sandwich, within which are the Small Downs, about 2½ miles wide, with a depth of from 2½ to 5 fathoms. An indecisive action between the English and Dutch took place off the Downs in June, 1666. In 1669 one of Sir George Rooke's fleet was blown up here, 130 men being killed. The terrific gale of November 26–27, 1702, resulted in the destruction of thirteen men-of-war, with almost the whole of their crews.

Down Stonebeck. [STONEBECK DOWN.]

Down Thomas, ha., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Wembury (q.v.), S. Dev.

Downton (1), pa. and to. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 6½ S.S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 12,495; soil alluvial,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Downside (1)	Flax Bourton (2)	124	621
Down, South	.....	.....	51652

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Down St. Mary	Morchard Road (1)	178	342
Downton (1)	Downton	90	3430

chalk, and gravel, overlying chalk. D. sent two members to Parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1832. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1860) is a large cruciform building of Norm. and later periods, with a fine Dec. chancel, in which is a low side window. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels, and Board and national schools. D. is a very ancient to., and a monument of its early importance remains in the "Moot," a conical mound at the east end of the vil., with an earthwork commanding the passages of the Avon; its name shows that it was used as a place of judicial assembly during the Anglo-Saxon period. A mansion of the Bishops of Winchester, called Old Court, which formerly stood on the right bank of the river, is said to have been a favourite resort of King John. The manor-house, probably built early in the 17th cent., was formerly a seat of the Raleigh family, but it is now occupied as a residence; an ancient chimney-piece, carved with shields, remains in the hall. The industries of D. are tanning, malting, brick-making, and lime-burning; there are also paper- and corn-mills.

Downton (2), pa. on the Teme, N. Herefords., 5½ S.W. of Ludlow; ac. 1,201; soil light loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Giles is in E. Eng. style; but the old church still exists, in a very ruined condition. *D. Castle*, in the midst of beautiful scenery, is a seat.

Downton (3), ha., pa. of Stanton Lacy (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Ludlow. *D. Hall*, in Queen Anne style and park-like grounds, is a seat.

Downton (4), ha. on the Frome, pa. of and ½ N. from Leonard Stanley (q.v.), Mid Gloucs.

Downton (5), ha., pa. of Hordle (q.v.), S.W. Hants, 4 S.W. of Lymington.

Downton, East, ti., pa. of and 3 W. from Downton (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Down, West (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 7 N.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 4,059; soil clayey, overlying slate. The cruciform E. Eng. church of St. Mary contains a Norm. font and an oak figure of Sir John Stowford, Justice of the Common Pleas in the 14th cent.

Down, West (2). [DOWN (1).]

Downwood, ha., pa. of Shobdon (q.v.), N. Herefords., 8 W. of Leominster.

Dowra, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Killinagh (q.v.), N.W. co. Cav., Ir., about 13 W. of Swanlinbar.

Dowrish (or **Dowrich**) **House,** seat on the banks of the Creedy, pa. of Sandford (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 N.E. of Crediton. The house is said to have been first built in the reign of King John, and the centre of the old building and the gatehouse still remain.

Dowróg Pool, a small tarn, W. Pembs., 1½ N.E. of St. Davids. It is about a mile in circumference, and affords good wild-fowl shooting.

Dowry, hill (1,060 ft.), Lower Talbotstown bar., N. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.E. of Blessington.

Dowsby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3½ S.E. of Folkingham; ac. 1,809; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored and almost rebuilt) is E. Eng. and Dec., and has an old font, several brasses, and a life-sized figure of one Etheldreda Rigdon. During the restoration fragments of a Norm. church were found. In the neighbourhood are three tumuli. *D. Hall*, an old Elizabethan house, is a seat.

Dowsing, Inner, a shoal off the coast of Lincs., outside Lynn Deeps, 9 E. of Thrusthorpe. It is 6½ miles by 1 mile, lies N. and S., and has only 7 ft. of water at one point. Near the north-east end is a light-vessel with revolving light visible 10 miles.

Dowsing, Outer, a shoal, E. Lincs., 16 N.E. of Thrusthorpe. It is 6 miles by ½ mile, and lies N.W. and S.E. On the western side is a light-vessel with revolving light visible 10 miles.

Dowth, pa. on the Boyne, Upper Slane bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 W. of Drogheda; ac. 1,463. On the large conical hill called D. Mound, there is a tomb consisting of several chambers, which are entered through a passage on the west side. The tomb bears a general resemblance to that at New Grange, in the neighbouring pa. of Monknewtown; though smaller, it is more elaborately decorated, and is supposed to be of later date. The entrance passage is 28 ft. long, with eleven immense upright stones ranged on one side and nine on the other. In the main or central chamber, to which it gives access, there are several recesses, one of which conducts to a series of smaller chambers on the south side. The carvings exhibit a variety of spirals, concentric circles, and other graceful forms. Some gold ornaments and a gold coin of Geta (dating from early in the 3rd cent.) were discovered in the mound in 1842. There are several other objects of antiquarian interest, including a ruined church and castle, St. Bernard's Well, a rath 300 yds. in circumference, and the remains of a stone circle above a quarry by the roadside. The earlier part of the battle of the Boyne took place in the pa. *D. House*, with fine views, was till recently the seat of the Nettervilles, who settled here in the 12th cent.

Dowthorpe, ha., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ S. of Hornsea.

Dowthwaite Head, an eastern spur of the Great Dodd, Mid Cumb., 6 E.S.E. of Keswick.

Doxey, ha., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 2 N.W. of Stafford.

Doxford, tp., pa. of Ellingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N. of Alnwick; ac. 609. *D. Hall*, a white stone mansion in the Italian style, is a seat.

Doyle's Column, on the promontory of Jerbourg, pa. of St. Martin, S.E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, was erected as a memorial of Sir John Doyle (d. 1834), who whilst Governor constructed the excellent military roads which have contributed to the development of the island's resources. The views from the column, the summit of which is 396 ft. above the sea, are extremely fine.

Doynton, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 5 S. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 1,728; soil loamy, overlying white and blue lias and limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity is of different periods, and shows some herring-bone work. Among other charities, £140 a year has been left to educate a man for the Church, and send him to the University. Part of a Roman road has been found here. *Bury House*, *D. House*, and *Tracy Park* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Downton (2)	Ludlow (6½)	162	162
Down, West (1)	Barnstaple (6)	203	562
Down, West (2)	.....	.....	50890
Dowsby	Rippingale (½)	101	171
Dowth	Drogheda (4)	32	182
Doxford	Chathill (2½)	317	95
Doynton	Mangotsfield (4)	214	391

Dozmare Pool, a gloomy tarn (about 500 yds. in diameter) under Brown Gilly, E. Cornw., 9 N.E. of Bodmin. It is said to have given Tennyson some ideas for the "middle mere" in his "Morte d'Arthur," into which Sir Bedivere flung Excalibur. Local tradition says the pool is haunted by the giant Tregeagle, who was condemned to empty it with a limpet-shell. Ice is obtained from this pool in large quantities in the winter.

Draffan, ha., pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Auchenheath.

Dragon Hole, cave in Kinnoul Hill, near the borders of the pas. of Kinnoul and Kinfauns (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 1⅓ E. of Perth. It is entered with difficulty, and will hold about a dozen men. It is said to have given shelter to Sir William Wallace, and was formerly visited by pilgrims.

Drainage Marsh, pa., S. Lincs., near Swineshead, consists of a farm of 45 ac., once extra-parochial.

Drainie, coast pa., N. Elgs., Sc., 3 N. of Elgin; ac. 6,949; soil various. Sandstone is largely worked and exported, limestone is quarried, and unsuccessful attempts at lead-mining have been made. The pa. church dates from 1823, and an old church is in ruins. Kinneddar Castle was a seat of the Bishops of Moray. *Gordonstown* is a seat.

Drakeholes, ha., pas. of Clayworth and Everton (q.v.), N. Notts., 4 S.E. of Bawtry. It has some coal trade on the Chesterfield Canal.

Drakelow, tp., pa. of Church Gresley (q.v.), S. Derbys., 1½ S.W. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 1,425. *D. Hall,* formerly the seat of the Des Vœux family, now belongs to the Gresleys; it is surrounded by a a wooded park covering 180 ac.

Drakemyre, vil. on the road between Saltcoats and Kilbirnie, pa. of and 1½ N. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Drakes Cross, vil., pa. of King's Norton (q.v.), N.E. Worcs., on the road from Birmingham to Alcester. Bricks and tiles are made.

Drake's (or **St. Nicholas**) **Island,** a pyramidal rock (commanding a good view) in Plymouth Sound, S. Dev., under Mount Edgecumbe. It is small, moderately elevated, and strongly fortified and garrisoned; the guns command every point of the compass, and the island presents a formidable defensive work. The Republican General Lambert was confined here from 1667 to his death in 1683.

Drakestown, pa., Morgallion bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 6 N.E. of Kells; ac. 2,692. There is some good pasture land.

Drangan, pa. and vil., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.E. of Fethard; ac. 5,427. Much of the land is very good. *Langley Lodge* is a seat.

Draperstown, vil., pa. of Ballynascreen (q.v.), S. co. Londy., Ir., 8 W.N.W. of Magherafelt. The name was changed from Cross in 1818 because the whole of the land belonged to the Drapers' Company of London, who erected the market-house, dispensary, and other buildings. The pa. church (1760) and school are in the vil.

Draughton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 6½ W. of Kettering; ac. 1,477; soil red loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Catherine is Norm. and E. Eng. There is a Congregational chapel. From the Black Well spring flows a small tributary of the Nen, which separates this parish from Maidwell.

Draughton (2), tp. and small vil., on the road from Skipton to Otley, pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,501.

Drax, pa., tp., and vil., near the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Snaith; ac. of pa. 6,970 (water 229), of tp. 1,382; soil sand, clay, and warp, overlying sand and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains some curiously-carved old oak benches. There are almshouses for three men and three women. The Free Grammar School was founded in 1669. *D. Hall,* with extensive grounds, is a seat.

Drax, Long, tp. on the Ouse, pa. of and 1 N. from Drax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,696. In the reign of Henry I. a priory of the Order of the Black Canons was founded here, but was suppressed at the Reformation.

Draycot, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Cheddar, Nyland-with-Batcombe, and Rodney Stoke (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4 S.E. of Axbridge. The church of St. Peter (built 1861) has a font, finely carved with figures emblematical of different ages of man.

Draycot Cerne, pa. and small vil., N. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 1,066; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. James is E. Eng. and Perp., and the chancel is thought to be the whole of the original church. The font is Dec., and a tomb in the church is believed to be that of the original founder. A fine brass commemorates Sir Edward Cerne. *D. House,* in a deer-park of 217 ac., is a seat.

Draycote, ha., pa. of Bourton-on-Dunsmore (q.v.), N. Warws., 5 S.W. of Rugby.

Draycot Fitzpaine, ti., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Wilcot (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Draycot Foliat, pa., N. Wilts., 4½ S.E. of Swindon; ac. 702; soil chalk. The church was demolished in the 16th cent.

Draycott (1), ha. on the Derwent, pa. of Wilne (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Derby. [DRAYCOTT AND CHURCH WILNE.]

Draycott (2), ha., pa. of Waterstock (q.v.), S. Oxon., 4 W. of Thame.

Draycott (3), ha., pa. of Limington (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 1½ S.E. of Ilchester.

Draycott (4), ha., pa. of Blockley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 10 S.E. of Evesham.

Draycott and Church Wilne, tp., pa. of Wilne (q.v.), on the Derwent, S. Derbys., 6½ S.E. of Derby;

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drainage Marsh	Boston (7)	107	9
Drainie	Lossiemouth (3)	584	3922
Drakelow	Burton (1½)	127	152
Drakemyre	Dalry (1)	402	311
Drakestown	Kells (6)	41	228
Drangan, pa.	Fethard (6)	104	705
Drangan, vil.	Fethard (6)	104	127
Draperstown	Draperstown	154	484
Draughton (1)	Lamport (1½)	76	125
Draughton (2)	Bolton Abbey (2)	217	204
Drax, pa.	Drax	183	1061
Drax, tp.	Drax	183	382
Drax, Long	Drax (1)	183	117
Draycot	Draycot	132	512
Draycot Cerne	Chippenham (3)	94	147
Draycot Foliat	Chiseldon (1¼)	84	40
Draycott and Ch. W.	Draycott	122	1032

ac. 1,451. *D. House*, in large grounds commanding a wide view, is a seat.

Draycott-in-the-Clay, tp., pa. of Hanbury (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 S.E. of Uttoxeter; ac. 1,930.

Draycott-in-the-Moors, pa. and vil. on the Blythe, N. Staffs., 2½ N.W. of Cheadle; ac. 3,907; soil gravelly, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Dec., and has a mortuary chapel of the Draycot family, in which is the figure of a knight in chain armour, several altar-tombs, a brass to William Draycot (parson in 1500), and an alabaster tomb with recumbent figures on the top, and effigies of twelve children in front.

Draycott Moor, tp., pa. of Longworth (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 5½ W. of Abingdon; ac. 1,054.

Drayton (1), pa. and vil. on the Wilts. and Berks. Canal, N. Berks., 2 S.W. of Abingdon; ac. 1,851; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Peter, which was considerably enlarged 1872, has a Norm. font, an aumbry, credence, and piscinæ. In 1814 some old alabaster carvings were discovered illustrating incidents preceding and accompanying Christ's life. A cross stands in the churchyard. *Manor House* is a seat.

Drayton (2), pa. and vil. in the Wensum valley, E. Norf., 4½ N.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,332; soil sandy, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Margaret is Dec., and the vil. has a restored wayside cross. Tradition sets apart a spot named Bloodsdale, in the pa., as an ancient battlefield.

Drayton (3), tp. on the Welland, pa. of Bringhurst (q.v.), S. Leics., 2 W. of Rockingham; ac. 733. The ancient chapel was for a long time used as a bakehouse, but has been restored and fitted up for divine service. D. is the birthplace of George Fox (1624–90), the founder of the Society of Friends.

Drayton (4), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 1½ S.W. of Langport; ac. 2,165; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Catherine is Perp. *Midelney Place* and *Stanchester House* are seats.

Drayton (5). [DRAYTON NEAR BANBURY.]

Drayton (6). [DRAYTON NEAR WALLINGFORD.]

Drayton (7), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Daventry (q.v.), S. Northants.

Drayton (8), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Penkridge (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Drayton (9), ha., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Drayton (10), ha., pa. of Oring (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 E. of Chichester.

Drayton (11), ha., pa. of Chaddlesley Corbett (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 5 N.W. of Bromsgrove.

Drayton (12), ti, pa. of Barton Stacey (q.v.), W. Hants, 4 S.E. of Andover.

Drayton (13), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Farlington (q.v.), S. Hants.

Drayton (14), ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Shifnal (q.v.), N. Salop.

Drayton Bassett, pa. and vil., in the vale of the Tame, E. Staffs., 2½ S.W. of Tamworth, on the border of Warws.; ac. 3,315; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John Baptist is Gothic. The *Manor House*, built by the late Sir Robert Peel on the site of the ancient manor house, stands in a well-wooded park of 280 ac., and has fine gardens.

Drayton Beauchamp, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 2 N.W. of Tring; ac. 1,888; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk and clay. The 13th-cent. church of Our Lady has a Norm. font and a Norm. doorway. A brass with figure (4 ft. long) commemorates Thomas Cheyne, armour-bearer to Edward III., and another brass is dated 1375. A 14th-cent. stained window represents eight Apostles, and there is an elaborate 18th-cent. monument with figures. The "judicious Hooker" was rector here in 1584. *D. Lodge*, in a park of 70 ac., is a seat.

Drayton, Dry. [DRY DRAYTON.]

Drayton, East, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 7 S.E. of East Retford; ac. 1,543; soil clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1873) is of the 14th cent., and has a piscina, an ancient rood-screen (now carrying a cross), and a mortuary chapel of the De Burgh family.

Drayton, Fen. [FEN DRAYTON.]

Drayton, Fenny. [FENNY DRAYTON.]

Drayton Green, ha., pa. of Ealing (q.v.), Mid Middx., 2 N. of Brentford.

Drayton House. [LOWICK.]

Drayton-in-Hales, pa., N.E. Salop and W. Staffs., 9 S.E. of Whitchurch; ac. 14,375; soil loam, overlying sandstone and gravel. The pa. contains the to. of Market Drayton (q.v.). The Shropshire Union Canal runs through. At Bloore Heath the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists in 1459; a cross marks the place where the Lancastrian leader, Lord Audley, fell. *Betton Hall*, *Betton House*, *Buntingsdale Hall*, *The Tower*, and *Tunstall Hall* are seats.

Drayton, Market. [MARKET DRAYTON.]

Drayton near Banbury, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 2 N.W. of Banbury; ac. 926; soil red loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Dec., and has sedilia, piscinæ, memorials of the Grevilles, two altar-tombs with incised figures, and a sarcophagus with a lid ornamented with leaf-carving. Coins of the Roman emperors have been found in the neighbourhood.

Drayton near Wallingford, pa. on the Thame, S.E. Oxon, 5 N. of Wallingford; ac. 1,288; soil mostly friable, overlying gravel. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1859) exhibits work of every period, from Norm. to Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina, and in one of its north windows are remains of 15th-cent. glass, with the figure of an ecclesiastic, supposed to represent St. Leonard.

Drayton Parslow, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 5 N.E. of Winslow; ac. 1,750; soil mould and clay, overlying sand and clay. The name is derived from the family of Passelew, which held the manor *temp.*

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Draycott-in-the-Clay	Sudbury (1½)	136	491
Draycott-in-the-M.	Cresswell (1½)	150	367
Draycott Moor	Abingdon (5)	61	201
Drayton (1)	Steventon (½)	57	585
Drayton (2)	Drayton	119	420
Drayton (3)	Rockingham (2)	94	105
Drayton (4)	Langport (2)	145	395
Drayton Bassett	Tamworth (2)	110	461
Drayton Beauchamp	Tring (3)	32	165
Drayton, East	Tuxford (4)	132	187
Drayton-in-Hales, pa.	Market Drayton	162	5816
Drayton-in-Hales, tp.	Market Drayton	162	5089
D. near Banbury	Banbury (2)	77	176
D. near Wallingford	Wallingford (5)	51	26[illegible]
Drayton Parslow	Swanbourne (2½)	52	425

Henry I. The church of the Holy Trinity (enlarged and restored 1863) is Perp., and contains some brasses, a 15th-cent. font, the remains of an altar of St. Catherine, and the shaft of an ancient cross.

Drayton, West (1), pa. and vil. near the Grand Junction Canal and the river Colne, W. Middx., 5 E. of Slough; ac. 878, water 21; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin is E. Perp., and has a Dec. east window. The font is ornamented

West Drayton.

with a representation of the Crucifixion and other subjects; the church has some 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses, and memorials of the family of De Burgh. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in Gothic style. There are paper- and flour-mills, also a brewery. The gatehouse of the old manor-house is now a residence.

Drayton, West (2), pa. and vil. on the Idle, N. Notts., 4 S. of East Retford; ac. 1,390; soil gravel. The church of St. Paul (restored 1874) is Norm. There is an endowed mixed school.

Dre, ha., pa. of Llanarth (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 4 S.W. of Aberaeron.

Drebach (1), ha., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 4 S. of Abergele.

Drebach (2), ha., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2 N. of Corwen.

Drebley, ha. near the Wharfe, pa. of Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Bolton Abbey.

Dreel, burn, E. Fifes., Sc., rises in pa. of Carnbee, flows 6 S.E., and falls into the Firth of Forth through the old harbour of Anstruther.

Drefach, vil., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., about 14 S. of Aberystwith. There are some small woollen factories.

Dreghorn (1), pa. and vil. on the Irvine, N. Ayrs., Sc., 5 W. of Kilmaurs; ac. 5,626; soil various. The strata is mainly carboniferous—sandstone and limestone, with iron ore, largely occurring. Coal is extensively worked. The vil., a pretty place, the houses standing amid trees, contains the pa. church, which dates from 1780, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a Free Church mission station; and there are several public schools. *Annick Lodge, Cunninghamhead, Perceton, Springside,* and *Warwickhill* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Drayton, West (1)	West Drayton	13	1118
Drayton, West (2)	Tuxford (3)	132	75
Dreghorn (1), pa.	Dreghorn	395	4057
Dreghorn (1), vil.	Dreghorn	395	1069
Drehidtarsna	Adare (2)	140	140

Dreghorn (2), estate, pa. of and ½ S.E. from Colinton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. *D. Castle* dates from the 17th cent., and has been twice enlarged during the 19th cent. It stands at the foot of the Pentland Hills, and in it David Mallet wrote the poem of "William and Margaret," during his residence as tutor, about the middle of the 18th cent.

Dregoch, ha., pa. of Aberwheeler (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 3 N.E. of Denbigh.

Drehidtarsna, pa., Coshma and Upper Connello bars., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 2 S. of Adare; ac. 1,000. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The Protestant church dates from 1812.

Drem, barony, vil., and railway junction, pa. of Athelstaneford (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 4 N. of Haddington. The barony was formerly a possession of the Knights Templar, of whose occupation some relics are still preserved. On a hill in the neighbourhood are traces of a Romano-British town. There are ruins of an ancient chapel, and a stone grave or cist was discovered here.

Dresden, eccl.pa., pa. of Trentham (q.v.), N. Staffs., part of it being included in the bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is in the Potteries, and is a southern sub. of Longton and a ward of the mun. bor. The church of the Resurrection is in E. Eng. style.

Drevor, ha., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 S.E. of Newtown.

Dreweren, ha., pa. of Glascomb (q.v.), S. Radnors., 6 S.W. of Radnor.

Drewley, ha., pa. of Witham Friary (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 9 E.S.E. of Shepton Mallet.

Drewson, ha., pa. of Nolton (q.v.), W. Pembs., 5½ W. of West Haverford.

Drewsteignton, pa. and vil. near the Teign, S. Dev., 4 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead; ac. 6,937; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Perp. The pa. has extensive limestone quarries, also a cromlech—the only standing one in Devon.

Drewton, ha., pa. of North Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1 N.W. of South Cave. There is a large monolith here, and near is the Roman way which crossed the Humber at Brough Ferry. Roman remains have been found. [Cave, North, with Drewton.]

Driby, pa., Mid Lincs., 5½ N. of Spilsbury; ac. 1,338; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is of stone, and contains some 16th-cent. brasses.

Driffield (1), or **Great Driffield,** pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., E.R. Yorks., 20 N. by E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 7,600, of tp. 4,814; soil sand, gravel, and boulder-clay, overlying gravel and chalk. All Saints' Church (restored 1880) is said to have been founded soon after the Conquest; it retains a Norm. arcade, and has north and south porches of E. Eng. date, also a fine Perp. tower. The figure of an ecclesiastic carved on the outside of the building, at the east end of the church, is supposed to represent the missionary Paulinus. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The chief buildings include

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dresden	Longton (½)	147	6707
Drewsteignton	Moret'n Hampst'd (4)	222	751
Driby	Alford (4¾)	130	115
Driffield (1), pa.	Driffield	213	6037
Driffield (1), tp.	Driffield	213	5703

a Corn Exchange (1841), Mechanics' Institute (1856), New Market Hall (1888), and Cottage Hospital (1867). The antiquity of D. is proved by the number of sepulchral mounds in the neighbourhood. One near Allamanwath Bridge is believed to be British; it was opened in 1851, and found to contain implements of stone, bone, and bronze, but none of iron. In others, which date from the Anglo-Saxon period, amber and jet beads and bronze fibulæ have been discovered. The "Danes' Graves," situated on the north side of the to. (in each of which a skeleton has been found), were probably constructed by the Norsemen during their occupation. D. lies in a central position at the foot of the Wolds, and carries on a considerable trade in corn and farm produce, greatly facilitated by the canal (1772) connecting it with the river Hull, which is here navigable for vessels of 60 tons. The length of the canal is about 6 miles. Linseed cakes and artificial manures are manufactured on a large scale; and there are flour-mills, bone-mills, breweries, and lime-kilns.

Driffield (2), pa., E. Gloucs., 3½ S.E. of Cirencester, on the border of Wilts.; ac. 1,310; soil loamy and stone-brash, subsoil various. St. Mary's Church is E. Eng. The free mixed school is partly endowed.

Driffield, Little, vil., pa. of and about 2 W. from Driffield (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt all but the tower in 1809, was the burial-place of Alfred, the Northumbrian King (d. 705). Near the church are some remains of a monastery. [EMSWELL WITH LITTLE DRIFFIELD.]

Drigg, pa. and vil. on the Irt, W. Cumb., 2 N.W. of Ravenglass; ac. 3,978; soil sandy. The church of St. Peter is a modern stone edifice.

Drighlington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Birstall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Bradford; ac. 1,136. St. Paul's Church is in Perp. style. The collieries are generally worked out, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cloth-making, worsted-spinning, and mining. There are mineral-water works.

Drimarbane. [DRUIMARBIN.]

Drimfries, pl., pa. of Lower Fahan (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 6 N. of Buncrana.

Drimmie (1), estate, pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 18 S.E. of Dunkeld. The Snabs of D. (177 ft.) command a fine view of the Carse of Gowrie.

Drimmie (2), ha. with public school, pa. of and 3 N. from Blairgowrie (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc.

Drimnagh, pa. on the Grand Canal, Uppercross bar., S. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S.W. of Dublin; ac. 731. D. Castle, with a well-preserved bawn and fosse, was one of the chief Protestant strongholds during the rebellion of 1641; it now belongs to the Marquis of Lansdowne. There are paper-mills in the pa.

Drimnin, estate on the Sound of Mull, pa. of and 12½ N.W. from Morven (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc. The Roman Catholic church of St. Columba occupies the site of an ancient castle, and, being placed on elevated ground, makes a landmark for sailors.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Driffield (2)	Cerney (3)	90	114
Drigg	Drigg	289	579
Drighlington	Drighlington	186	4322
Drimnagh	.....	.....	424
Drinagh (1)	Dunmanway (5)	204	2212
Drinagh (2)	Wexford (2)	93	355

Drimpton, vil., pa. of Broadwinsor (q.v.), W. Dorset, 4 N.W. of Beaminster.

Drimsynie, estate near the head of Loch Goile, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., ¼ W. of Lochgoilhead. *D. House,* in richly-wooded grounds, is a seat at the entrance to a romantic glen.

Drimyeonbeg, bay, Gigha island, pa. of Gigha and Cara (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., about 25 E. of Bowmore. It affords good anchorage.

Drinagh (1), pa., Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Dunmanway; ac. 12,868. A great part of the surface consists of rocky mountain and reclaimable or irreclaimable bog, and neither the pasture nor the arable land is of good quality. D. Lough and other lakes are in the pa. The Protestant church dates from 1818. There are some traces of a church built by the Knights Templar.

Drinagh (2), pa. on the south side of Wexford Harbour, Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 2 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 1,170. In the ancient burial-ground are the ruins of the church. There are limestone quarries, and cement is manufactured and exported. *Rowesmount* is a seat.

Dring, ha., pa. of Columbkille (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir., 4 N.W. of Granard.

Dringhoe, Upton, and Brough, tp., pa. of Skipsea (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Driffield; ac. 1,705.

Dringhouses, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Acomb, Holy Trinity Micklegate, Bishop Thorpe, and St. Mary Bishopshill Senior (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ S.W. of York; ac. 758. The church of St Edward the Confessor is in Dec. style. There is a manufacture of bricks and tiles of a fine quality. *Middlethorpe Lodge,* with well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Drinkstone, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 6 N.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,172; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1867) is Perp. and Dec., and has a piscina. *D. Park* (of 250 ac., containing plantations and a sheet of water) and *D. House* are seats.

Drinnishader, ha. on the south side of East Loch Tarbert, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Sc., 4 S.E. of Tarbert.

Dripsey, vil., pa of Inishcarra (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 12 W. of Cork. *D. Castle* and *D. House* are seats.

Drishane, pa., Duhallow and W. Muskerry bars., W. co. Cork, Ir, 10 W.S.W. of Mallow; ac. 33,083. The surface is mainly composed of mountain pasture and bog. Slate, white clay, and limestone are found. The pa. contains the to. of Millstreet. There are some remains of Kilmeedy Castle, built by the McCarthys in 1445 to keep guard over the pass between Macroom and Killarney. *D. Castle,* with extensive grounds, now the seat of Lady Beaumont, was originally built by Dermot McCarthy in 1436, and the ivy-mantled tower in the centre belonged to the ancient structure. The remainder of the mansion is a square castellated building, with an embattled tower at each angle. It was forfeited by Donagh McCarthy, who took part in the rebellion of 1641.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dringhoe, Upton & B.	Driffield (9)	213	156
Dringhouses, ec. pa.	York (2)	188	713
Dringhouses, tp.	York (2)	188	647
Drinkstone	Elmswell (4)	86	396
Drishane	Millstreet	165	5204

Drochil Castle, ruined mansion on the Lyne and Tarth, pa. of Newlands (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 7 W.N.W. of Peebles. It was founded by the Regent Morton, more as a palace than a place of strength, but was unfinished at the date of his execution, 1581. It has many traces of its former grandeur, although it has been used as farm offices.

Drogheda (1), bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., almost surrounded by Ferrard barony, except on the south, where it is bounded by co. Meath. It contains the to. of Drogheda. Ac., 4,059.

Drogheda (2), mun. bor., seaport, and mkt. to (W. & S.), on the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth, locally in co. Louth, partly in co. Meath, but forming a co. in itself; ac. 5,785 (including 68 tideway). Prior to 1885 D. was represented in Parliament by one member. The to. comprises four pas.—St. Peter's, St. Mary's, Donore, and Tullyallen. St. Peter's Church (rebuilt 1753) is in Roman-Doric style. St. Mary's Church dates from 1810. There are two Roman Catholic churches, three friaries, and four convents. Prior to the reign of Henry IV. the portions of the to. on the north and south banks of the Boyne, in the cos. of Louth and Meath respectively, were independent bors. The former received its first charter in 1229, the latter in 1247. D. was one of the chief places within the Pale, and Parliaments were frequently held here by the Lords Deputies—the most important being that summoned by Sir Edward Poynings in 1495, when English statute law was introduced into Ireland. In September, 1649, D. was besieged by Cromwell, and after the governor—Sir Arthur Aston—had gallantly held out for two days, the Parliamentary troops effected their entrance by making a breach in the wall, which is still shown. The whole garrison was ruthlessly put to the sword. The Battle of the Boyne, in which James II. was defeated by William III., was fought in the immediate neighbourhood. The White Horse Hotel is said to occupy

DROGHEDA.
(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

the site of a house in which James slept the night before the battle. An obelisk 150 ft. high stands on the spot where Schomberg fell, and near the battlefield is the grave of Caillemot, the leader of the French Huguenots. A portion of the walls surrounding the to. remains, together with two of the gates—St. Lawrence's on the north side, consisting of two round towers, united by a wall spanning the street; and the ruined Butler Gate, of which the massive central tower alone remains. The ecclesiastical remains are the church of the abbey of St. Mary of Mount Carmel, founded in the reign of Edward I.; and the Magdalen Steeple, a two-storied tower which formed part of the Dominican priory established by the Bishop of Armagh in 1224; in the priory hall Richard II. received the submission of several Ulster chieftains (1394). The public buildings of D. include the "Tholsel," the Mayoralty, the Linen Hall, the Whitworth Hall, the Corn Market, an Erasmus Smith grammar school, and a Blue Coat school; and the Roman Catholic teaching orders have good schools of various grades for boys and girls. The river is crossed by a handsome railway viaduct, 95 ft. high, with nineteen arches. The improvements in the harbour have increased the trade with Liverpool and Glasgow, especially the former. Linen-weaving is carried on, and there are iron-works, corn-mills, breweries, and salt-works. Corn, meal, flour, cattle, and linen are exported.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drogheda (1)	.....	.....	1298
Drogheda (2)	Drogheda	32	11873

Drointon, ha., pas. of Colwich and Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ N.W. of Abbots Bromley.

Droitwich, mun. bor. (with three pas.—D. St. Andrew, D. St. Michael, and D. St. Peter) and mkt. to. (F.) on the Salwharpe, Mid Worcs., 7 N.E. of Worcester. D. was a parl. bor. till 1885. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has piscinæ, brackets, and a squint; the building has become unsafe, owing to subsidences in the neighbourhood. The church of St. Michael is in Dec. style, and takes the place of an old church in connection with the convent of Westwood—the pa. having been given to this convent by a daughter of an ancient Count of Flanders. The cruciform church of St. Peter is Norm., Trans., Dec., and Perp., and contains some old glass and tiles, a slab with a cross in relief, a recumbent figure of George Wylde, serjeant-at-law in 1614, and tablets to the family of Dr. Nash, the county historian. The noted salt-springs, thought to have made it the Roman station *Salinæ*, were known and utilised in both British and Saxon times. Privileges were conferred upon D. by King John, in whose time the to. was of much importance. The brine (which contains one-third of salt) rises from springs 170 ft. beneath the surface, is pumped into reservoirs, from which it passes into evaporating pans, where, by means of heat, the salt is deposited in crystals, then passes to the drying-rooms, and is prepared for export. The annual output is about 100,000 tons. The to. suffers from serious subsidences on account of the extraction of brine, and many of the older houses are tumbling in. D. is prettily situated in a well-wooded country, and is surrounded with pleasure-grounds and parks. The Salters' Hall is a notable half-timbered building. The Royal Brine Baths are supplied with water equivalent in saltness to about seven times the strength of sea-water. They have three large swimming-baths (one for ladies), and the water is of efficacy in cases of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and dyspepsia. St. Andrew's Baths are fitted up with swimming and private baths, and have appliances for douche, needle, and vapour baths, and for massage. The Cottage Hospital uses the brine.

Droitwich Canal, communicates with the Severn,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Droitwich	Droitwich	126	4021

was designed by Brindley, is 6 miles long, and has six locks.

Droitwich Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Worcestershire. It contains the mun. bors. of Droitwich and Kidderminster, is in the middle of the co., and returns one member.

Droitwich St. Andrew, pa.; ac. 504. [DROITWICH.]

Droitwich St. Michael, pa.; ac. 625. [DROITWICH.]

Droitwich St. Peter, pa.; ac. 450. [DROITWICH.]

Drom-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also DRUM-.

Drom, pa. and vil., bar. of Eliogarty, Mid co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Templemore; ac. 4,480. The soil is generally fertile. *Rathleasy* is a seat.

Droma, loch and burn, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), Mid Ross and Crom., Sc., 16¼ N.W. of Garve. The loch, at a height of 905 ft., is full of trout. It discharges by the burn, a headwater of the Broom.

Dromagh, vil., pa. of Dromtarriff (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.W. of Kanturk. An extensive coal-field is worked here. The ancient castle of the O'Keefes has four circular towers flanking a square area.

Dromanby, Great, ha., pa. of Kirkby-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Stokesley.

Dromanby, Little, ha., pa. of Kirkby-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Stokesley.

Dromaneen, ha., pa. of Kilshannig (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., about 6 S.E. of Kanturk. Here are the ruins of D. Castle, which belonged to the O'Callaghans.

Dromara, or **Annsborough,** pa. and vil., Upper and Lower Iveagh bars., Mid co. Down, Ir., 6 S.E. of Dromore; ac. 14,168. The soil varies in quality—much of it being waste land. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in flax-spinning.

Dromard, pa., Tireragh bar., N.W. co. Sligo. Ir., 6½ S.W. of Sligo, on the road to Ballina; ac. 7,422. *Longford House* and *Taurego House* are seats.

Dromcolliher, pa. and vil., Upper Connello bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 10 S.E. of Newcastle; ac. 4,846; soil fertile, overlying limestone. It is situated near the Cork boundary, on a small tributary of the Deel.

Dromdaleague, pa. and vil., E. div. of W. Carbery bar., W.R. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Dunmanway; ac. 18,708; soil very poor, consisting chiefly of bog. To the north are the ruins of Castle Donovan, built in the reign of Henry IV.

Dromdeely. [TOMDEELY.]

Dromdowney, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bar., E.R. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.W. of Mallow; ac. 659.

Dromgoolestown, vil., pa. of Stabannon (q.v.), Mid co. Louth, Ir., 4 E. of Ardee.

Dromin (1), pa., Coshma bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 2 S.W. of Bruff; ac. 4,005. The soil is fertile. There are considerable remains of Maidstown Castle, built in the 15th cent., and dismantled by Cromwell in 1654.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Droitwich Division	.....	.....	48745
D. St. Andrew	Droitwich	126	1139
D. St. Nicholas	Droitwich	126	1998
Droitwich St. Peter	Droitwich	126	884
Drom	Templemore (3)	79	570
Dromara, pa.	Dromore (5)	115	3382
Dromara, vil.	Dromore (5)	115	187
Dromard	Ballysadare (6)	132	1038
Dromcolliher, pa.	Charleville (10)	130	1112
Dromcolliher, vil.	Charleville (10)	130	587
Dromdaleague, pa.	Drimoleague	191	2899
Dromdaleague, vil.	Drimoleague	191	269

Dromin (2), pa. and vil., Ardee bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.W. of Dunleer; ac. 2,021. *Rathcoole House* is a seat.

Dromina, vil., pa. of Shandrum (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Charleville.

Dromineer, pa. on Lough Derg, Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Nenagh; ac. 1,739. Opposite D. Castle—a fortress of the O'Briens, now in ruins—the Shannon has a width of 13 miles. *Annaghbeg House* and *Shannonvale House* are seats.

Dromiskin, pa. and vil., Louth bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 2 N.N.W. of Castlebellingham; ac. 5,322. The soil is good. Near the church is a round tower, used as a belfry. *D. House* and *Miltown Grange* are seats.

Dromkeen, pa., Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 N.W. of Pallas Green; ac. 859. *D. House* is a seat.

Drommahane, vil., pa. of Kilshannig (q.v.), E.R. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.W. of Mallow.

Drommartin, vil., pa. of Rattoo (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 W. of Listowel.

Dromod (1), pa. on the Inny, Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.E. of Cahersiveen; ac. 48,325. The surface is chiefly mountain and bog. In the neighbourhood is Lough Currane, containing numerous islands, one with the remains of a church.

Dromod (2), vil., pa. of Annaduff (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 5 S.W. of Mohill. It is pleasantly situated near the wooded shores of Loughs Boderg and Bofin; on a promontory extending into the former is the seat of *Derrycarne*. The large iron-smelting works here were closed in 1798.

Dromoland Castle, seat of Lord Inchiquin, S. co. Clare, Ir., 2 N.E. of Newmarket. The mansion, a very handsome castellated building of modern date, is surrounded by extensive grounds.

Dromore (1) (="the Great Ridge"), pa. and mkt. to. on the Lagan, W. co. Down, Ir., 17 S.W. of Belfast; ac. of pa. 20,475, of to. 258. The bishopric of D. grew out of the abbey for Canons Regular, founded in the 6th cent. by St. Colman, who was the first to hold the see. In 1842 it was united to Down and Connor. The most noted of the bishops were Jeremy Taylor (d. 1667) and Thomas Percy (d. 1811), editor of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." The whole to., including the old cathedral, was destroyed in the insurrection of 1641. The present cathedral was built by Bishop Jeremy Taylor, who is buried in a vault underneath the communion table; Bishop Percy, to whom there is a mural inscription, rests beneath the transept. The grounds of the Bishop's Palace were laid out by the latter. At the north-east extremity of the to. there are considerable remains of a "rath" or Danish encampment, called Druib Mor. Linen cloth is manufactured. On the west side of the pa. is the seat of *Gill Hall.*

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dromdowney	Mallow (3)	145	29
Dromin (1)	Kilmallock (4)	125	440
Dromin (2)	Dunleer (3)	42	324
Dromina	Charleville (7½)	130	121
Dromineer	Nenagh (6½)	97	246
Dromiskin, pa.	Castlebellingham (2)	48	1424
Dromiskin, vil.	Castlebellingham (2)	48	145
Dromkeen	Dromkeen	118	116
Dromod (1)	Killarney (35)	186	3898
Dromore (1), pa.	Dromore	115	9466
Dromore (1), to.	Dromore	115	2359

Dromore (2), pa. and vil., East Omagh bar., W. co. Tyr., Ir., 8 S.W. of Omagh; ac. 25,493. Near the vil. are some forts in a perfect state of preservation. There is a tradition that St. Patrick founded an abbey here for St. Columba, or, according, to others St. Certumbria.

Dromore (3), vil., pa. of Muckno (q.v.), E. co. Monagh., Ir., about 3 E. of Castleblayney.

Dromore Castle (1), seat on the north side of Kenmare river, S. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.W. of Kenmare. The mansion is surrounded by beautiful grounds, through which visitors are allowed to drive. The ruins of the old castle are situated beside a stream at one extremity of the demesne.

Dromore Castle (2), seat of the Earl of Limerick, N. co. Lim., Ir., 8 S.W. of Limerick, on the road to Tarbert. The mansion is modern.

Dromore, West, vil., pa. of Kilmacshaglane (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 22 W.S.W. of Sligo.

Dromtarriff, pa. on the Blackwater, Duhallow bar., E.R. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Kanturk; ac. 15,224. There are extensive coal-fields in the neighbourhood.

Dron (1), pa. on the Farg, S.E. Perths., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Perth; ac. 4,188; soil clay and loam, with light shallow earth on the uplands, overlying igneous rocks and some sandstone. The pa. church is in Gothic style. There is a rocking stone on Balmanno Hill (751 ft.). D. Hill is 950 ft. *Balmanno Castle* and *Glenearn House* are seats.

Dron (2), hill (684 ft.), pa. of and 2 N.W. from Longforgan (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc. In a hollow on its southern slope are the ruins of a 12th-cent. chapel, belonging to the abbey of Cupar Angus.

Dronach, haugh on the Almond, pa. of Methven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Almond bank. Here is the grave, marked by an inscribed stone, of the heroines of the ballad of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," who isolated themselves to escape the plague (1666), from which, however, both died.

Dronfield, pa., tp., and to., E. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Chesterfield; ac. of pa. 16,001, of tp. 2,589. It is in

DRONFIELD CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by A. Seaman and Sons, Chesterfield.)

the iron-producing dis. that lies between Chesterfield and Sheffield. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Gothic, and has in the vestry two chests containing old books—among them being a chained copy of Jewel's "Apology." The Dec. chancel has sedilia and piscina, and in the church are several brasses of different dates—two of them commemorating priests who built the church—and a 15th-cent. tomb with recumbent figure. The church formerly belonged to the Abbey of Beauchef. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have chapels, and the cemetery of 8 ac. has two mortuary chapels. The grammar school, founded in 1579, is for day-boys and boarders, and has twelve scholarships. In the neighbourhood are coal-pits, and the chief industries of the to. are connected with iron—the production of edge-tools, scythes, sickles, spindles, spades, etc., being great. There are many foundries.

Dronfield Woodhouse, vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Dronfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.

Drongan, ha., pa. of Ochiltree (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 9 S.E. of Ayr. It depends mostly upon the neighbouring colliery. Near is an old tower, in a fair state of preservation. *D. House* is a seat.

Drongs, The, rocks in St. Magnus Bay, pa. of Northmaven (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., ¾ N. of Hillswick Ness. They are formed of red granite, and assume the appearance of a gigantic ruin.

Dronley, vil., pa. of Auchterhouse (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 11 N.W. of Dundee.

Dronochy, sculptured pillar, pa. of Forteviot (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 13 W. of Newburgh. It is one of several sculptured stones marking the site of the ancient Pictish palace of Forteviot.

Droop, ti., pa. of and ¼ S.E. from Haselbury Bryan (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Drope, vil., pa. of St. George (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Llandaff.

Dropmore, eccl. pa. near the Thames, pas. of Burnham, Hitcham, and Taplow (q.v.), S. Bucks., 4 N.E. of Maidenhead. The church of St. Anne is in Gothic style, and has a fine screen, also a font of English and foreign marbles. *Dropmore,* in a large park of 600 ac., with good pinetum and avenue of cedars, is a seat commanding a wide view.

Dropping Cave, stalactitic cavern in the coast cliffs, pa. of Slains (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 6 E. of Ellon.

Dropping Well, a petrifying spring on the banks of the Nidd, W.R. Yorks., opposite Knaresborough Castle. It trickles like a shower-bath over a limestone rock (30 ft. high) covered with shrubs. The water issues from a spring about 20 yds. off, and is so strongly impregnated with lime that it petrifies objects placed in its course.

Drouilles. [DIROUILLES.]

Drove End. [GEDNEY DROVE END.]

Drowes, stream, flows from Lough Melvin into Donegal Bay, separating co. Don. from co. Leit., Ir.

Droxford, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 4 N.E. of Bishop's Waltham; ac. 6,950; soil chalky loam and clay, overlying chalk, stone, flint, and gravel. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is of Norm. and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dromore (2), pa.	Dromore Road (2)	131	5029
Dromore (2), vil.	Dromore Road (2)	131	574
Dromtarriff	Kanturk (3)	156	2212
Dron (1)	Bridge of Earn (1)	442	298
Dronfield, pa.	Dronfield	151	9355
Dronfield, tp.	Dronfield	151	4166
Dronfield, to.	Dronfield	151	3438
Dropmore	Taplow (4)	22	354
Droxford	Bishop's Waltham(4	81	2381

later periods, and contains a stone figure of a lady, found in a neighbouring meadow. The church has a valuable theological library. A brewery is in the pa.

Droylsden, eccl. pa., tp., and small to., on the Rochdale Canal, pa. of and 4 E. from the city of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,621. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The Educational Institute, a brick building, is now used as a day-school and for Local Board purposes. The tp. has several spinning-mills, some dye and print works, cotton factories, and chemical works.

Druce, ha., pa. of Puddletown (q.v.), Mid Dorset, 5 N.E. of Dorchester.

Druib Mor. [DROMORE (1).]

Druid, ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Corwen (q.v), N.E. Merions.

Druidibeg, loch, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, W. Invs., Sc., 16 N. of the head of Loch Boisdale. It is three miles long by a mile wide, contains a large island, and abounds with trout.

Druids' Bridge, series of huge boulders, in Loch Awe, off Cladich, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. They are said by tradition to have been placed as the foundations for a bridge across the loch.

Druid's Circle, or **Druid Stones,** Mid Cumb., 2 E. of Keswick. It is about 35 yds. in diameter, with thirty-eight granite stones of various sizes and shapes; also ten others on the eastern side, forming three sides of a square.

Druid's Heath, pl., pa. of and ¾ N. from Aldridge (q.v.), E. Staffs.

Druid's Hill, eminence with ancient round-headed cross, pa. of Boconnoc (q.v.), S.E. Cornw.

Druie, burn, E. Invs., Sc., formed by the junction of two small rivulets; it flows 1¾ W.N.W., falling into the Spey opposite Aviemore.

Druim-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also DRUM-.

Druim, picturesque gorge, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. It stretches from 2 to 3 miles S.W. of the pa. church, and forms the basin of the river Beauly. Its banks are richly wooded, and beyond them rise precipitous mountain heights.

Druimarbin, vil. on Lower Loch Eil, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Fort William.

Druim Chat, hill range between Strathpeffer and Strathconnon, E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 21 W. of Fortrose.

Druim Dearg (= "the Spotted Eminence"), hill (1,257 ft.), pa. of Loth (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., about 20 S. of Forsinard.

Drum-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also DRUIM-.

Drum (1), estate, pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., ½ S.E. of Gilmerton. It formerly belonged to the Lords Sommerville. The mansion dates from the middle of the 18th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Droylsden, eccl. pa.	Droylsden	184	9482
Droylsden, tp.	Droylsden	184	12810
Drum (3)	Castlebar (4)	152	1944
Drum (4)	Athlone (4)	80	2641
Drum (5)	Cootehill (4)	88	104

Drum (2), castle, hill (414 ft.), and loch, pa. of Drumoak (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 10 S.W. of Aberdeen. The castle dates from 1619, and took the place of an older stronghold (still standing), gifted by King Robert the Bruce, with the neighbouring forest, to his armour-bearer, Sir William de Irvine, whose posterity are still the owners. The old tower dates, perhaps, from the 12th cent., and has walls 12 ft. thick. The loch lies at the foot of the hill, and discharges into the Dee.

Drum (3), pa., Carra bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.E. of Castlebar; ac. 7,767. The soil is good, but the limestone is interspersed with a considerable amount of bog. *Ballinafad* (a seat) was in 1798 occupied by a party of French, who had a skirmish with the English troops. The ruined castle of Donomana, the ancient seat of the Blakes of Ballinafad, is also in the pa.

Drum (4), pa. on the Shannon, Athlone bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 S. of Athlone; ac. 15,991. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 5th cent. by St. Diradius. *Johnstown* and *Thomastown* are seats.

Drum (5), vil., pa. of Currin (q.v.), W. co. Monagh., Ir., 6 S.E. of Clones.

Drumachargan, conical and well-wooded hill (512 ft.), on the Tay, pa. of Monzievaird and Strowan (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 1½ W. of Crieff.

Drumachose, pa. on the Roe, Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 12 W.S.W. of Coleraine; ac. 11,682. The soil is good, containing large quantities of limestone. The pa. is bounded on the east by Mount Keady (1,101 ft.), and contains the to. of Limavady. The Dog's Leap is a picturesque spot on the river, between 2 and 3 miles above Limavady. *Fruit Hill, Roe Park,* and *Streeve* are seats.

Drumacoo, pa. on Galway Bay, Dunkellin bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 6 S. of Oranmore; ac. 1,931.

Drumacrib, pl., pa. of Muckno (q.v.), E. co. Monagh., Ir., 4 E. of Castleblaney.

Drumadarragh, vil., pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Ballyclare. There is an enclosure (93 ft. square) on the summit of D. Hill. Tradition says that the Royalists encamped here during the wars of 1641, while the Irish encamped on the opposite side of the valley at Dunamoy Moat. The Giant's Grave is near, with several standing stones.

Drumadd, vil. in pa. and forming a sub. of Armagh (q.v.), W. co. Arm., Ir.

Drumadoon (1), bay and point, pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 10 S.W. of Lamlash. The bay is 2 miles wide by about ½ mile long. The point is low and rocky, running out from columnar basaltic cliffs, and has the ruins of an ancient fort.

Drumadoon (2), ha., pa. of Culfeightrin (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 E. of Ballycastle.

Drumagarner, pl., pa. of Tamlaght O'Crilly (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., about 3 N.E. of Maghera.

Drumaghadone, ha., pa. of and 2½ S. from Dromore (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir.

Drumahaire (1), bar., Mid co. Leit., Ir.; ac. 110,146.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumachose	Limavady	189	4092
Drumacoo	Oranmore (6)	123	442
Drumadd	Armagh (1)	99	238
Drumahaire (1)	.....	.....	20798

It is bounded by Rosclogher bar. on the north, by co. Sligo on the west and south-west, by co. Roscom. and Leitrim and Carigallen bars. on the south, and by co. Cavan on the east. Lough Gill lies on its western, Lough Allen on its southern, and Lough Macnean on its eastern border. The ground, which is hilly and marshy, is not well adapted to agriculture; but there is an important mineral district in the neighbourhood of Lough Allen.

Drumahaire (2), vil. on the Bonet, near Lough Gill, pa. of Drumlease (q.v.), N.W. co. Leit., Ir., 8 S.W. of Manor Hamilton. Here are the ruins of two castles—the ancient fortress of the O'Rourkes, from whom the vil. received its former name of Bally O'Rourke, and an edifice built in the early part of the 17th cent. by Sir William Villiers, brother of the Duke of Buckingham. On the other side of the river are the remains of the Franciscan monastery of Creevelea, founded by Margaret O'Rourke in 1508. Near the abbey is the seat of *Friarstown*.

Drumaheglis, ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Ballymoney (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir.

Drumahoe, vil. on the Foyle (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of Clondermot (q.v.), W. co. Londy., Ir., 2 S.E. of Londonderry.

Drumakill, ha., pa. of Muckno (q.v.), E. co. Monagh., Ir., about 3 E. of Castleblaney.

Drumalbin (1), ancient name for the central portion of the Grampian mountain system, Sc. [GRAMPIANS.]

Drumalbin (2), hill (884 ft.), pa. of Carmichael (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 8 S.S.E. of Carnwath.

Drumanaquoile, vil., pa. of Kilmegan (q.v.) Mid co. Down, Ir., 4 E. of Castlewellan.

Drumandoora, ha., pa. of Feakle (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 10 N. of Tulla.

Drumane, pl. on the Arney, pa. of Cleenish (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 6 S. of Enniskillen.

Drumaness, vil., pa. of Magheradrool (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 4 N.W. of Ballynahinch.

Drumantee, pl., pa. of Killevy (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir., 2 N.E. of Forkhill.

Drumasladdy, ha., pa. of Drumlane (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 3 S. of Belturbet.

Drumatemple, pa. on the Suck, partly in Ballymoe bar., co. Roscom., and partly in that of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Ir., 5½ S.S.E. of Castlereagh; ac. 6,530. A considerable part of the pa. consists of bog, but it also includes both arable and pasture land. *Dundermot* is a seat.

Drumbag, ha. on the coast, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 33 N.W. of Lairg.

Drumballyroney, pa. on the Bann, lower half of Upper Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 5 W. of Castlewellan; ac. 12,338; soil mainly arable. A part of the to. of Rathfryland is in the pa., which is bounded on the south-east by the Mourne Mountains, and contains Lough Ballyroney. Seafin Castle, the ancient seat of the Magennises, on the Bann, is a stately ruin.

Drumbanagher, vil. near the Newry Canal, pa. of Killevy (q.v.), E. co. Arm., Ir., 2 S. of Pointz Pass. There is a seat of the same name here; the mansion is said to be one of the finest specimens of Italian style in the kingdom.

Drumbarry, pl., pa. of Galloon (q.v.), S.E. co. Ferm., Ir., about 8 S.E. of Rosslea.

Drumbeg (1), pa. on the Lagan, Upper Belfast bar., co. Antr., and Upper Castlereagh bar., co. Down, Ir., ¾ N.E. of Lisburn; ac. 7,223. The soil is fertile.

Drumbeg (2), pl., pa. of Taughboyne (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 2 E. of Raphoe.

Drumblade, pa., N.W. Abers., Sc., 4¾ N.E. of Huntly; ac. 9,319; soil loam and gravelly earth. The rocks are clay-slate, granite, and trap, with some limestone. The pa. church dates from 1773, and there is a Free church and a public school. In the pa. are tumuli and monoliths. *Lessendrum* is a seat.

Drumblair, estate, pa. of Forgue (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 10 N.E. of Huntly. *D. House* is a modern mansion.

Drumbo, pa. on the Lagan, Upper Castlereagh bar., N. co. Down, Ir., 3½ E. of Lisburn; ac. 9,276. The antiquities include a round tower (35 ft. high) with a quadrangular doorway, several large raths, and the Giant's Ring—a circular mound enclosing an area of about 8 ac., in the midst of which there is a cromlech, consisting of six upright stones supporting a top stone which lies in a sloping position. *Purdysburn* is a seat.

Drumboe, ha. on the Finn, pa. of Stranorlar (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 1 S. of Ballybofey. There is a seat of the same name.

Drumbuie, vil., pa. of Applecross (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 N.W. of Lochalsh.

Drumburgh, ha. with railway station, pa. of Bowness (q.v.), E. Cumb., 8½ N.W. of Carlisle.

Drumburn, vil. near the coast, pa. of New Abbey (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 10½ S. of Dumfries.

Drumcannon, pa. skirting Tramore Bay, Middlethird and Gaultiere bars., S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S. of Waterford; ac. 7,671. The soil is fairly good. The pa., which contains the to. of Tramore, has a small endowed school.

Drumcar, pa. on the Glyde, Ardee bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 2 N.E. of Dunleer; ac. 4,041. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. There are two endowed schools. *Drumcar*, surrounded by pleasant grounds, is a seat.

Drumcarrow Craig, hill, pa. of Cameron (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 5 S.W. of St. Andrews. It is a rugged mass of trap, and is the only elevation in the pa.

Drumcharry, ha. on the Lyon, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 7½ W. of Aberfeldy.

Drumclair Colliery, vil., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. Here are coal-mines, employing most of the inhabitants.

Drumcliff (1), pa., Islands bar., S. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 9,937. The surface is rugged and craggy. The pa. contains the to. of Ennis. About 2 N.W. of the to. there is an ancient round tower. *Stainer Park* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumahaire (2)	Dromahair	151	277
Drumaness	Ballynahinch (4)	135	384
Drumatemple	Ballymoe	110	1178
Drumballyroney	Newry (5)	76	4579
Drumbeg (1)	Lisburn (1)	105	3161

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumblade	Huntly (3)	568	956
Drumbo	Dunmurry (2¼)	109	3149
Drumcannon	Tramore	120	3007
Drumcar	Dunleer (2)	42	885
Drumcliff (1)	Sligo (5)	136	7570

Drumcliff (2), pa. and vil., Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 N.W. of Sligo; ac. 26,598. The pa. lies along D. Bay (an arm of Sligo Bay), and is traversed by a stream of the same name. In ancient days D. is said to have been a large and important to. It contained a monastery founded in 590 by St. Columba, and afterwards became a bishopric, which was eventually incorporated with Elphin. Besides considerable remains of a round tower, it contains the ruins of Gore Castle, near the seashore, a beautifully-carved Celtic cross, and several raths. *Lissadill* is a seat.

Drumclog, moorland and ha., pa. of Avondale (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 6 S.W. of Strathavon. The ha. contains a public school, and there are several limeworks and a coal-pit in the neighbourhood. The moorland was the scene of the defeat of Colonel Graham, of Claverhouse (afterwards Lord Dundee), by a body of Covenanters, 1679. The incident is described by Scott in his "Legend of Montrose." A granite obelisk commemorates the battle, but the anniversary religious meetings formerly held here have been abandoned.

Drumcoltran, old keep, pa. of Kirkgunzeon (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 10 S.W. of Dumfries. It is a square tower, now in a state of decay.

Drumcolumb, pa., Tirerrill bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 S. of Ballymote; ac. 4,528. The pa. church is said to occupy the site of a religious house established by St. Columba.

Drumcondra, pa. and vil., Lower Slane bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.E. of Nobber; ac. 7,925. Near Lough Ballyhoe, which lies on the north-west border, the insurgent leader O'Nial was defeated by the Lord Deputy Grey in 1539. There is a Danish fort near the vil. *Aclare* and *Newstone* are seats.

Drumcondra, Clonliffe, and Glasnevin, tp. on the Tolka, pa. of Clonturk (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 2 N. of Dublin; ac. 918. The tp. forms a fashionable sub. of Dublin. All Hallows' Roman Catholic Missionary College, under the direction of the Vincentian fathers, was instituted in 1842 for the object of educating ecclesiastics for the Foreign Missions. St. Patrick's Training College for teachers is also situated at Drumcondra. The chief residences are *Drumcondra House* and *Marino;* the latter, the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, stands in extensive grounds, with a small lake and an elegant summer-house built in imitation of a Grecian temple.

Drumcong, vil., pa. of Kiltubbrid (q.v.), Mid co. Leit., Ir., 4½ S.E. of Drumshanbo.

Drumeonora, ha., pa. of Ruan (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 4 N. of Ennis.

Drumcose (1), pl., pa. of Magheraculmoney (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 2 W. of Ederny.

Drumcose (2), pl., pa. of Devenish (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., about 3 N. of Enniskillen.

Drumcraw, pl., pa. of Derryloran (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., about 1 E. of Cookstown.

Drumcree (1), pa. on the Bann, West Oneilland bar., N. co. Arm., Ir., 10 N.E. by E. of Armagh; ac. 13,167. Linen is manufactured. *Ballintaggart* and *Ballyworkan House* are seats.

Drumcree (2), vil., pa. of Kilcumny (q.v.), E. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Delvin.

Drumcreehy, pa., Burren bar., N. co. Clare, Ir., 10½ N. by W. of Corrofin; ac. 6,285. The pa. skirts Ballyvaghan Bay, an arm of Galway Bay. The limestone rocks are everywhere conspicuous, sparsely covered with grass, which affords pasture to sheep. The coast scenery is picturesque. There are remains of four castles—Ballynacraggy, Ballyvaghan, Muckinish, and Newtown. *Ballyallaban, Clareville, Muckinish,* and *Newtown Castle* are seats.

Drumcroon, vil., pa. of Macosquin (q.v.), N.E. co. Londy., Ir., 4 S. of Coleraine.

Drumcullen, pa. on the road from Dublin to Parsonstown, Eglish bar., Mid K. Co., Ir., 6 N.W. of Parsonstown; ac. 13,904. Almost half the pa. is bog. There are remains of several raths. *Clonbeale, Davistown, Dovehill,* and *Thomastown* are seats.

Drumderfit, eminence (482 ft.), pa. of Kilmuir Wester (q.v.), Black Isle, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 N.W. of Inverness. Here the Lord of the Isles was surprised and defeated by the inhabitants of Inverness about 1400. A number of cairns and tumuli commemorate the engagement.

Drumderg, hill (1,250 ft.), pa. of Loth (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 7 W. of Helmsdale. It is part of Ben Dobhrain, forming its southern shoulder.

Drumdoe, vil. on Lough Arrow, pa. of and 4 N. from Boyle (q.v.), N. co. Roscom., Ir.

Drumdoo, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Mohill (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir.

Drumdreenagh, vil., pa. of Drumballyroney (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 3 N.E. of Rathfryland.

Drumduff, pl., pa. of Killesher (q.v.), W. co. Ferm., Ir., 8 E. of Belcoo.

Drumeldrie, ha., pa. of St. Leonard (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 1½ E. of Largo.

Drumellie, or **Marlee,** loch, pa. of Lethendy (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Blairgowrie. It is an expansion of the Lunan, is 1 mile long by ½ mile wide, and teems with perch and large pike; trout may also be caught, but they do not afford very good sport.

Drumelzier (1), pa. and vil., Mid and W. Peebs., Sc., 9½ S.W. of Peebles; ac. 17,948; soil loam and heavy earth. The pa. is watered by the Tweed and a number of its tributaries. The vil., formerly a place of some importance, shows evidences of decay, and contains the church and a public school. D. Castle is in ruins; it dates from the 16th cent., and was the stronghold of the turbulent family of Tweedy. Of Tinnie's (or Thane's) Castle (destroyed 1592 by order of James VI.) only the merest fragments remain. Tradition points to a spot near the churchyard as the burial-place of Merlin, prophet and wizard. *Dawick House* is a seat.

Drumelzier (2), burn, W. Peebs., Sc., flows 2½ N.W., and falls into the Powsail, a small tributary of the Tweed.

Drumfin (1), pl. on the Fruin, pa. of Luss (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Drumcliff (2)	Ennis	151	6002
Drumcolumb	Kilfree Junction (3)	112	728
Drumcondra, pa.	Nobber (4)	44	1070
Drumcondra, vil.	Nobber (4)	44	210
Drumcondra, C. & G.	.....	.....	7624
Drumcree (1)	Portadown (1)	88	12536
Drumcreehy	Gort (13)	134	882
Drumcullen	Parsonstown (6)	89	1140
Drumelzier (1)	Broughton (2)	374	187

Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N.E. of Helensburgh. Here are acid works.

Drumfin (2), ha., pa. of Kilmorgan (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymote.

Drumgarner. [DRUMAGARNER.]

Drumgath, pa., Upper Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 7 N.E. of Newry; ac. 5,329; soil rocky and sandy, overlying granite. D. includes a part of the to. of Rathfryland, and extends thence to the base of the Mourne Mountains.

Drumgeith, vil. with public school, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Dundee (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc.

Drumgelloch, vil. forming a sub. of Airdrie, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Drumglass, pa., Middle Dungannon bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 12 N.W. of Armagh; ac. 3,502. D., which contains the to. of Dungannon, is in the midst of the rich Tyrone coalfield, extensively worked here. *Northland Park,* the seat of the Earl of Ranfurly, is situated in the pa.

Drumglay, vil., pa. of Glammis (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 2 W. of Forfar.

Drumgoff, pl. with barracks, pa. of Knockrath (q.v.), Mid co. Wick., Ir., 6 N.W. of Rathdrum.

Drumgooland, pa., Upper Iveagh bar., Mid co. Down, Ir., 5 N.E. of Rathfryland; ac. 19,651. The Protestant church (1822) is in E. Eng. style. In this pa. there is a huge cromlech, consisting of an oblong stone about 12 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 2 ft. thick, supported by three uprights, two of which are so tall that a man more than 6 ft. in height can stand between them. An ancient stone cross, originally in the churchyard, has been built into the wall of the schoolhouse.

Drumgoon, pa., Clankee and Tullygarvey bars., N.E. co. Cav., Ir., 7 S.W. of Ballybay; ac. 6,264. D. is traversed by the Annalee and Cootehill, and contains the to. of Cootehill. The surrounding country is very picturesque, abounding in lakes and woods. There are several Danish forts. Lead and copper occur in the neighbourhood, but are not worked. *Bellamont Forest* is a seat in beautiful and extensive grounds.

Drumgray, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.E. of Airdrie.

Drumgriffin, pl., pa. of Annaghdown (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 10 N. of Galway.

Drumhain, peak of the Cuchullin Hills (1,641 ft.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 20 S.W. of Applecross.

Drum Hills, tableland, S.W. co. Waterf. The plateau is situated mainly in Decies-within-Drum bar., but partly in Decies-without-Drum bar., along the southern border of Dungarvan Harbour. It is 12 miles long and from 4 to 5 miles broad, and, where the ground swells, rises to heights of 782 ft. and 993 ft. above the sea. Although it is almost everywhere capable of cultivation, only a small portion of it has been enclosed. There is a popular belief that it was set apart by Queen Anne for the use of the poor, many of whom have "squatted" here.

Drumhome, pa. on Donegal Bay, Tirhugh bar., S. co. Don., Ir., 4 N. of Ballyshannon; ac. 35,907. The lower land consists of argillaceous ground, the higher mainly of moor and bog, overlying carboniferous limestone, elsewhere sandstones and shales. The views on the coast are extremely picturesque. There was formerly an abbey, said to have been founded by St. Ernan in the 7th cent., in which Flahertach O'Maldory, King of Tyrconnell, was buried in 1197. *Brownhall* and *Coxtown* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumgath	Newry (5)	76	2536
Drumglass	Dungannon	103	5052
Drumgooland	Ballyroney (4)	96	5308
Drumgoon	Cootehill	88	5299
Drumhome	Ballyshannon (4)	157	5506

Drumin, ruined castle on the Livet and Aven, pa. of Inveraven (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 5 S.E. of Ballindalloch. *D. House,* a modern mansion, is a seat.

Druminnor, or **Druminor,** fine old Scots Baronial mansion on the Kearn, pa. of Auchindoir and Kearn (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 4 S.W. of Kinnethmont. It was originally the historical Castle Forbes, founded 1456, and has remained in its present state since 1577. Here a number of the Gordons were murdered during a banquet by the Forbeses in 1571.

Drumkay, pa., Arklow and Newcastle bars., E. co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 1,661. It contains part of the to. of Wicklow.

Drumkeel, pl., pa. of Killarga (q.v.), W. co. Leit., Ir., about 3 E. of Drumahaire.

Drumkeen (1), vil., pa. of Convoy (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 4 N. of Stranorlar.

Drumkeen (2), vil., pa. of Killury (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 11 W.S.W. of Tralee.

Drumkeeran (1), pa., Lurg bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 16 W. by N. of Ballyshannon; ac. 4,436. The soil is poor, and consists chiefly of pasture. The pa. includes part of Pettigoe, the greater part of Boa island, and several smaller islands in Lough Erne, which forms its south-western boundary. There is an endowed Protestant school, founded 1758. *Clonelly* is a seat.

Drumkeeran (2), vil. pa. of Inishmagrath (q.v.), Mid co. Leit., Ir., 8 S.E. of Drumahaire.

Drumkilbo, estate, pa. of and 1 E. from Meigle (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc. *D. House* is a seat.

Drumlamford, loch and estate, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Barrhill. The loch is 2 furlongs long by 1¼ furlongs wide. *D. House* is a seat.

Drumlane, pa., Lower Loughtee bar., N. co. Cav., Ir., 1 S.W. of Belturbet; ac. 18,843. A large part of the area is composed of lakes. The cemetery of the old monastery here, said to have been founded by St. Edan in the 6th cent., has been used as a burial-ground in recent times; it contains a round tower, the upper part of which is modern, while the older portion displays some artistic work.

Drumlanrig Castle, seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the Nith, pa. of Durrisdeer (q.v.), Upper Nithsdale, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Thornhill. It is a turreted building in red stone, forming a hollow square, on a spur of a long ridge of rising ground, and commands wide and beautiful views, especially along the river valley. It was founded in 1679, but not finished until 1689, by the first Duke of Queensberry, who, however, spent but one

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumkay	Wicklow	29	357
Drumkeeran (1)	Pettigoe	140	3679
Drumkeeran (2)	Dromahair	151	352
Drumlane	Belturbet (1)	99	3499

night within its walls, in which he suffered illness, and left in disgust. Prince Charles Edward halted here in 1745, when the Highlanders committed a considerable amount of damage, one of the valuable and interesting portraits still bearing the marks of dirk-stabs. The third Duke of Queensberry, known as "Old Q.," committed sad havoc amid the trees, but his successors have, by judicious planting, restored the park to its former beauty. The gardens are among the finest in the kingdom. The ruins of Tibber's Castle, demolished by Robert the Bruce in 1311, are in the grounds.

Drumlargan, pa., Upper Deece bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Summerhill; ac. 1,276.

Drumlea, vil., pa. of Lower Bodoney (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 9 E. of Newtown Stewart.

Drumlean, ha. on Loch Ard, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Aberfoyle (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc.

Drumlease, pa., Drumahaire bar., Mid co. Leit., Ir., 6 S.W. of Manorhamilton; ac. 14,772. The Bonet flows through the southern part of the pa., which contains the to. of Drumahaire, and is bounded on the west by Lough Gill.

Drumlee, vil., pa. of Drumgooland (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 5 W. of Castlewellan.

Drumlegagh, vil., pa. of Ardstraw (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 5 W. of Newtown Stewart.

Drumline, pa., Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Sixmilebridge; ac. 2,954. The southern extremity touches the Shannon. *Ballycasey More*, *Ballyconneen*, and *Firgrove* are seats.

Drumlish, vil., pa. of Killoe (q.v.), N. co. Longf., Ir., 5 N.E. of Newtown Forbes.

Drumlithie, vil., pa. of Glenbervie (q.v.), Mid Kincs., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Stonehaven. The Episcopal church of St. John (1863) is in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and a public school.

Drumlumman, pa., Clanmahon bar., S. co. Cav., Ir., 3 E. of Granard; ac. 16,445. D. adjoins the co. of Wstm. On the east side, where it is bordered by Lough Sheelin, the scenery is extremely beautiful. *Brachlagh* and *Orange Field* are seats.

Drummannon, vil., pa. of Tartaraghan (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Portadown.

Drummaul, pa. on the Main and Lough Neagh, Upper Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N.W. of Antrim; ac. 21,105. The land is good. *Shane's Castle* has from time immemorial been the seat of the famous Ulster family of O'Neill, and is now the residence of the earl of that name. The present mansion has been erected in the place of one destroyed by fire in 1816, also a modern structure, of which there are slight remains. Adjoining the latter are two towers—one square and the other round—which formed part of the ancient building. From the castle grounds there are fine views over Lough Neagh.

Drummietermon, ha., pa. of Dunnichen (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 11 N.W. of Arbroath.

Drummilling, estate, pa. of West Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 9 S.W. of Beith.

Drummin, ha., pa. of St. Mullin's (q.v.), S. co. Carl., Ir., 7 S. of Ballymurphy.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Drumlargan	Kilcock (4)	21	89
Drumlease	Dromahair	151	2546
Drumline	Sixmilebridge (4)	142	341
Drumlish	Longford (6)	78	363

Drummond, vil., pa. of Clonfeacle (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.S.W. of Moy.

Drummond Castle, seat, pa. of and 3¾ W.N.W. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. With the exception of the keep (about 1490), now used as an armoury, the building was erected after Cromwell battered, and the Duchess of Perth (of '45 fame) destroyed,

Drummond Castle, from the south.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

the original structure. It now forms two sides of a quadrangle, and is a plain structure. The grounds are extensive; a curious sun-dial is preserved, designed by the second Earl of Perth, 1662, who planned the gardens, said to be among the finest in the kingdom. They rise in terraces, cover an area of about 10 acres, and are laid out in the Italian, Dutch, and French styles. The richly-carved castle gate is said to have been brought from Italy in the 17th cent. The picture gallery contains a number of royal and historical portraits. The castle stands in a large well-wooded park some two miles across. During the heavy gales of November, 1893, the ornamental timber suffered severely, and an oak planted in 1745 by the Young Pretender was blown down.

Drummond Hill, woodlands, pas. of Fortingall and Dull (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 30 W. of Blairgowrie.

Drummore. [Drumore.]

Drummossie Moor, N.E. Invs., Sc., 14 W. of Ardclach. The ground is elevated, and presents a dreary and desolate appearance. Here the battle of Culloden was fought, called by the Highlanders the battle of Drummossie. [Culloden.]

Drummully, pa., Coole bar., S. co. Ferm., and Dartree bar., W. co. Monagh., Ir., 4 S.W. of Clones; ac. 7,286. The soil is fertilised by the Finn. *Farm Hill* and *Lake View* are seats.

Drumnabreeze, ha., pa. of Magheralin (q.v.), N.W. co. Down, Ir., 4 W. of Hillsborough.

Drumnadrochit, ha. on the Caledonian Canal, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmorriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 14 S.W. of Inverness. The place is much frequented by tourists. Two annual cattle fairs, in connection with the great markets at Beauly, are held here. The surrounding scenery is picturesque.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Drumlumman	Ballywillan (1)	72	4467
Drummaul	Antrim (2)	126	6659
Drummully	Clones (4)	94	1656

Drumoak, pa. on the Dee, S.E. Abers., Sc., 10 S.W. of Aberdeen; ac. 7,228; soil various, overlying gneiss and granite. The pa. church (1836) is in Gothic style. There are several schools. Arrow-heads, stone cists, and ancient silver coins have been found. James Gregory (1638–75), the philosopher, was a native. *Drum* is a seat. [DRUM (2).]

Drumochie, vil. on the coast, pa. of Largo (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc. It forms part of Lundin Mill and Drumochie (q.v.).

Drumochter, or **Drumouchter,** mountain pass (1,500 ft.) over the Grampians, on the borders of Invs. and Perths., Sc., 2 N.W. of Dalnaspidal. Both the Great North Road and the Highland line pass through it, the latter here attaining the highest point of any railway in the kingdom. Frequent snow-blocks, the drifts sometimes 30 ft. deep, occur here, it being, with the exception of Forsinard, the most exposed spot on the railway system.

Drumod, vil., pa. of Annaduff (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 3 S.W. of Mohill.

Drumone, ha., pa. of Loughcrew (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S. of Oldcastle.

Drumore (1), vil. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., 17½ S.E. of Stranraer. It has a good little harbour with a quay, from which a small shipping trade is carried on, farm produce being exported, and coal and lime imported. The old castle was inhabited down to the end of the 17th cent.

Drumore (2), loch, pas. of Kirkmichael and Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., ½ N.N.W. of Kirkmichael.

Drumore (3), estate on the coast, pa. of Prestonpans (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 2 N.E. of Musselburgh. Here are coal mines. *D. House* is a seat.

Drumour, ha. with public school, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Strath Bran, Mid Perths., Sc., 4 S.W. of Dunkeld.

Drumpark, vil., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., now forming a part of Bargeddie and Dykehead.

Drumpellier, mineral dis., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1 W. of Coatbridge. Here are extensive iron and coal mines and ironworks. *D. House* is a seat.

Drumquin, vil., pas. of East and West Longfield (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 W. of Omagh.

Drumragh, pa., East Omagh bar., Mid co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 20,163. The soil is in general good, although the outlying mountainous parts are in many places excessively moist; the whole district has, however, been much improved during recent years. Several streams unite here to form the Strule. Omagh, the co. to., is in the pa. There are numerous schools. The ancient pa. church is an interesting ruin.

Drumraney, pa., West Kilkenny bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 9 N.E. of Athlone; ac. 9,065. The soil is in general good, with an abundance of limestone. In or about 1185 extensive estates in this neighbourhood were granted to Sir Henry Dillon, secretary to Prince (afterwards King) John, and ancestor of all the families of that name. There are remains of several raths and ancient castles, which belonged to the Dillons. *Dorrington*, *Drumraney*, and *Waterstown* are seats.

Drumrat, pa., Corran bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 S. of Ballymote; ac. 3,730. There are some remains of an abbey founded by St. Fechin, which was afterwards used as the pa. church. D. adjoins the co. of Roscom., and contains the seat of *Abbeyville*.

Drumree, ha., pa. of Knockmark (q.v.), S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 10 E.S.E. of Trim.

Drumreilly, pa., Carrigallen and Drumahaire bars., S.E. co. Leit., and Tullyhaw bar., N.W. co. Cav., Ir., 10 N.W. of Killashandra; ac. 31,136. A great part of the surface is barren mountain or bog; the remainder is mostly pasture-land. The church was erected in 1737. *Corduff* and *Garadice*, on Garadice Lough, are seats.

Drum Rock, a reputed tôlmen of the Druids on the isle of St. Mary, Scilly Islands, W. Cornw.

Drumrunie. [COUL MOHR.]

Drumry, estate, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 2 S.E. of Duntocher. There are some ruins of uncertain origin.

Drumsargad, ancient bar., now included in the pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. But few traces remain of its ancient castle.

Drumshallon, pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 4 N.E. of Drogheda; ac. 3,571. There is said to have been a monastery here, founded by St. Patrick. *D.* is a seat.

Drumshambo, vil. with a market (F.), pa. of Kiltoghert (q.v.), Mid co. Leit., Ir., 9 N. of Carrick-on-Shannon. D. is situated at the south end of Lough Allen, about 1 S.E. of the spot where the Shannon flows from it. The buildings include a Protestant church and Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Iron was smelted and manufactured here in the 18th cent.

Drumshoreland, moorland, pa. of Uphall (q.v.), S.E. Linliths., Sc., 1 S. of Broxburn. About half of its area of 200 acres is covered with natural wood.

Drumskinny, ha., pa. of Drumkeeran (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Kesh.

Drumsna, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Annaduff (q.v.), S.W. co. Leit., Ir., 5 S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Drumsnat, pa., Monaghan bar., N. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 S.W. of Monaghan; ac. 5,021. The land is boggy towards the west and south, but otherwise good. *Thornhill* is a seat.

Drumsturdy, vil., pa. of Monifieth (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Dundee.

Drumsurn, vil., pa. of Balteagh (q.v.), Mid co. Londy., Ir., 5 S.E. of Newtown Limavady.

Drumswords, ha., pa. of Killeevan (q.v.), W. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 S.E. of Clones.

Drumtochty Castle, seat on Luther Water, pa. of Fordoun (q.v.), Mid Kincs., 2 W.N.W. of Auchinblae.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumoak	Drum (2)	536	869
Drumore (1)	Dunragit (17)	400	529
Drumquin	Omagh (8)	143	249
Drumragh	Omagh	143	7357
Drumraney	Moate (7)	70	1079
Drumrat	Ballymote (3)	122	773
Drumreilly	Garradice (2)	109	6002
Drumshallon	Drogheda (4)	32	595
Drumshambo	Carrick-on-Shan. (9)	100	510
Drumsna	Drumsna	95	180
Drumsnat	Monaghan (3)	115	1318

It is a splendid mansion in Gothic style, and is surrounded by a well-wooded park.

Drumtullagh, Grange of, pa., Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 6 S.W. of Ballycastle; ac. 3,752.

Drumvaich, ha. with public school, on the Teith, pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Doune.

Drung, pa., Tullygarvey bar., N. co. Cav., Ir., 5 N.E. of Cavan; ac. 12,047. Much of the land is rocky and sterile. The Protestant church dates from 1728. *Lakeview*, *Rakenny*, and *Woodlodge* are seats.

Drunkie, loch (about 1 mile by ½ mile), pas. of Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 3 N.E. of Aberfoyle. It drains into Loch Venachar, has well-wooded banks, and affords good trout-fishing.

Drunzie, ha., pa. of Orwell (q.v.), N. Kinrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Milnathort.

Druridge, ha. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Widdrington, E. Northumb., 7 N.E. of Morpeth.

Drury, ha., pa. of Hawarden (q.v.), E. Flints., about 7 W. of Chester.

Druxton, ha., pa. of Werrington (q.v.), S. Dev., 8½ N. of Tavistock. The Bude and Launceston Canal ends here, and there is a wharf.

Drwsycoed, a mountain pass under Mynyddmawr, S. Carnarvs., 4 N.W. of Beddgelert. The hills on either side are grand and precipitous.

Drwsynant, a mountain pass under Benglog, E. Merions., 8 N.E. of Dolgelly.

Dry, island in Badachro Harbour, off Gair Loch, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S.E. of Longa island. At low water it can be reached dry-shod—hence the name.

Drybeck, tp., pa. of Appleby St. Lawrence (q.v.), N.E. Westmd., 3 S.W. of Appleby.

Drybridge (1), ha., pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Kilmarnock.

Drybridge (2), vil., pa. of Whiteburn (q.v.), S. Linliths., Sc., ¾ S.E. of Fauldhouse.

Drybrook, ha. on the road from Coleford to Gloucester, pas. of East Dean and Ruardean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 1½ S.W. of Mitcheldean.

Dryburgh Abbey, eccl. ruins on the Tweed, pa. of Merton (q.v.), S.W. Berws., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Melrose.

DRYBURGH ABBEY.

It was founded 1050, burnt by Edward II. in 1322, rebuilt shortly after, and again burnt by the English in 1544. All the principal portions of the building may still be traced, the chapter-house remaining almost entire. The whole ruins are covered with ivy, and trees grow within, without, and from the walls. One old yew is believed to be older than the edifice itself. Sir Walter Scott and several of his relatives are buried here, and there are monuments to the Haigs of Bemerside and the Erskines. *D. Abbey* and *D. House* are seats.

Dry Burn, stream, E. Haddings., Sc., issues from the Black Loch, among the Lammermuir Hills, and flows 5¼ N.E., falling into the sea, 6 S.E. of Dunbar.

Dry Doddington. [DODDINGTON, DRY.]

Dry Drayton, pa., S.W. Cambs., 5½ N.W. of Cambridge; ac. 2,389; soil clay, overlying gault and chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Perp., and has two Dec. windows.

Dryfe, river, N. and Mid Dumfs., Sc., rises on Loch Fell, on the border of Selks., and flows 18½ S. and S.W., falling into the Annan, 2 W. of Lockerbie. It is subject to large spates, flooding the low-lying ground, and frequently doing damage to crops. Excellent trout-fishing may be had. The upper part of its valley is bleak, but lower down the land is very fertile and almost all under tillage. Two churches and churchyards have been carried away by floods. The detritus brought down by the stream forms a flat near its mouth, known as *Dryfe Sands*. Here (1593) was fought a sanguinary battle between the Johnstons and the Maxwells, in which the latter lost 700 men, the victors pursuing and committing a dreadful massacre in Lockerbie.

Dryfesdale, pa. on the Dryfe, Mid Dumfs., Sc., 25¾ N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 10,231; soil dry earth and alluvium. There are remains of five old strongholds, eight camps (both Roman and Caledonian), and vestiges of a Roman road. *Dryfeholme* and *Lockerbie House* are seats.

Drygrange, estate on the Leader, pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Melrose (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. The mansion occupies the site of the great granary of Melrose Abbey, and is a beautiful old building standing amid woods.

Dryhill, ha., pa. of and 3 N.N.W. from Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dry Hill Park, chap. and sub. of Tunbridge (q.v.), Mid Kent. The small church of St. Saviour is in E. Eng. style; the churchyard has a lich-gate.

Dryhope, peel, burn, and hill (1,712 ft.), pa. of Yarrow, W. Selks., Sc., 15½ S.W. of Selkirk. The tower, now roofless, was one of the strongest peels in the Ettrick dis., and was the birthplace, about 1550, of Mary Scott, "the flower of Yarrow." The burn rises on Deepslake Knowe, and flows 2 S.W., falling into the Yarrow near the tower. The hill, called *D. Rig*, is on the upper reaches of the stream.

Drym, ha., pa. of Crowan (q.v.), W. Cornw., 7 S.W. of Camborne station. Here are the remains of an ancient encampment.

Drymen, pa. and vil. on the Endrick, E. Stirls., Sc., 23⅓ S.W. of Stirling; ac. 30,850; soil mostly poor and cold, moss and soft peat largely predominating, but with tracts of rich loam and clay on the lower areas, overlying rock and a hard

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drumtullagh, G. of	Armoy (3)	168	781
Drung	Cavan (5)	88	3019
Dry	Achnasheen (30)	636	9
Dry Drayton	Oakington (4)	63	345
Dryfesdale	Lockerbie	325	3233
Drymen	Drymen	418	1512

retentive subsoil. The pa. church dates from 1771, and there is a public hall, reading-room, and public schools. Five annual fairs are held. In the pa. is a cairn (in which cists and human bones have been found) and the remains of a Roman fort. *Endrick-bank* and *Park House* are seats.

Dry Mills, vil., pa. of Kilvine (q.v.), S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 3½ E.S.E. of Ballindine. The Land League originated here in 1879, and a "Land League Cross" has been erected in the vil.

Drynie, estate on the Beauly Firth, pa. of Kilmuir Wester (q.v.), Black Isle, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 N. of Inverness. The mansion stands amid fine gardens. The old seat is now a farmhouse.

Drynoch, burn, Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., flows 4½ W., falling into the head of Loch Harport.

Drypool, pa. and tp. on the Humber, within the parl. bor. of Kingston-upon-Hull (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 1,561, of tp. 185. The church of St. Andrew is in Geometrical style; the aisles are divided from the nave by an arcade of six bays on each side.

Dry Sandford with Cothill, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Abingdon and Marcham (q.v.), N. Berks., 3 N.W. of Abingdon. The church of St. Helen is in E. Eng. style.

Dryslwyn, ha. with railway station, pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5 S.W. of Llandilofawr. On the top of a neighbouring hill are extensive earthworks, also the ruins of D. Castle, which belonged to the South Wales princes, and was besieged by Edward I., giving considerable trouble to the English to take and hold.

Dryton, ha., pa. of Wroxeter (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ S.E. of Shrewsbury.

Duag, burn, N.W. Perths., Sc., rises amid the Grampians, and flows 2½ S.S.E., falling into the Garry a short distance below Dalnaspidal. It has a rapid current and an abrupt fall.

Duagh, pa. and vil. on the Feale, Iraghticonnor and Clanmaurice bars., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 S.E. of Listowel; ac. 19,071. *Ballinruddery* is a seat.

Dualt, stream, S.W. Stirls., Sc., rises on Auchineden Hill, flows 3 N.N.E., falling into the Carnock in the neighbourhood of *Killearn House*. Near its mouth it traverses a picturesque glen, where it presents a number of cascades, the largest having a leap of 60 ft.

Duard, or **Rudha Dubh Ard,** headland at the entrance of Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 8 N.W. of Ullapool.

Duart, ruined castle and bay, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull Island, W. Args., Sc., 1 N. of Achnacraig. The castle, founded in Norse times, is on a headland overlooking the bay and commanding one of the finest prospects in the West Highlands. It was a place of great strength, the walls of the tower (still tolerably entire) being 12 ft. thick; it was long the principal stronghold of the MacLeans. *D. House* is a seat.

Dubbs Cauldron, cascade on the Wamphray, pa. of Wamphray (q.v.), N. E. Dumfs., Sc., about 7 S.E. of Moffat.

Dubbyside. [INNERLEVEN.]

Dubford, ha., pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 7½ E. of Banff.

Dubh Artach. [DHU HEARTEACH.]

Dubh Caher, remains of ancient fort on the south coast of Inishmore island in Galway Bay, S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.E. of Kilmurvy.

Dubh Loch (a name applied throughout the Highlands to the small pools which occur in bogs), expansion of the Shira, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Inveraray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. Being close to Loch Fyne, the salt water from the latter finds its way in at high tides, and thus herrings, as well as salmon and trout, are frequently taken. It measures ¾ mile long by 1½ furlongs wide, and lies 25 ft. above the level of Loch Fyne. The ruined castle upon its shores was a stronghold of the Macnaughtons.

Dublin (1), an eastern maritime co. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the north by Meath, on the west by Kildare, on the south by Wicklow, and on the east by the Irish Sea. Its greatest length is 32 miles, and greatest breadth 18 miles. Its area is 226,821 acres, of which 33 per cent. is arable and meadow land, 52 per cent. grass land, 2 per cent. timber, 5½ per cent. barren mountain, and 7½ per cent. water, roads, fences, etc. It is for the most part very fertile, the only waste land being in the hilly district of the south. In the granitic area the "growan" soil, formed from the decomposition of the rock, is not in itself very productive; but when combined with the slightly calcareous glacial clays, which overspread the greater part of the co., becomes of extreme fertility. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips; while the excellent character of the grazing-land causes stock-raising and dairy-farming to receive great attention. Though small holdings are numerous, the average size is greater than that in most Irish counties; out of a total of 8,583, there being 1,153 which exceed 50 acres in extent. Over the greater part of the co. the surface is gently undulating, but at its southern extremity a prolongation of the Wicklow mountains crosses the boundary, two summits on it being over 2,000 ft., and there are several within it not far short of that height. This district is famous for the beauty of the deep craggy ravines through which the streams find their way to the sea. The only river of importance is the Liffey; and there are two large canals, the Grand and the Royal. The coast-line is somewhat indented, but Dublin Bay is the only good harbour, and owes much of its value to artificial improvements. There is excellent railway communication with all parts of Ireland, the chief railways radiating from Dublin city, whence also there is steamer communication to several English and Scotch ports. Except in the south the geological structure of the co. is simple, the rocks consisting almost entirely of limestone, shale, and sandstone of Carboniferous age. Near Portraine conglomeratic and gritty beds are developed at the base of this series which have been classed as Old Red Sandstone. South of Balbriggan a small patch of unproductive Coal Measure sandstone and shale overlies the Lower Carboniferous rocks, and fossils are numerous in it. South of Dublin Bay Cambrian and Silurian grits and slates appear, and continue to the southern

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Drypool, pa.	Hull	199	30873
Drypool, tp.	Hull	199	8054
Dry Sandford w. C.	Abingdon (3)	61	249

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Duagh, pa.	Kilmorna (1)	174	3307
Duagh, vil.	Kilmorna (1)	174	198
Dublin (1)	.....	.....	419216

border of the co. In greenish shale of Cambrian age on the coast near Bray that problematic fossil *Oldhamia antiqua* was discovered. In these rocks small mineral veins occur, and have been worked in several localities, yielding lead, copper, manganese, iron, zinc, and some rarer minerals. The granite, which is a useful building-stone, forms the high ground in the south, and runs northward in a broad belt to the coast on the south side of Dublin Bay. In the widespread superficial gravels of Glacial age marine shells sometimes occur; and the associated clays are in places worked for brick-making. Traces of a raised beach about 25 ft. above present sea-level have been detected in many localities. Remains of prehistoric man are numerous, including "kitchen-middens" (of shells of edible molluscs), cromlechs, raths, round towers (including some very fine examples), and stone implements. There are also many interesting ruins of abbeys and castles of historic times. The Danes seem to have established themselves in early times on this part of the Irish seaboard. In the 12th cent. it fell into the hands of the English invaders, and remained part of the "English Pale" throughout the stormy centuries which followed, thus having been from the first the centre of the English dominion. Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is the co. town. Other towns are Kingstown, Balbriggan, and Bray. The industries other than agriculture are the fishery, which is important, the manufacture of hosiery (centred in Balbriggan), and brewing, distilling, shipping, and some miscellaneous manufactures in the city of Dublin (q.v.). The co. is divided for parliamentary purposes into two divisions (D. North and D. South), each returning one member.

Dublin (2), bar., E. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 1,693. It contains the city of Dublin, and is bounded on the east by Dublin Bay, on the south and south-west by the bars. Rathdown and Uppercross, and on the north and north-west by bars. Coolock and Castleknock.

Dublin (3) (= "Black Pool"), the metropolis of Ireland, parl. (with four divisions, each returning one member) and mun. bor., seaport, and mkt. to. (M., T., TH., S.), on the Liffey, at its entrance into D. Bay, 64 W. of Holyhead; ac. of parl. bor. 5,509, of mun. bor. 3,808. The approach to the city through D. Bay (q.v.) is very beautiful. D. itself, however, owes little to natural advantages, being situated chiefly on the low ground on either side of the Liffey, much of which was originally marsh; a portion was even reclaimed from the sea. The Liffey, running from west to east, divides the to. into two nearly equal portions. It is crossed by ten bridges, six of stone and four of iron; the handsome O'Connell Bridge, near the centre of the city (called Carlisle Bridge up to 1880, when it was rebuilt) commands a magnificent view of the river and principal buildings. The so-called "quays"—walls and parapets of granite lining both banks—extend throughout D. from east to west, a distance of 2½ miles. The Circular Road, oval in form, with a circuit of 9 miles, encloses the city on every side. The "liberties" in the south-west of the to. (formerly the seat of the woollen and silken industries) were once a wealthy and fashionable neighbourhood; and there are many mansions still standing which date from the reign of Queen Anne, now tenanted by the lowest stratum of the population. The north-west quarter is also very squalid. In the north-east are many good squares and streets, once inhabited by the commercial and professional classes, but the fashionable part of D. has now for many years been the south. Here are St. Stephen's Green (20 ac.), laid out as a public pleasure-ground by Lord Ardilaun in 1880, Merrion Square (13 ac.), and Fitzwilliam Square. D. is the seat of both a Protestant and a Roman Catholic archbishop. There are two Protestant cathedrals, both in the south-west district—St. Patrick's (1190), said to occupy the site of an edifice erected by the saint himself; and near the river, about ½ mile further north, Christ Church, supposed to have been founded by Sihtric, King of the Ostmen or Danes, in 1038. St. Patrick's (restored 1860–65) is mainly E. Eng.; it comprises a nave, transept, choir, east Lady Chapel, all of which have aisles, and a low tower at the north-west angle with an 18th-cent. spire. The monuments include tablets to Dean Swift (who is buried beneath the nave) and Hester Johnson (or "Stella"), with epitaphs by the former; a slab commemorating Duke Schomberg, slain in the Battle of the Boyne, with an inscription by Swift; a memorial to the Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the "Burial of Sir John Moore"; and a bust of J. P. Curran. The oldest existing part of Christ Church (restored 1871–78) probably dates from about 1170. Originally a church for regular canons, it was raised to the position of a cathedral in 1541. Most of the present building (chiefly E. Eng., but partly Trans.) is new, although thoroughly in keeping with the remains of the ancient structure; it contains the tombs of Strongbow's wife and Archbishop Laurence O'Toole, and one which is pointed out as that of Strongbow himself. Of the other Protestant churches (nearly 40 in number) the most noteworthy are St. Michan's, celebrated for the antiseptic properties of the soil of the vaults, and St. Audoen's, which retains some E. Eng. features. The Metropolitan Roman Catholic Chapel, in Marlborough Street, has an imposing Doric front. There are several other Roman Catholic churches, including one belonging to the Jesuits; friaries of the Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Capuchins; three monasteries; eight convents; numerous Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other chapels; and a Jews' Synagogue. In the central part of the city Sackville Street, O'Connell Bridge, Westmoreland Street, College Green, and Grafton Street, form a continuous thoroughfare from Rutland Square in the north to Stephen's Green in the south; these are the finest streets in D., and it is here that the best shops and many of the most important public buildings are situated. At the north end of Sackville Street is the Rotunda, a circular building, long notorious as the scene of stormy political meetings. Nelson's Pillar (134 ft.), a fluted Doric column surmounted by a statue of the hero, stands halfway down the street, and a little beyond it, on the west side, is the General Post Office (1818), a large building with a portico of the Ionic order; where it meets the bridge, there is a monument to O'Connell, designed by Foley (1882). College Green is a square area, formerly covered with turf; it is adorned with a bronze equestrian statue of William III., and a statue of Grattan by Foley;

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dublin (2)	.....	.....	24715
Dublin (3), parl. bor.	.....	.....	269716
Dublin (3), mun. bor.	.....	.....	245001

the former is an object of some historical interest. The Bank of Ireland (1729–90), on the north side of the Green, was the Irish Parliament House up to the Act of Union, when it was purchased from the Government for £40,000; it has three fronts, that on the south side (1729) being especially grand, with a portico of four Ionic columns surmounted by figures of Hibernia (in the centre), Fidelity, and Commerce (the two latter designed by Flaxman); the House of Lords on the east side remains almost unchanged. To the east of the Green is the Corinthian façade of Trinity College (or Dublin University), 300 ft. in length, with statues of Burke and Goldsmith by Foley on either side of the gateway; it consists of several quadrangles, which, together with the extensive park at the back, cover about 40 ac.; the first quadrangle, occupies. On the north side of Leinster Lawn now stands the National Art Gallery, and on its south side the Natural History Museum, forming additions to the original mansion. The Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, was founded in 1786; its valuable collection of Celtic antiquities, including the Ardagh Chalice, the Cross of Cong, and St. Patrick's Bell, has been removed to the new buildings of the Museum of Science and Art and National Library, Kildare Street (1890), where are also the collections formerly in the Library, Leinster House. Among other learned institutions may be mentioned the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Lower Abbey Street (1823); the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green South; the Royal College of Physicians, Kildare Street; and the Royal College of Surgeons,

O'Connell (Sackville) Street, Dublin.
(*From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

called Parliament Square, has the chapel and dining-hall on the north side and the examination theatre on the south; the library, in Library Square, contains some 220,000 vols. (exclusive of the Fagel Library) and a very valuable collection of about 150 MSS., including the Books of Kells and Durrow and "Dimma's Book," dating from the 6th cent. The schools in the New Square are a handsome pile. The College was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591; it is governed by the Provost and the 7 Senior Fellows; there are 30 Junior Fellows, some 100 students on the foundation, and about 1,400 other students. The University returns two members to Parliament; the scholars share the electoral franchise. The Royal University of Ireland, established in place of the Queen's University in 1880, is merely an examining body, like the University of London. University College, Stephen's Green, another Roman Catholic institution, has an efficient staff of teachers, but does not confer degrees; it is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The Royal D. Society (founded in 1731 to encourage agriculture and the useful arts) acquired in 1815 the mansion of the Duke of Leinster, west of Merrion Square, which it now Stephen's Green West. The chief municipal buildings are the City Hall, Cork Hill (a square edifice with a dome and Corinthian front), and the Mansion House, Dawson Street. The Courts of Justice, called the "Four Courts" (1786–96), situated on the north side of the river, facing King's Inn Quay, is a magnificent structure with a front 450 ft. in length and two large wings; the Corinthian portico is surmounted by a statue of Moses with Justice and Mercy on either side; over the central part of the building there is a dome resting on columns. D. Castle adjoins the City Hall; it was originally erected as a fortress in the early part of the 13th cent., but since the reign of Elizabeth has been the official residence of the Viceroy and the seat of the Irish Government. No part of the existing structure is older than the 17th cent. It comprises two courts; in the upper court are the State apartments, including a spacious ball-room (St. Patrick's Hall) with a fine painted ceiling, and the offices of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The most interesting objects in the lower court are the Round or Bermingham Tower, formerly the State prison and now the Record Office, and the chapel, in somewhat debased Gothic style; there is

an armoury for 60,000 men. Recent excavations, carried on by Mr. P. J. Donnelly and others, have led to the discovery of some remains of the extensive abbey of St. Mary, near Pill Lane, on the north side of the river, originally a Benedictine, and, after 1139, a Cistercian foundation; they include a building which has a semicircular groined vault (with curious carvings at the intersections of the ribs), a fine lancet window (supposed to have been the chapter-house), and some beautiful tiles, found on the site of the choir or transept of the abbey church. Phœnix Park, on the north-west side of the city, covers 1,753 ac., partly undulating and partly level. The Wellington Testimonial, near the south-east gate, is an obelisk with a granite pedestal, the total height being 205 ft. Portions of the park near the east border have been enclosed to form the demesne (160 ac.) of the Viceregal Lodge, the actual residence of the Lord-Lieutenant; the grounds attached to the houses of the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary; the Zoological Gardens; and, at the south-east extremity, the People's Park, which is tastefully laid out as a flower garden. In this neighbourhood are also the Royal Military Infirmary and the Constabulary Barracks. On the south side of the park are the Magazine Fort, and further west the Hibernian School for soldiers' children. The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke (1882) took place in the neighbourhood of the Lodge. The Royal Barracks are situated a little to the north of the river, near Phœnix Park, and there are three other barracks within the city and five in its immediate neighbourhood. There is an unusually large number of hospitals and charitable institutions, the most important being the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham (1684) for superannuated soldiers, said to have been designed by Wren; and the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Eccles Street, a handsome building much praised for its excellent sanitary arrangements. The buildings of a commercial character include the Corn Exchange, Burgh Quay; the Commercial Buildings, Dame Street; and the Custom House (1781–91), near Eden Quay, on the North Wall. The last is a very handsome structure with four ornamental façades; that facing the river extends 375 ft., and has a Doric portico in the centre with emblematic sculptures. The harbour accommodation is excellent, especially since the erection of the Bull Wall, the extension of the North and South Walls, and the construction of the Alexandra Basin (1885). The quays, properly so-called, extend east from O'Connell Bridge; the line along the north bank is called the North Wall; the South Wall begins at Ringsend, where the Dodder joins the Liffey. Here are the Grand Canal Docks, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, which curves round the south portion of the to., and runs west to the Lower Shannon; on the opposite bank are the Spencer Dock (1873), the Royal Canal Docks (at the opening of the Royal Canal, which runs north-west to the Upper Shannon), and the extensive Custom House Docks, between the Royal Canal and O'Connell Bridge. An abundant supply of excellent water is brought from the reservoir at Roundwood (q.v.), co. Wicklow. The brewing of porter ranks first, and the distillation of whisky second, among the industries of D.; nearly half a million hogsheads of porter are exported; live-stock and wool are also important exports. The imports include corn, coal, wine, margarine, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, and petroleum. The manufacture of poplins (a stuff composed of silk and wool), introduced by the Huguenots towards the close of the 17th cent., is still carried on, but has lost its former ascendency. Agricultural implements, hats, and mineral waters are also manufactured; and there are shipbuilding-yards and iron foundries. D. is supposed to have been the *Eblana* mentioned by Ptolemy in 140 A.D. It was taken by the Danes, who, in spite of several victories gained by the Irish, held it, with little interruption, till the Anglo-Norman invasion. It was captured by Fitzstephen and Dermot MacMurrough in 1169, and again by Strongbow and Fitzstephen in 1170. In 1172 Henry II. received the submission of several Irish chieftains, in a pavilion constructed of wattles, on the spot now occupied by Castle Market. On Easter Monday, 1209, whilst the inhabitants were enjoying a holiday in the neighbourhood, they were attacked by the native Irish, who slew a large number; the day was henceforward termed "Black Monday," and the fields, now built on, were long called the "Bloody Fields." Courts of judicature and itinerant justices were established by John in 1210. Edward Bruce made a raid into the to. in 1315. D. was visited by Richard II. in 1394 and 1399, and by Henry V. in 1413. Lord Thomas Fitzgerald laid siege to the castle in 1534, and in 1646 the to. was invested by a large force under Owen Roe O'Neal. A Parliament was held here by James II. in 1689. During the period of discontent which preceded and followed the Act of Union two insurrections took place, headed by Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1798) and Robert Emmet (1803) respectively.

Dublin Bay, E. coast of co. Dub., Ir., is 6 miles wide at the entrance from the promontory of Howth on the north to Dalkey Island on the south, and about 6½ miles from east to west, with a depth varying from 2 to 10 fathoms. The coast makes a magnificent sweep of 16 miles, and becomes lofty and steep at both ends—forming the Hill of Howth (560 ft.) at the northern, and that of Killiney (480 ft.) at the southern extremity; the Wicklow mountains form a beautiful background on the south. At the inmost part of the bay, where the Liffey flows into it, stands the city of Dublin. The most conspicuous lighthouses are that at Bailey, on the promontory of Howth; the North Bull Lighthouse; and that of Poolbeg, at the extremity of the South Bull Wall. There are others on the pier-heads at Kingstown, on the north side of the channel, at the east end of the City Wall, and on the edge of the North Bank.

Dublin Harbour, one of the parl. divs. of the City of Dublin (q.v.). It returns one member.

Dublin, North. [DUBLIN (1).]

Dublin Row, vil. adjoining Kirkfieldbank, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ W. of Lanark.

Dublin, South. [DUBLIN (1).]

Dubmill, coast ha., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N.W. of Allonby. Near is D. Point. D. Scar, a sandbank in the Solway Channel, is 1 mile long.

Dub of Hass, the harbour of Dalbeattie (q.v.),

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dublin Harbour	....	71530
Dublin, North	....	75009
Dublin, South	....	74491

E. Kirkcuds., Sc., situated at the confluence of Dalbeattie burn with Urr Water, about 5 N. of Solway Firth. It has been much improved. Urr Water is navigable to this point for vessels of 70 or 80 tons.

Dubston, ha., pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., near Dubford.

Dubton of Hatton, vil., pa. of Marykirk (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Laurencekirk.

Dubwalls, small vil., pa. of and 3 W. from Liskeard (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. The chapel-of-ease to the pa. church of Liskeard is in E. Eng. style.

Duchall, estate on the Gryfe, pa. of and 1¾ S. from Kilmalcolm (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc. The castle, a stronghold of the Lords Lyle, is in ruins; the mansion dates from 1768.

Duchal Law, hill (725 ft.), pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 3½ S. of Paisley. It forms a summit of the Braes of Gleniffer, and from its top a lovely and extensive view is obtained.

Duchray (1), estate, pa. of Drymen (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 3 W.S.W. of Aberfoyle. The castle, an ivy-clad ruin, was a former stronghold of the Grahams.

Duchray (2), river, rises on Ben Lomond, flows 13¾ N.N.E., and joins the Avondhu to form the Laggan, 1 W. of Aberfoyle.

Duckington, tp., pa. of Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N. of Malpas; ac. 671.

Ducklington, pa., tp., and vil., on the Windrush, Mid Oxon, 1½ S. of Witney; ac. of pa. 2,376, of tp.1,934; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1872) is Trans., Perp., E. Eng., and Dec., and has two sepulchral recesses with ornamented canopies, some sculptured panels, a Norm. font, a modern carved oak reredos, and, in the north aisle, carved representations of the Salutation, the Nativity, and the Crowning of the Virgin Mary. A slab commemorates Matthew Prior (1718).

Duckmanton, ha., pa. of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton (q.v.), E. Derbys., 4 E. of Chesterfield. Coal and ironstone are abundant, and are extensively worked.

Du Craig, rocky islet in Firth of Forth, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Queensferry.

Dudbridge, ha., pa. of Kings Stanley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 1 S.W. of Stroud. West of England cloth is manufactured here.

Duddenhoe End, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Elmdon (q.v.), E. Essex.

Duddeston (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of St. Anne is in Gothic style.

Duddeston (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws. St. Matthew's Church is in Gothic style.

Duddingston, pa., vil. (the latter named **Duddingston, Wester**), and loch on the coast, N. Edins., Sc., 2½ S.S.E. of the General Post Office, Edinburgh; ac. 1,731; soil clay, sandy and brown earth. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous and limestone; sandstone and coal are worked. The small pa. church partly dates from Norm. times. The "jougs" hang on a pillar of the churchyard gate, where a "louping on stone" is still in good repair. In the manse garden Sir Walter Scott wrote part of the Waverley novels, he being on friendly terms with the minister, the Rev. Mr. Thomson (1778–1840), the landscape painter, and an elder of his church. A house in the east end of the village was the headquarters of Prince Charles Edward the night before the battle of Prestonpans. Margarine is manufactured, and there is a large brewery. The Rev. Thomas Gillespie (1708–74), founder of the Relief Synod, was a native. The loch is a beautiful sheet of water containing a few trout, and there are swans and numerous water-fowl. In winter it affords skating and curling. It lies at the foot of Arthur's Seat, and is approached through a deep rock-cutting known as the Windy Gowl. Bronze implements have been found in the loch. *D. House* stands in large and finely-timbered grounds, in which is a building representing a Greek temple. *Prestonfield House* is in a wood shaped like the ace of clubs.

Duddingston, Easter, ha., pa. of Duddingston (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Portobello. *Easter Duddingston Lodge* is a seat with gardens containing many rare plants.

Duddingston Mills, ha., pa. of and ¼ E. from Duddingston (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. Cauvin's Hospital is an institution for the education of the sons of poor teachers and farmers. It was founded and endowed under the will of Louis Cauvin (d. 1825), a French refugee.

Duddingston, Wester. [DUDDINGSTON.]

Duddington, pa. and vil. on the Welland, N. Northants, 6 W. by N. of Wansford; ac. 1,341; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is Norm. and E. Eng. The pa. contains a Congregational chapel and a free school partly endowed. A bridge of four arches over the river connects Northants and Rutland.

Duddle, ha., pa. of Stinsford (q.v.), S. Dorset, 2 E. of Dorchester.

Duddleston. [DUDLESTON.]

Duddo, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 1,887. The church of All Saints (built 1880) is in E. Dec. style. There are remains of a peel-tower on an eminence, and ¼ N.W. are the Duddo Stones—six monolithic stones, believed to have been placed here to commemorate a victory in 1558, when some Scottish marauders were driven back across the Tweed by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Duddoe, ha., pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 S. of Morpeth.

Duddon (1), tp., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N.W. of Tarporley; ac. 662. St. Peter's Chapel-of-ease is in E. Eng. style.

Duddon (2), river, rises on the Wrynose, near the Three Shires Stone, on the borders of Cumberland and Lancashire, flows about 12 S.S.W. as a stream along the boundary of the cos. (through some fine scenery) to Broughton, then begins to expand into an estuary, and flows 9 miles further, with a mean width of about 2¼ miles, to the Irish Sea. Its

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Duckington	Malpas (3)	177	47
Ducklington, pa.	Witney (1)	75	540
Ducklington, tp.	Witney (1)	75	439
Duddeston (1)	Duddeston	114	6137
Duddeston (2)	Duddeston	114	8214
Duddingston	D. & Craigmillar	393	9643
Duddingston, Wester	D. & Craigmillar (½)	393	330
Duddington	Ketton (3)	97	321
Duddo, eccl. pa.	Norham (3)	344	604
Duddo, tp.	Norham (3)	344	199
Duddon (1)	Beeston Castle (4½)	169	160

estuary consists of several thousands of acres of silty deposit, known as the D. Sands. The river above the tidal flow abounds in salmon and trout, and in the estuary cockles are taken.

Dudgeon, shoal in the North Sea, 21 N.E. of Wells, N. Norfolk. Near the shallowest part of the sands is a lightship, with flashing light visible 10 miles.

Dudhope Castle, within the municipal boundaries of Dundee, S. Forfs., Sc. It was originally the seat of the Scrymgeour family, hereditary constables of Dundee, but towards the end of the 18th cent. it became a woollen mill. Afterwards the building was purchased by the Government, and is now used as infantry barracks. The Barrack Park, a large open space to the north, joins the extensive grounds of *Dudhope House.*

Dudleston, eccl. pa. and vil. near the Dee, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop. The church of St. Mary (restored) is of various periods, and contains several ancient monuments. The churchyard has some large yew-trees and an ancient cross. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dudley (1), pa., mkt. to. (T. & S.), parl. (returning one member), mun., and co. bor. (with five eccl. pas.), on the D. Canal, N. Worcs., 8 N.W. of Birmingham; ac. of parl. bor. 7,712, of pa. and mun. bor. 3,930. The pa. church of St. Thomas is in Gothic style, as is also that of St. Edmund; while those of St. James, St. John, St. Luke, and St. Augustine are in E. Eng. style. Among the chief buildings and objects of interest are the Town Hall, the Free Libraries and School of Art, Guest Hospital, dispensary, baths, the Institute, a statue of the late Lord Dudley, and a Renaissance drinking fountain (1867). The Grammar

THE TOWER, DUDLEY CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Hudson and Co., Birmingham.)

School has two scholarships of £50 to one or other of the Universities, and several foundation scholarships. A castle is said to have been founded here in the 8th cent. by a Saxon prince Dodo, and the 13th-cent. keep still exists; the top of it commands an extensive view. The castle suffered much in the Civil War, and was burnt in 1750. Near are the remains of a Cluniac priory, founded in 1161. The to. is situated on the ridge known as the Pennine range, and is in the centre of the Black Country. In the neighbourhood is the thickest seam of coal in the United Kingdom, and the coal from it is noted for the excellent iron it helps to produce. The working of coal and iron, limestone quarrying, breeze- and lime-burning, and iron- and brass-founding are carried on, with glass-works, fender, fire-iron and bedstead making, the manufacture of bicycles and telegraph insulators, tanning, malting, brewing, bag and sack-making, brick-making, and the manufacture of nails. Fire-clay is abundant in the neighbourhood. The to. is well served by railways, and a complete system of tramways connects it with the surrounding districts. The geological features of D. and its neighbourhood are of great interest. The limestone belongs to the Silurian system, and is in the Wenlock series. It is full of organic remains—among them being shells, corals, and especially a trilobite (*Calymene blumenbachi*), known locally as a D. Locust. In the hill beneath the castle are huge caverns, which have been at times illuminated and used as a place of entertainment; a tunnel giving access to them passes through the basalt of Castle Hill.

Dudley (2), colliery vil., pa. of Long Benton (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 2½ N.W. of Killingworth. The mission church (built 1886) is in Gothic style.

Dudley Canal, Worcs., Warws., and Staffs., leads from the Birmingham and Worcester Canal near Selly Oak, passes to Tipton Green, and so to the Birmingham Canal. It is 13 miles long, and in its course rises 31 ft. and falls 13 ft. A branch leads from D. Woodside to the Stourbridge Canal, and falls 85 ft., having in its course nine locks.

Dudley Castle Hill, pa. in the north of the bor. of Dudley (q.v.), E. Worcs.; ac. 69.

Dudley Hill, vil. with railway station, pa. of and near Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Dudley Port, vil. and railway junction, pa. of Tipton (q.v.), E. Staffs., 1 N.E. of Dudley.

Dudlick, ha., pa. of Stottesden (q.v.), S. Salop, 5 N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer.

Dudstone, ha., pa. of Chirbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Montgomery.

Dudwell, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Cleobury Mortimer (q.v.), S. Salop.

Dudwick, estate and hill (572 ft.), pa. of and 4 N.E. from Ellon (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. The hill is one of the highest points in Buchan.

Dueshill, tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Holystone (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 W. of Rothbury. At the southern end of the tp. is a Saxon camp.

Duff, rivulet, N. co. Leit., Ir., rises in Rosclogher bar., flows for about 4 W. (forming a boundary between Sligo and Leitrim cos. during part of its course), and then, turning sharply to the north, after a further course of about 5 miles, again forms a boundary between the two cos., and falls into Donegal Bay.

Dufferin, bar., E. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 17,214. It is bounded by Strangford Lough on the east, and Castlereagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale bars. on the north, west, and south respectively. The surface is undulating. The bar. gives the title of baron to the Blackwoods of Clandeboy, a Scots family which settled in Ireland towards the close of the 17th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dudleston	Ellesmere (1½)	182	406
Dudley, pa.	Dudley	122	45724
Dudley, m. & co. bor.	Dudley	122	45740
Dudley, parl. bor.	Dudley	122	90252
Dudley Castle Hill	Dudley	122	16
Dufferin	.....	.....	6030

Duff House, seat of the Duke of Fife, on the Deveron, pa. of Banff (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Macduff. It was erected (1740–45) by Lord Braco at a cost of £70,000, but the original designs by the elder Adam have never been carried out. It is a square building, and, although adorned by statues and vases, has a plain appearance. It contains a picture gallery with valuable paintings by the old masters and a number of historical portraits. The armoury contains armour and many weapons of antiquarian value. The grounds are 10 miles in circumference. Here the army of the Duke of Cumberland rested when marching on Culloden.

Duffield, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), on the Derwent, Mid Derbys., 4 N. of Derby; ac. of pa. 17,201, of tp. 3,436; soil mixed, overlying clay and sandstone. The to. is of great antiquity, and belonged for two centuries after the Conquest to the Ferrars, Earls of Derby. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and shows traces of a former Norm. church. Owing to floods, which have undermined the river-bank, down to which the churchyard slopes, the piers lean towards the river. In the church is an altar-tomb (1536) with recumbent figure, a monument (1603) with figure to Anthony Bradshaw, his two wives, and twenty children, and a 17th-cent. font; and in the churchyard is a fine old yew. Baptists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have chapels, and there is a cemetery of 3½ ac. with two chapels, also a free school. Remains of an ancient castle have been discovered, together with a Norm. spur, horseshoe, and some Roman pottery. *D. Hall* and *Lilies* are seats, and at D. Park there is an establishment for breeding trout.

Duffield, North, tp. and vil. on the Derwent, pa. of Skipworth (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Selby; ac. 3,417.

Duffield, South, tp. and vil. on the Derwent, pa. of Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Selby; ac. 1,686.

Duff Kinnel, burn, Annandale, N. Dumfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and flows 4 S.E., falling into the Kinnel a little above Raehills.

Duffryn, tp., pa. of Bassaleg (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 3 S.W. of Newport; ac. 2,022.

Dufftown, police burgh on the Fiddich, pa. of Mortlach (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Craigellachie. It was founded (1817) by the fourth Earl of Fife, after whose family name of Duff it was called, and is a small place, built in the form of a cross with crooked arms and a square and tower in the centre. D. contains an Episcopal church in Gothic style, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Free church. A cottage hospital was opened 1890. Lime is manufactured, and there are wool-mills and several distilleries, the water being excellently adapted for making Highland whisky, which is now the chief industry of the place. Fifteen annual fairs are held.

Duffus, pa. and vil. (the latter called **New Duffus**) on the coast, N. Elgs., Sc., 5¼ N.W. of Elgin; ac. 9,475; soil clay, loam, and sand, overlying limestone and sandstone. The pa. church (built 1868) is a fine building, and there are several public schools. The ancient castle dates from the reign of David II. There are a number of caves in the rocks along the coast. D. gave the title of baron to the Sutherland family, and, upon the extinction of heirs male, was claimed and assumed by Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Ackergill, but on his death (1846) it was not taken up by his son, and has since been in abeyance. *D. House* and *Inverugie* are seats.

Duffy's Cross, pl., pa. of Mapastown (q.v.) Mid co. Louth, Ir., 4 N.E. of Ardee.

Dufton, pa. and vil., N.E. Westmd., 3½ N. from Appleby; ac. 16,756, water 92. There are about 4,500 ac. in cultivation; the rest is mountain. The church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt 1775, and the parochial school founded 1670. The pa. contains some lead-mines and smelting-mills; here is the Caldron Snout, a great cataract. D. Fells are near, and at D. Pike is a barrow. D. Hall, an ancient building, is now a farmhouse.

Dugdale, ha., pa. of Bramshall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 W. of Uttoxeter.

Duggleby, tp. and vil., pa. of Kirby Grindalyth (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of New Malton; ac. 1,714.

Dugoed, ha., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), S.E. Merions., 2 S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Duhallow, bar., N. co. Cork., Ir.; ac. 232,328. It is bounded by co. Limerick on the north, co. Kerry on the west, Orrery and Kilmore bar. on the north-east, Fermoy bar. on the east, Barretts bar. on the south-east, and Muskerry bar. on the south. The Mullaghareirk Mountains skirt the northern, the Boggeragh Mountains the southern border. The surface is for the most part wild and rugged, including extensive tracts of moorland and bog; but along the course of the chief rivers the soil is fertile and the scenery very picturesque. A great part of the Munster coalfield, with its shales and limestones, is within the bar.

Duich, sea-loch, opening off Loch Alsh, pas. of Kintail and Glenshiel (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 S. of Strome Ferry. It is surrounded by hills and mountains, presenting beautiful and picturesque scenery, and is from ½ mile to 1¼ miles wide.

Duirinish (1), pa. on Loch Follart, Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 23½ N.W. of Portree; ac. 80,041; soil clay, gravel, and peat. The rocks are chiefly trap, but sandstone and limestone occur, and coal, zeolites, and steatite are found. The coast-line, about 80 miles in length, is irregular and broken, and mostly high and cliffy, with several caves. The pa. church dates from 1832, and there is a Free church, and a number of public schools. *Dunvegan Castle*, the ancient seat of the MacLeods, *Grieshernish*, *Orvost*, and *Vaternish* are seats. [HALIN-IN-WATERNISH.]

Duirinish (2), island in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It is covered with grass, contains one dwelling-house, and is connected with the mainland by an embankment.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Duffield, pa.	Duffield	133	17990
Duffield, tp.	Duffield	133	2704
Duffield, North	Duffield Gate (2)	178	325
Duffield, South	Duffield Gate	178	208
Duffryn	Newport (3)	151	269
Dufftown	Dufftown	572	1469
Duffus	Burghead (4)	578	4299
Dufton	Appleby (3)	277	368
Duggleby	North Grimston (2½)	214	183
Duhallow	.....	.....	33739
Duirinish (1)	Strome Ferry (63)	661	3933

Duirinish (3), ha. on the coast, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Duisky, vil. on Upper Loch Eil, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), Ardgour, N. Args., Sc., 7 N.W. of Fort William.

Dukeries, The, a name given to a part of Sherwood Forest, N. Notts. It comprises the seats of *Clumber Park*, *Welbeck Abbey*, *Worksop Manor*, and *Thoresby Hall*. The two former still belong to the Dukes of Newcastle and Portland respectively, but the Duke of Norfolk sold *Worksop*, whilst the present representative of the Duke of Kingston at *Thoresby* is Earl Manvers, the descendant in the female line.

Duke's Drive. [BUXTON.]

Dukes Hagg, tp. consisting of one house, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 12 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 115.

Dukinfield, tp., three eccl. pas. (that of Christ Church extending into the pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.), and to. on the Tame, pa. of Stockport (q.v.), mostly within the bor. of Stalybridge, N.E. Chesh., 6 E. of Manchester; ac. 1,660 (water 5). The three churches of Christ Church, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Mark are in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have places of worship. The Congregational chapel incorporates a portion of the ancient chapel attached to D. Hall. The cemetery, on an eminence, has two mortuary chapels. The Astley Institute and Technical School is a brick building with stone dressings, and has lecture-, class-, and reading-rooms, and a library of more than 5,000 volumes. There are also clubs with reading-, billiard-, and meeting-rooms. Cotton is very largely manufactured here, and engineering, calico-printing, and hat-making are carried on. There are iron-works, and boilers, fire-bricks, and tiles are made. The tp. has also very large collieries, and excellent cannel coal is mined. D. Hall has been converted into dwelling-houses. *D. Lodge*, on an eminence, is a seat.

Dulaich, or **Doulas,** loch, pa. of and 2¼ N.E. from Lairg (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc. It lies at a height of 480 ft., drains out of Loch Craggie and into Loch Shin, and abounds in good, although small, trout.

Dulane, pa., Upper Kells bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.W. of Kells; ac. 4,242. *Maperath*, *Oakley Park*, and *Williamstown* are seats.

Dulas (1), pa., S.W. Herefords., 12 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 845; soil clayey loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1869) is in Norm. style. *D. Court*, a modern stone mansion, occupies the site of the old Manor House.

Dulas (2), ha., bay, and small harbour, pa. of Llanwenllwyfo (q.v.), N. Anglesey, 4½ S.E. of Amlwch.

Dulas (3), river, N. Anglesey, flows 7 N.N.E., and falls into the Irish Sea at D. Bay.

Dulas (4), rivulet, flows N.N.W. along the borders of Brecons. and Herefords., and falls into the Wye at Hay.

Dulas (5), stream, W. Glamorgs., flows S.S.W., and falls into the Neath, 3 N.E. of Neath.

Dulas (6), rivulet, S. Montgoms., falls into the Severn near Llanidloes.

Dulas (7), rivulet, W. Montgoms., flows N.W., and falls into the Dovey near Machynlleth.

Dulcote, ha., bor. of and 1 S.E. from Wells (q.v.), W. Somerset. Here is a paper-mill.

Duleek, pa. and vil. on the Nanny Water, Upper and Lower D. bars., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.W. of Drogheda; ac. 16,553. D. was represented by two members in the Irish Parliament from 1686 to 1800. The army of James II. passed through D. whilst flying to Dublin after the Battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690), and the troops of William III. spent the same night here beneath the open sky. D. Demesne, formerly in the hands of the Earls of Thomond (a family now extinct), is entered through a castellated gateway, which originally formed the approach to D. Abbey. *Athcarne Castle*, *Platten House*, and *Somerville* are seats.

Duleek Abbey, pa., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Duleek; ac. 1,029. The name Duleek (= "House of Stone") is said to be derived from a church founded here in the 5th cent. by St. Kieran, a disciple of St. Patrick, in which lime and mortar were for the first time used. The remains of the E. Eng. Augustinian priory, founded in 1182 by Hugh de Lacey as a cell to that of Llanthony in Monmouthshire, include a portion of the spacious nave with a lancet window of three lights at the west end, and almost the whole of the tower.

Duleek, Lower, bar., E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 37,772. On the north the Boyne separates it from co. Louth and Upper Slane bar.; the other boundaries are the Irish Sea on the east, Upper D. bar. on the south, and Skreen bar. on the west and south. The soil is in general fertile, except in the sandy tract along the coast, and the scenery is more varied than in most parts of the co.

Duleek, Upper, bar., E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 28,463. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Lower D. bar., on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south-east and south by co. Dub., and on the south-west by Skreen bar. The Nanny Water divides Upper and Lower D. bars. There is a stretch of barren sand along the coast, but elsewhere the soil is fertile. Limestone and limestone gravel abound.

Dulford, ha., pa. of Broadhembury (q.v.), N. Dev., 6 S.E. of Cullompton. *D. House* is a seat.

Dull, pa. and vil. on the Tay, Mid Perths., Sc., 3½ W. of Aberfeldy; ac. 63,417; soil and subsoil various. Limestone is worked. The pa. church dates previous to the Reformation, and the vil. was formerly a sanctuary. The antiquities include sculptured stones, monoliths, forts, and tumuli. *Derculich*, *Grandtully*, *Foss*, and *Moness* are seats.

Dullan, burn, N. Banffs., Sc., rises in two small headstreams which unite in Glen Rinnes. It then flows 5¾ N.E., and falls into the Fiddich, ½ E. of Dufftown. It is full of trout.

Dullatur, low-lying tract on the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of Cumbernauld (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc., 12¾ N.E. of Glasgow. Here Bruce mustered

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dukes Hagg	Prudhoe (2½)	279	8
Dukinfield, tp.	Dukinfield	184	29239
Dukinfield, to.	Dukinfield	184	17408
Dulane	Kells (2)	41	400
Dulas (1)	Pontrilas (2)	154	83
Duleek, pa.	Duleek	37	2119
Duleek, vil.	Duleek	37	381
Duleek Abbey	Duleek (3)	37	53
Duleek, Lower	.....	.....	6316
Duleek, Upper	.....	.....	2902
Dull	Aberfeldy (4)	478	2462

his army before the battle of Bannockburn, and here the fugitives from the battle of Kilsyth made their way. When the canal was being cut, many swords, pistols, and other weapons were found, supposed to have been dropped during the flight. Bodies of men and horses were also discovered, one a trooper in full armour. A vast number of small toads were disturbed at the same time, and travelled northward for miles.

Dullingham, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 10 E. of Cambridge; ac. 3,240; soil various, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has some fine 18th-cent. monuments and a 19th-cent. recumbent figure in white marble of Lieut.-General Jeaffreson. *D. House* and *Hare Park* are seats.

Dulnain, river, N.E. Invs., Sc., rises among the Monadhliath mountains, at a height of 2,600 ft., and flows 28 N.E., having in its course a fall of 1,900 ft.; it joins the Spey 3 S.W. of Grantown. During floods it frequently does considerable damage, but its volume of water is generally small, although the current is rapid and impetuous. It affords excellent trout-fishing, and pike, salmon, and grilse may occasionally be taken. Near the mouth it is spanned by a railway viaduct.

Dulnain Bridge, ha. on the Dulnain (here spanned by a stone bridge erected 1791), pa. of Duthil and Rothiemurchus (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Grantown.

Dulnainside, that part of the valley of the Dulnain within the pa. of Duthil (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 11 S. of Carnoch. The forest which originally covered this tract was destroyed by fire early in the 18th cent., down to which period it was a haunt of wolves. Some of the trees still survive, however, and are of great size and beauty.

Duloe (1), pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 4 S.W. of Liskeard; ac. 5,844; soil light, subsoil slaty. The church of St. Cuby (restored 1863) is E. Eng., and has rood-stairs, an altar-tomb (1483) with figure in plate-armour, and other monuments. Near the church is St. Cuby's Holy Well, and the remains of a small stone circle. *Trenant Park*, of 200 ac., is on the Duloe and the Looe, and overlooks Looe harbour.

Duloe (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Eaton Socon (q.v.), N.E. Beds.

Dulsie Bridge, ha. on the Findhorn, pa. of Ardclach (q.v.), Mid Nairns., Sc., 12 S.E. of Nairn. The river, which here flows through a gorge, is spanned by a bridge of two unequal arches, erected by General Wade to carry over his military road between Grantown and Fort George.

Dulverton, pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Barle, W. Somerset, 21 W. of Taunton; ac. 8,337. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1855) is in Dec. style, and has a bell, bearing an invocation to the Virgin Mary, which came from Barlynch Priory. There is a chapel-of-ease and a Congregational chapel. The West Somerset Yeomanry have their headquarters here; and the to. and neighbourhood are much frequented by fishing and hunting men. The river affords excellent trout-fishing, and the red deer and other game of Exmoor have led to the establishment of packs of stag-hounds, fox-hounds, and harriers. In the writings of Kingsley and Whyte Melville the stag-hunts have been described; while Blackmore, in "Lorna Doone," has given graphic sketches of D. and its surroundings. In the season a coach plies between Lynmouth and D. *Pixton Park* (150 ac.) is stocked with deer.

Dulwich, sub. of London, pa. of Camberwell (q.v.), E. Surrey, 5 S. of St. Paul's. D. lies in a valley over 100 ft. above the Thames, and was once noted for its beautiful wood, which commanded a fine view of the Metropolis. Rows of villas are now extending in all directions; yet the place still retains something of its rural aspect. The eccl. pa. of St. John the Evangelist, East D., has a church in E. Eng. style, with early French-Gothic features. The church of the eccl. pa. of St. Stephen, South D., is in Dec. style. At West D. is the eccl. pa. of Emmanuel, with a church in French-Gothic style. St. Peters, Dulwich Common, is an eccl. pa. with a church in Gothic style. The eccl. pa. of St. Clement, East D., has a church in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists have places of worship. D. Park (1890) is a public recreation-ground covering 72 ac., with a lake and extensive gardens. The original foundation of Edward Alleyn (1566–1626), the actor, comprised an almshouse and an educational establishment called the College of God's Gift (1612–19). The latter was reconstituted in 1857 and 1882, and is now divided into a first-grade classical school for about 600 boys and a middle-class school, which are under separate management. The original buildings (which surround three sides of a quadrangle) have been much altered; and a new group in three blocks, connected by cloisters, in mediæval Italian style, was erected in 1870. The almshouse, now an independent establishment, supports twelve aged persons of each sex. The old chapel, still served by the college chaplain, has a black marble slab over the founder's tomb in the chancel. New buildings have been erected, and the original almshouse is now a picture gallery containing the collection formed by M. Desenfans for Stanilaus Augustus, King of Poland, and bequeathed to D. College by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811. It contains specimens both of the old masters (including some fine Murillos) and of artists of the English school.

Dulwich Division, one of the three parl. divs. of the bor. of Camberwell (q.v.), E. Surrey. It returns one member.

Dum-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also DUN-.

Dumbarton, pa., royal and parl. burgh, co. and mkt. to. (T.), and seaport on the Clyde and Leven, S. Dumbarts., Sc., 16 N.W. of Glasgow; ac. 8,291; soil clay, gravel, peat, and alluvium—all shallow, but mostly fertile. A fine quality of red sandstone is worked. The to., partly in the pa. of Cardross (q.v.), is an ancient place, supposed to have been a Roman naval station, and afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde. Built upon a flat, with but few edifices of a handsome character, it presents rather a grimy appearance, relieved only

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dullingham	Dullingham	66	822
Duloe (1)	Sandplace (1¼)	264	826
Dulverton	Dulverton	179	1265
Dulwich	.....	.....	46766
Dulwich Division	.....	.....	83320
Dumbarton, pa.	Dumbarton	417	14065
Dumbarton, to.	Dumbarton	417	17626

by the stupendous castle rock. There are pa. and *q.s.* churches; Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches; with Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Evangelical Union, and Baptist chapels. The public buildings include the burgh-hall, academy (a popular educational institution), county buildings, public library, Masonic hall, poor-house, and Mechanics' Institute. There are two small public parks and a fine cemetery. The manufacture of plate glass, formerly the staple industry, has been discontinued, but that of shipbuilding, especially the construction of iron and steel steamers, has made extraordinary progress, so that D. now ranks as one of the chief centres of that industry on the Clyde. The prosperity of the shipbuilding has led to the establishment of engineering works, boiler and engine factories, saw-mills, iron and brass foundries, sail and rope works, a forge with steam hammer, boatbuilding-yards, and ship-painting works. A long wooden

Dumbarton Castle.

pier runs far out into the Clyde, where the river steamers call occasionally. D. has an esplanade, a good quay, capacious docks, and an indifferent harbour, the desire of the authorities and business men having been to encourage shipbuilding rather than the shipping trade. One annual fair is held. There are remains of the collegiate church of St. Patrick, founded 1450, and a tenement bearing date 1623, formerly a residence of the Argyle and other noble families. The castle, a singularly scattered building, now indefensible, occupies the higher parts of a conical rock 214 ft. high, almost insulated at full tide, and forming a remarkable feature in the landscape. The castle was one of the four fortresses to be upheld under the Treaty of Union, but now only mounts a few obsolete guns, and is garrisoned by a small body of artillery. The walls bear some curious sculptures. The fine armoury was removed from the castle shortly before the Crimean War. The fortress is closely associated with the career of Sir William Wallace. D. unites with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Port Glasgow to form the Kilmarnock District, which returns one member to Parliament.

Dumbartonshire, co. on the Clyde, S.W. Sc.; ac. 154,542. To the north the surface is mountainous, where the scenery and physical features are of typical Highland character. On the Clyde the country becomes level, and consists of a fertile and well-cultivated plain, from which Dumbarton Rock rises, forming the most striking feature in the landscape. In the north of the co. are intrusions of igneous rocks, to the south of which occur the Dalriadic schists, etc., of the metamorphic system of the Highlands. Another band crosses the co. between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, in the neighbourhood of Luss, and is bounded on each side by strips of mica-schist. Clay-slate and Upper Old Red Sandstone are presented to the south of Loch Lomond, with some beds of calciferous sandstone, the latter especially prevailing near Dumbarton. Intermediate igneous rocks spread eastward from Bowling, while the detached portion of the co. chiefly abounds in carboniferous limestone and millstone grit. With the exception of the Clyde (flowing along its southern border, and here principally estuarial), the rivers of the co. are unimportant. The Leven flows out of Loch Lomond to the Clyde, and the winding Endrick forms part of the march with Stirlingshire. Smaller streams are the Douglas, Finlas, and Fruin (all falling into Loch Lomond), and the Kelvin, rising amid the Kilsyth Hills, and entering Lanarkshire. All of them, except the Clyde, afford angling. Near the rivers considerable areas are covered by detritus brought down by the various streams. Coal, ironstone, and fireclay are worked, but the annual output is not large, nor is its mineral productions first-rate. The climate is, upon the whole, good, but the natural features tend to produce a want of uniformity, so that the meteorological conditions prevailing at neighbouring places at the same time differ essentially. The rainfall is copious, without being excessive; and the prevailing winds, except in the spring, are from the west. Agriculture is carefully attended to, and stock-farming is largely followed, especially in the Highland dis. Much waste land has been reclaimed, fenced, drained, and put under the plough or pasture. Highland cattle and black-faced sheep are the chief stocks on the higher ground, with Ayrshire cows or cross cattle and Cheviot sheep on the plains. The indigenous breed of horses has almost disappeared, Clydesdales being used on almost all the farms. Swine are largely reared. The manufactures are extensive and varied, including those of cotton, paper, iron, and chemicals. Shipbuilding, however, may be looked upon as the staple industry. The face of the lower part of the co. is thickly dotted over with bleachfields, printfields, cotton factories, and dyeworks. The herring and salmon fisheries are highly important. The railway and shipping facilities foster a large and increasing trade with all parts of the United Kingdom and foreign ports. A part of the co., measuring 12 miles by 4 miles, is detached from the main area, from which it is 5 miles east, and contains 2 pas. The main body of D. contains 9 whole pas. and part of another. The co. returns one member to Parliament. There are remains of the Wall of Antoninus; numerous Caledonian, Pictish, and Scandinavian forts; and ruins of several ancient castles and fortresses. Stone coffins and canoes of a prehistoric period have frequently been unearthed. A number of cairns and tumuli are supposed to mark the site of clan battles.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Dumbartonshire	.....	 98014

Dumbiedykes, part of the east end of the city of Edinburgh (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., called after the estate of the laird of Dumbiedykes, one of the characters in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." The

original of Dumbiedykes, however, is Peffer's Mill, near Duddingston Loch.

Dumbleton, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 6 S.W. of Evesham; ac. 2,100; soil clayey, overlying blue lias clay. The church of St. Peter is of different periods, and has some 18th-cent. monuments, and one of the 17th cent. with a kneeling figure and the figure of a child sleeping on a cushion. The neighbourhood abounds in fossils, mostly ammonites and the remains of extinct saurians. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dumbreck, hill (1,664 ft.), pas. of Campsie and Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Strathblane. It is a spur of the Lennox range.

Dumbrock, loch, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc. It is 2 furlongs in length by nearly 1 furlong wide.

Dumbuck, vil. and hill (547 ft.) on the Clyde, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Dumbarton. The hill is well timbered, and consists of volcanic rocks. Its summit, which commands a wide view, dominates Dumbarton Castle, and artillery was placed here by Prince Charles Edward in 1745. *D. House* is a seat.

Dumbuils, hill (300 ft.), pa. of and 1 S.E. from Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. It has traces of an ancient defensive work, and commands a splendid view of the Firth of Tay and part of Strathearn.

Dumcrieff, a fine mansion with well-timbered grounds, pa. of and 2 S.E. from the to. of Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. About 1785 it was the residence of John Loudon Macadam, of road-making fame; afterwards of Dr. James Currie, the biographer of Burns the poet; and is now the residence of Lord Rollo.

Dumfin, hill (200 ft.), pa. of Luss (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of Helensburgh. It rises from the banks of the Fruin, has vestiges of an ancient fort, and is traditionally associated with the life of Fin, the hero of Ossian.

Dumfries, pa., royal and parl. burgh, co. and mkt. to. (W.), and port on the Nith, S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 33 N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 10,032; soil clay, gravel, sandy red earth, and peat. Permian sandstone is the prevailing rock, and is worked. The to. is the most important on the Scottish borders on account of its trade and manufactures. The Church of Scotland has several churches. That of St. Michael, which dates from 1744 (repaired 1881), is a plain building. The churchyard contains many monuments, one to the memory of Robert Burns. Grayfriars church (1866–67) is in Gothic style. St. Mary's church (1837–39), in Gothic style, occupies the site of a chantry founded in the 14th cent. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches. The Episcopal church of St. John (1867–68) is in E. Eng. style. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Irvingites, and Baptists. The Roman Catholic church of St. Andrew (built 1811–13), in Romanesque style, serves as the pro-cathedral for the diocese of Galloway, and has connected with it excellent schools. Here is the mother-house of the Marist Brothers and a convent of nuns. The county hall (1863–66) is in Scottish Baronial style, with some traces of Italian influences. The town hall was originally the chapel of Robert Haldane, and was afterwards used as the county buildings. In it are preserved portraits of William of Orange, of his queen, of the third Duke of Queensberry, and the silver gun presented to the burghers by James VI. to encourage marksmen, and which was annually shot for till 1831. The old town buildings are known as the "Mid Steeple," from their situation and tower, the latter erected in 1707. Schools are numerous and excellently conducted. There are assembly rooms, a theatre, a Doric column in memory of the third Duke of Queensberry, a statue of Burns, and a fountain. In the Commercial Hotel is a room in which Prince Charles Edward is said to have held a council of war on his retreat from Derby. The house in which Robert Burns died still stands. The Crichton Institute is a fine asylum for the insane; near it is the infirmary; and there are almshouses and a hospital. Maxwelltown, a sub. of D., is connected by three bridges, the uppermost (built 1790–94) being alone used for wheeled traffic. The middle bridge, built in the 13th cent. by the mother of John Baliol, originally consisted of 9 arches, now reduced to 6; it is ascended by a flight of steps at its east end. The third, a foot suspension bridge, was opened in 1875. The manufactures consist of tweeds (in which there is a steadily-increasing trade), hosiery, clogs, baskets, iron implements, leather, machinery, and carriages. The trade in farm-stock and beef and mutton is great, and timber is an important article of commerce. The railway caused the shipping trade to fall off for a time, but the traffic by sea has lately begun to recover its former prosperity. There are five annual horse fairs, weekly pork markets take place during five months of the year, and eight annual hiring fairs are held. At the weekly market important cattle sales attract numbers of buyers. The town was erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion, and was the scene of the murder of the Red Comyn by Robert the Bruce. [DUMFRIES DISTRICT.]

Dumfries District, a parl. district, consisting of the burghs of Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, which unite to return one member.

Dumfries House, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, pa. of Old Cumnock (q.v.), Ayrs., Sc., 2 W. of Cumnock. The house, standing amid well-timbered grounds, was built about 1757, and the drawing-room is hung with some fine old tapestry, said to have been given by Louis XIV. to an Earl of Dumfries.

Dumfriesshire, maritime co. on the Solway Firth, S. Sc.; ac. 680,217. It is bounded on the north by Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh shires, on the east by Roxburghshire and Northumberland, on the south by Northumberland, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the Solway Firth, and on the west by Kirkcudbright and Ayr shires. The surface is generally bare and undulating, except on the coast (where there is a low, flat, sandy tract) and along the river valleys (where the ground is fertile). The soil varies from rich loam and alluvium to barren

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dumbleton	Evesham (6)	106	412
Dumfries, pa.	Dumfries	332	17878
Dumfries, parl. burgh	Dumfries	332	17821
Dumfries, roy. burgh	Dumfries	332	16675

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dumfries, to.	Dumfries	332	17821
Dumfries District	.....	.....	26183
Dumfriesshire	.....	.....	74245

moor and peat. The rocks are almost all Silurian. Massses of red sandstone appear in the neighbourhood of Dumfries and Lochmaben, as well as near Thornhill, and some limestone occurs and is worked. Coal and lead are mined, the latter chiefly among the Lowther Hills, and silver and antimony are met with. Sandstone is very extensively quarried, as well as some of the harder Silurian rocks, both being used as building-stones. The salmon and trout fisheries of the rivers are excellent and valuable, and large numbers of the former fish are taken in the Solway Firth. Farming is well attended to, arable land being chiefly on the lower areas, with stock-farms among the hills. On the borders between the lowlands and uplands mixed farming is advantageously followed. The cattle are chiefly Ayrshires and Galloways, the latter being mostly reserved for the meat market. Clydesdale horses are in almost universal use. The sheep are mostly Cheviots or black-faced, or crosses—generally between the Cheviots and Leicesters, but other cross-breeds are not uncommon. The climate is good, except among the higher hills, where severe weather is frequently experienced; and the rainfall is moderately plentiful. Although chiefly centred in the co. to. Dumfries, the manufactures are also represented throughout the co., in Langholm, Annan, Sanquhar, Kirkconnel, and Moffat, and are those of tweeds, hosiery, clogs, machinery, iron implements, leather, and carriages. Weaving is also followed in some of the small towns, but the small output of coal has resulted in the co. being more an agricultural than a manufacturing centre. Thus trade is mainly confined to live and dead stock, farm produce, manures, and timber, with the articles necessary for local consumption. The roads are numerous, and kept in a fair state of repair; and railways afford direct and ample communication with the chief centres of traffic in Scotland and England. Camps, hill-forts, cairns, and stone circles of Caledonian origin are numerous, especially among the hills; and there are traces of Roman camps, stations, and military ways. In Ruthwell church is an interesting example of an ancient cross, supposed by some to be Anglo-Saxon, by others to be Scandinavian. Old towers and strongholds are scattered throughout the whole area, and the sites of many monastic buildings are still recognisable. The ecclesiastical ruins of Lincluden are very fine. Arms, armour, and coins of many periods have been dug up at various places. The co. was formerly divided into three jurisdictions—viz., the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale—divisions still locally recognised, but no longer used for civil or military purposes. The co., containing 41 whole pas. and parts of 2 others, returns one member to Parliament.

Dumglow, or **Drumglow,** hill (1,241 ft.) rising above Loch Glow, pa. of Cleish (q.v.), S. Kinrs., Sc., 7 N.W. of Lochgelly.

Dumgree, ancient pa., now included in the pas. of Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Johnstone (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. Its name is still kept up as that of a public school. The ruins of its ancient church stand on the banks of the Kinnel.

Dummer, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 5 S.W. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,774; soil clayey, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has a 15th-cent. carved-oak pulpit and a baldachino which sheltered the rood. A brass of 1427 has a rhymed Latin epitaph, and another of 1593 has a rhymed English inscription. The Methodists have a chapel here, and the National School is endowed. The Dummers of D. were a noted local family. A burial-place of the Stone Age has been discovered, together with flint instruments. The Manor House, surrounded with trees, is very ancient. The official title of the pa. is now **Dummer-with-Kempshott,** from the fact that Kempshott (q.v.) is now annexed to it for civil purposes.

Dumpdon, hill (860 ft.), pa. of Luppit (q.v.), N. Dev., 2 N. of Honiton. It is, with the exception of Dartmoor, the highest ground in Devonshire, and has a large oval British encampment on its summit.

Dumpford, ha., pa. of Trotton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 W. of Midhurst.

Dumpling Green, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from East Dereham (q.v.), S. Norfolk.

Dumpton, ha., pas. of St. Lawrence and St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent, 1 N. of Ramsgate. *D. Park* is a seat.

Dumyat, or **Dunmyat** (pronounced "Dum-i-at"), hill (1,375 ft.), pa. of Logie (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Stirling. It rises immediately behind the Bridge of Allan, and forms an outlying spur of the Ochils. Its summit commands a wide and striking panoramic view.

Dun-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also DON- and DOON-.

Dun, pa. and loch, N.E. Forfs., Sc., 5½ W. of Montrose; ac. 4,306; soil and subsoil various. The pa. church was erected about 1833, and there is a public school. The loch, called Dun's Dish, is 4½ furlongs long by 1½ furlongs wide. Alexander Hay Jaap ("H. A. Page"), a former sub-editor of *Good Words*, was born here in 1839. John Erskine (1508–91), the friend of John Knox, and David Erskine, Lord Dun (1670–1755), a Senator of the Royal College of Justice, were also natives. *D. House* and *Langley Park* are seats.

Dunach, estate on Loch Feochan, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 3½ S. of Oban. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunachton, bar., pa. of Alvie (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Kincraig. *D. House* is a seat, representing the ancient castle of the Mackintoshes, burnt down in 1689. The surrounding scenery is wild.

Dunadry, vil., pa. of Nilteen Grange (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 4 E.S.E. of Antrim.

Dunaff, vil., pa. of Clonmany (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 8 W. of Carndonagh.

Dunaff Head, headland (505 ft.) on the east side of the entrance to Lough Swilly, East Inishowen bar., N. co. Don., Ir.

Dunaghy, pa. on the Ravel, Kilconway bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 7 N. of Ballymena; ac. 13,725. In the bed of Glenravel, which forms the southern boundary, the soil is a heavy clay; elsewhere it is light, and most of the higher ground is either waste or used only for grazing. Slievenanee (1,782 ft.) shelters the whole pa. on the north-east side. Raths and cairns abound.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dummer	Basingstoke (5)	48	426
Dun	Bridge of Dun (1)	489	552

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunaghy	Glarryford (3)	145	3092

Dunagoil, bay and promontory (119 ft.), pa. of Kingarth (q.v.), Bute island, Butes., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Garroch Head. The headland shows a vitrified fort, said to be of Scandinavian origin, and the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Dunaidh, rock, pa. of Killarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., 27 W.S.W. of Ardrishaig. It is nearly inaccessible, and is crowned by the ruins of an ancient stronghold.

Dun Alastair, or **Mount Alexander,** estate on the Tummel, pas. of Blair Athole and Fortingall (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 3 E. of Kinloch Rannoch. Here was the seat of Alexander Robertson (1670–1749), sketched by Scott in "Waverley" as the Baron of Bradwardine. The scenery is wild and beautiful.

Dunald Millhole, a large natural cavern in the limestone rock, pa. of Bolton-le-Sands, N. Lancs., about 2 S. of Bolton. A brook falls in, forming several cascades, and flows underground for nearly three miles, reappearing at Carnforth.

Dunamase, or **Park,** ha., pa. of Dysartenos (q.v.), E. Q. Co., Ir., 4 E. of Maryborough. Near are the ruins of The O'More's Castle, demolished by Cromwell in 1650.

Dunamon, pa. on the Suck, Ballymoe bar., co. Galway, and Ballymoe bar., co. Roscom., Ir., 6 W. of Roscommon; ac. 4,655. Here is a long causeway bridge over the Suck. *D. Castle* and *Emlaghyroyin* are seats. The Protestant church was originally the chapel of the former, and contains some fine monuments to members of the Caulfield family.

Dunan (1), promontory (100 ft.) on Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10½ N.W. of Ullapool.

Dunan (2), ha., pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 4 N.W. from Broadford.

Dunan-Aula, tumulus, pa. of Craignish (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., about 20 W. of Inveraray. It is said to commemorate a Danish prince slain in battle.

Dunan More, hill (523 ft.), pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 25 W.N.W. of Tongue.

Dunans, estate, pa. of Kilmodan (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 23 W.N.W. of Rothesay. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunany, pa. on the sea-coast, Ferrard bar., E. co. Louth, Ir., 6 S.E. of Castlebellingham; ac. 1,660. At D. Point, which forms the south-eastern extremity of Dundalk Bay, there is a coastguard station. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunaverty, bay, promontory (95 ft.), and ruined castle, pa. of Southend (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 5 N. of the Mull of Kintyre. The bay is small and of little importance as a shelter for vessels. The castle, hardly a vestige of which remains, formerly belonged to the Lords of the Isles, and underwent several sieges, the last in 1647, when it was held for Montrose.

Dunball, ha., pa. of Puriton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2¼ N. of Bridgwater. D. has a railway station and large wharfage for transfer of goods from ships to the railway. Here are cement works.

Dunbar, pa., seaport, royal burgh, and mkt. to. (T.) on the coast, N.E. Haddings., Sc., 29¼ E. of Edinburgh; ac. 7,497; soil loam, clay, and mould, overlying igneous and sedimentary rocks. Limestone and sandstone are plentifully presented and freely worked. The pa. church (1819–21), in the Gothic style, occupies the site of a former church of the 14th cent., and contains a monument of the Earl of D. (1611). The Episcopal church is dedicated to St. Anne, and that belonging to the Roman Catholics (1877) to our Lady of the Waves. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan chapel. The public buildings include an ancient town hall, assembly rooms, St. Catherine's Hall (for balls and concerts), prison, Custom House, and two public schools. The manufactures are those of malt, ropes, and iron implements (chiefly agricultural); there is a brewery and a distillery; fish-curing

DUNBAR.

is carried on, and boat-building is a considerable industry. There is a valuable herring fishery, and other fish are taken in some quantity. The old harbour dates from the time of Cromwell; the new (or Victoria) harbour covers an area of five acres, and affords accommodation for the fishing fleet, vessels trading with the port, and storm-driven ships. The bracing climate and convenient and well-kept golf links make the town popular, especially among the inhabitants of Edinburgh. D. House has been converted into militia barracks, and stands in an extensive parade-ground, formerly the park. The castle is said to have been founded early in the Christian era, and several strongholds were successively built upon its site; it is now in a very ruinous condition, having suffered severely during its numerous sieges and from the operations connected with the construction of the new harbour. The castle was besieged and taken by Edward I. in 1296, defended against the English in 1339 by "Black Agnes," the celebrated Countess of March. It afforded refuge to Edward II. after the battle of Bannockburn, and to Queen Mary after the murder of Darnley. Three annual hiring fairs are held, the weekly market being chiefly devoted to the sale of corn. In the neighbourhood Cromwell totally defeated the Covenanters, under Leslie, in 1650. D. was created a royal burgh in the 14th cent. by David II., and unites with four other burghs to return a member to Parliament. *Broxmouth Park* and *Spott House* are mansions.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunamon	Roscommon (6)	98	309
Dunany	Dunleer (9)	42	304
Dunbar, pa.	Dunbar	366	5210
Dunbar, to.	Dunbar	366	3645
Dunbar, burgh	Dunbar	366	3554

Dunbarney, pa. on the Earn, S.E. Perths., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Perth; ac. 4,060; soil various, mostly fertile and well cultivated. Trap and freestone are quarried. The pa. church was built in 1787, and there is a Free church and a public school. *Ballendrich, D. House, Kilgraston, Kinmonth,* and *Moncreiffe* are seats.

Dunbarrow, formerly a detached portion of the pa. of Dunnichen (q.v.), and hill (500 ft., with remains of old fort), now transferred to the pa. of Kirkden (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 7 S.E. of Forfar.

Dunbeath (1), vil. and ancient pa. on the river and bay of the same name, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caiths., Sc., 20 S.W. of Wick. The vil. stands on a declivity overlooking the bay, and contains a public school. The harbour is the headquarters of a small fishing fleet, and is being improved and enlarged. The fisheries are locally important. *D. Castle* is partly modern, but the old portion is one of the oldest inhabited dwellings in the country. It was formerly a place of great strength, and was taken by General Hurry, for Montrose, in 1650, after a stubborn defence.

Dunbeath (2) river, S.E. Caiths., Sc., rises at the base of Morven, and runs 14½ S.E. and N.E., falling into the bay a little way below Dunbeath (1).

Dunbell, pa. and vil., Gowran bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.W. of Gowran; ac. 2,578.

Dun-Bhail-an-Righor, or **Balanree,** cliff range on the Firth of Lorne, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Oban.

Dunbin, pa., Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 2 S.W. of Dundalk; ac. 2,169. The soil is good.

Dunblane, pa., burgh of barony, police burgh, mkt. to. (TH.), formerly a city, S. Perths., Sc., 5 N. of Stirling; ac. 18,543. The surface is generally mountainous, except near the rivers, and the soil

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL, FROM RIVER.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

varies from gravel to clay. Igneous and sedimentary rocks are presented, and a kind of freestone has been worked. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 1141, and was rebuilt in 1240, escaping destruction at the time of the Reformation, but was afterwards allowed to fall into decay. The lower part of the Norm. tower is a portion of the original edifice. The nave (1233–58) is E. Eng. The east and west windows are of beautiful design, the latter in its great contours resembling a leaf and having leaves for its decoration. There are monuments of distinguished ecclesiastics and others, including Bishop Dermont or Dermoch (1406); his successor, Bishop Ochiltree; and Malise, Earl of Strathearne and Caithness, and his countess (1271). The carvings are numerous and delicate. During some repairs in 1817 the monument of Lady Margaret Drummond, wife of James IV., and her sisters, who were poisoned, was destroyed. In the course of the alterations of 1872–73 a finely-carved stone was unearthed. The ancient cathedral, recently restored and rearranged, serves as the pa. church. The Episcopal church of St. Mary (1844) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches. The public buildings comprise the court-house, prison (including police barracks), the Leightonian Library (founded about 1680 by Bishop Leighton for the use of the clergy), town hall, reading and recreation rooms, and schools. D. has narrow streets, and most of the dwelling-houses are ancient and quaint-looking. The mineral waters attract a number of visitors, for whose accommodation a large hydropathic establishment has been erected. Handloom-weaving, formerly a flourishing industry, has decayed; but there are woollen-mills in the neighbourhood. There are ruins of a bishop's palace to the south-west of the cathedral. D. gives the title of viscount to the Duke of Leeds.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunbarney	Bridge of Earn (½)	442	829
Dunbell	Gowran (2)	75	200
Dunbin	Dundalk (2)	55	520
Dunblane, pa.	Dunblane	422	3633
Dunblane, to.	Dunblane	422	2186

Dunboden Park, demesne, pa. of Moylisker (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 N.N.W. of Rochfortbridge.

Dunboe, pa. on the sea-coast, Coleraine bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 4 W. of Coleraine; ac. 10,576. The soil of the low-lying ground is a heavy clay.

Dunbog, pa. and hill (707 ft.) on the Firth of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc., 3¾ E. of Newburgh; ac. 2,324; soil varying from shallow loam to a stiff clay, overlying gravel and igneous rocks. The pa. church was rebuilt 1887, and there is a public school. Collairney Castle is in ruins. *D. House,* a seat of the Earl of Zetland, occupies the site of a cell of the abbey of Balmerino.

Dunborerraig, hill, pa. of Killarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., about 4 S.W. of Rothesay. It is crowned by the ruins of an ancient stronghold, with a gallery in the thickness of the walls. It is supposed to have been erected by the Scandinavians, and afterwards passed into the possession of the MacDonalds.

Dunboyne (1), bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 16,781; stiff soil, overlying clay. The boundaries are Ratoath bar. on the north, Ratoath and Upper Deece bars. on the west, co. Dub. on the east and south-east, and co. Kildare on the south. The surface is everywhere perfectly level. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture.

Dunboyne (2), pa. and vil., Dunboyne bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 11 N. of Dublin; ac. 13,685. D. was a borough in the reign of Henry VI. It has remained an insignificant place since its destruction by fire during the rebellion of 1798. From this pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunboe	Castlerock (1)	174	2248
Dunbog	Newburgh (3)	434	290
Dunboyne (1)	.....	.....	1518
Dunboyne (2), pa.	Dunboyne	11	1360
Dunboyne (2), vil.	Dunboyne	11	284

the Butlers of D. Castle (now in ruins) take the title of baron. *Ballymacoll*, *Hamwood*, *Normans Grove*, *Rusk House*, *Summerseat*, and *Woodpark* are the chief seats.

Dunbrody and St. James, pa. on Waterford Harbour, Shelburne bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 8½ S. by W. of New Ross; ac. 8,489. The soil, which is fertile, is mostly under tillage. D. Abbey, the finest ruin in the co., stands beside a small muddy stream. It was founded for the Cistercians in 1182 by Hervey de Mountmaurice, marshal of Henry II., who himself became the first abbot. The remains include a cruciform church with a massive central tower and a remarkably fine east window of three lancets; the arcades between the nave and aisles are likewise E. Eng., but have the chevron moulding. Near the abbey is *D. Castle*, a modern mansion in which has been incorporated a castle contemporary with the abbey.

Dunbullogue, pa., Cork and Barrymore bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N. of Cork; ac. 16,782. The surface is hilly and abounds in bogs, which furnish a plentiful supply of fuel. The soil is partly limestone and clay, and traces of coal have been observed. *Carrignavar* is the seat of the McCarthys.

Dunbuy, insulated cliff, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., ½ S.W. of the Bullers of Buchan. It is pierced by a natural arch. The name comes from the guano with which it is covered. There is magnificent cliff scenery in the neighbourhood.

Duncanlaw, ancient chapelry, now included in the pa. of Yester (q.v.), S. Haddings., Sc., about 6 S.S.E. of Haddington. Of the chapel founded by Robert III. no trace remains.

Duncannon (1), ha. and ferry, pa. of Stoke Gabriel (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.E. of Totnes. It is a landing-place for passengers by the Dart steamers.

Duncannon (2), ha. on Waterford Harbour, pa. of St. James and Dunbrody (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 12 S. of New Ross. The Earl of Bessborough takes the title of viscount from this place. D. Fort is near the ha., and commands the Waterford Harbour, occupying a rocky headland (130 ft.). The fort was originally a castle (built by the Talbots), which was besieged in 1649 by Cromwell's army under Ireton, and afforded refuge to James II. in his flight after the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

Duncansbay Head, promontory (210 ft.), pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N.E. Caiths., Sc., 18½ N. of Wick, forming the extreme north-east point of Scotland. The edge of the rocks are covered with fine grass, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. The ruins of an ancient castle, in which Olaf, Vice-jarl of Caithness, was murdered in the 12th cent., may still be traced. A huge cavern is called the Gloup, and there are several fissures, one spanned by a natural arch. The Stacks of Duncansbay are insulated masses of rocks standing off the head, the troubled sea between being known as the Boars of Duncansbay. A fine and extensive view may here be obtained, including some of the Orkneys, Stroma, and the coasts of the Moray Firth.

Duncansburgh, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 65½ S.W. of Inverness. The church (1881) stands at Fort William.

Duncan's Height, tumulus (36 ft.) on the isthmus connecting Deerness with Mainland island, pa. of St. Andrew (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., 8 S.E. of Kirkwall.

Duncan's Hill, mound, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., in the south outskirts of Dunkeld. It is popularly said to have been the castle in which King Duncan held his court.

Duncanston, ha., pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Conan.

Duncanstone, ha., pa. of Leslie (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of Insch.

Duncarbry Castle, ruins, N. co. Leit., Ir., on the borders of cos. Leitrim and Donegal, 14 N.N.W. of Manor Hamilton.

Duncharloway, ruined circular stronghold on Loch Carloway, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Dunchideock, pa. and small vil., S.E. Dev., 4 S.W. of Exeter; ac. 5,948; soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of Holy Trinity (restored 1880) is Dec., and has some very old bells, some ancient oak benches, part of an old oak screen, and a monument to General Lawrence, Commander-in-Chief in India (1775). *D. House* is a seat.

Dunchifie, ancient ruined stronghold, pa. of Gigha and Cara (q.v.), Gigha island, W. Args., Sc., about 25 N.W. of Brodick. It must originally have been a place of great strength.

Dunchurch, pa., tp., and vil., N. Warws., 3 S.W. of Rugby; ac. of pa. 4,960, of tp. 3,137; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Dec., and has a tomb (1681) with marble folding-doors of Theodore Newcombe, King's Printer, who founded an almshouse here. The Baptists and Methodists have chapels, and there are remains of an old market cross. The conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot are said to have met at the Lion Inn, which is now a private house. The ancient name of the pa. was Donecerce; the pa. still retains an old law-court.

Dunclent, ha., pa. of Stone (q.v.), Mid Worcs., near Kidderminster.

Duncoats, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Duncomb, conical hill (1,313 ft.), pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc., 3¼ N.W. of Duntocher. Its summit commands wide and beautiful views.

Duncombe Park. [HELMSLEY.]

Dun Connor, remains of one of the ancient forts on the south of Inishmaan Island in Galway Bay, S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 10 S.E. of Kilmurry.

Duncormick, pa. and vil., Bargy bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 12 S.W. of Wexford; ac. 5,710. There are limestone quarries. The high tower called D. Castle is supposed to be of Anglo-Norman origin. D. Lough, entered from Ballyteige Bay through a narrow strait, affords anchorage to vessels of 100 tons burden.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunbrody and St. J.	New Ross (8)	102	2397
Dunbullogue	Cork (7)	166	1783
Duncannon (2)	New Ross (12)	102	466
Duncansburgh	Oban (35)	504	2142
Dunchideock	Exeter (4)	172	139
Dunchurch, pa.	Dunchurch	87	1276
Dunchurch, tp.	Dunchurch	87	964
Duncormick, pa.	Wexford (12)	93	911
Duncormick, vil.	Wexford (12)	93	90

Duncote, ha., pa. of Greens Norton (q.v.), S. Northants, 2 N.W. of Towcester.

Duncow, vil., bar., and burn, pa. of Kirkmahoe (q.v.), Nithsdale, S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 5 N. of Dumfries. The vil. contains a public library and school, and, down to 1804, a large stone marked the spot where the house formerly stood in which James IV. spent a night during his visit to Amisfield. The barony originally belonged to the Comyns, but, on the accession of Bruce, passed to the Boyds, and from them to the Earls of Nithsdale. The burn rises in the pa. of Closeburn, flows 8 S.E., and falls into the Nith, 3 N. of Dumfries.

Duncraggan, former ha., pa. of Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 14 W.S.W. of Doune. It is mentioned in Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Duncrevie, vil., pa. of Arngask (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Milnathort. *D. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Duncroft House, seat on Runnymede, pa. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey. It is a picturesque Late Elizabethan or Early Jacobean house, with massive timber in its upper portions and some fine oak chimney-pieces. It occupies the site of the building in which King John is said by tradition to have spent the night after signing the Magna Charta, June 19, 1215.

Duncrub, or **Duncruib,** estate, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Dunning (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. The mansion is a seat of Lord Rollo, and is a fine building. The fishing in this dis., especially for trout, is noted.

Duncrue, pl., pa. of St. Nicholas (q.v.), E. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N.W. of Carrickfergus.

Duncryne, ha. and hill (462 ft.), pa. of Kilmaronock (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N.E. of Balloch. From the summit of the hill are magnificent views of Strathendrick, the Vale of Leven, and the hills along the shores of Loch Lomond.

Duncton, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Petworth; ac. 1,360; soil clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of Holy Trinity (built 1866) is in E. Eng. style, and has an old Dutch bell, said to be the earliest dated bell (1399) in England, and a silver cup of 1568. The Roman Catholic church of SS. Antony and George has a fine high altar. A Roman military station existed here, and in 1815 a hypocaust was discovered.

Dundaff, hills (1,157 ft.), pa. of St. Ninian (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc., 7 S.W. of Stirling. They form part of the Lennox Hills, and are mostly covered with heath. D. gives the title of viscount to the Duke of Montrose.

Dundaff Linn, one of the Falls of Clyde, pas. of Lanark and Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1 S. of Lanark. Although it has a descent of only 10 ft., it makes, with its surroundings, a very charming bit of landscape.

Dundalav, conical hill (600 ft.) on the Spey, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 13 W.S.W. of Kingussie. It is rocky, and its top presents one of the most interesting Caledonian forts in the country, measuring inside 420 ft. in length and from 75 ft. to 205 ft. in width. The walls are from 5 ft. to 25 ft. thick, and about 14 ft. in height, all built of slabs of slate in dry masonry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Duncton	Petworth (2)	55	259
Dundalk, pa.	Dundalk	55	14308

Dundalk, pa., seaport, mkt. to. (M.), and capital of co., Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 23 N. of Drogheda; ac. of pa. 6,332, of to. 1,386. The to., which is well built and of considerable commercial importance, stands on the marshy ground on the south side of the small river Castletown, which here suddenly widens before entering Dundalk Bay. Prior to 1885 D. was a parl. bor. returning one member. The Protestant church has a remarkable wooden steeple encased in copper. There are four Roman Catholic churches, including a very fine building designed in imitation of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The chief public buildings are the Court House, a structure of granite in Doric style; the Exchange Buildings, comprising the Town Hall, a free library, reading-room, and public offices; the co. infirmary (1835), a brick edifice in Elizabethan style; the Guildhall, also of brick; and the co. gaol (1820). The educational institutions include an endowed grammar school and a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation. There is a large cavalry barrack on the east side of the to. The first trustworthy historical record referring to D. belongs to the year 1180, when John de Courcy gained a victory here over the native Irish. Of the Franciscan monastery founded in the reign of Henry III. by John de Verdon, there are still some remains, including a lofty square tower. D. was ravaged by Edward Bruce in 1315; but after his coronation he made the to. his abode, and remained here till his defeat at Faughart. The first charter, granted by Henry III., was confirmed by Richard II., and new privileges were conferred by Henry IV., in whose reign the to. was surrounded by a wall. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Shanes O'Nial in 1560 and 1562. During the Civil War it was held for the King by Colonel Monk (afterwards Duke of Albemarle), who, owing to the insubordination of the garrison, was forced to surrender it to Cromwell's general. Lord Inchiquin. After the retreat of James II. (1689) it was held for some months by the army (which suffered much loss from a pestilence caused by the marshy ground) of William III., under the Duke of Schomberg. The pa. has remains of what is supposed to have been a Celtic temple. D. has a distillery, a brewery, iron-foundries, flour-mills, railway-works, and salt-works; woollen, jute, and mineral-water factories; and tanning, flax-spinning, and shipbuilding are carried on. Grain, dairy produce, and live stock are largely exported direct to Liverpool and Holyhead and to other ports through Greenore, between which and D. is a branch railway, opened in 1873. The imports include timber, coal, iron, jute, sleepers, rails, etc. The well-wooded demesne of *D. House,* the residence of Lord Roden, is open to visitors; the other seats are *Fairhill* and *Lisnawilly.*

Dundalk Bay, east coast of co. Louth, Ir., has a width of about 8 miles at the entrance from Cooley Point on the north to Dunany Point on the south, and a depth from east to west of about 7 miles. The water is from 4 to 6 fathoms deep in the centre of the bay, and there is good anchorage for vessels.

Dundalk, Lower, bar., N.E. co. Louth, Ir.; ac. 30,897. The bar. is almost wholly comprised in the peninsula between Carlingford Lough on the north-east and D. Bay on the south, on which is situated the to. of Carlingford; the co. of Armagh

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dundalk, to.	Dundalk	55	12449
Dundalk, Lower	.....	.....	10553

lies on the north-west and Upper Dundalk bar. on the west. The surface is mountainous—the highest elevation being Carlingford Mountain (1,935 ft.).

Dundalk, Upper, bar., N. co. Louth, Ir. ; ac. 37,854. It is bounded by co. Armagh on the north, Lower Dundalk bar. and Dundalk Bay on the east, co. Monaghan on the west, and Louth bar. on the south-west and south. The Castletown river, with its tributaries, flows through, and the Fane skirts the southern extremity. The soil is generally dry and firm.

Dundarave, or **Dunderawe,** ancient tower on Loch Fyne, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Inveraray. It dates from 1596, was a stronghold of the Macnaughtons, and is fairly preserved.

Dundardil, hill on Loch Ness, pa. of Dores (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 28 N.W. of Alvie. Here are the remains of an ancient fort.

Dundareek, ruined castle (built by the MacCarthys), W. co. Cork, Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Macroom.

Dundargue, ruined stronghold on the coast, pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Rosehearty. Only vestiges of a tower remain; these are perched on a rock, 65 ft. high, joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of land. It was erected by the fifth Earl of Buchan, and was taken by the Regent Moray in 1333. There are natural arches and caves in the neighbouring cliffs.

Dundas, hill (380 ft.), pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 1¾ S.W. of Queensferry. It presents one precipitous face, and is heavily timbered. *D. Castle* was held by the Dundas family from the 12th cent. down to 1875, and was partly rebuilt towards the middle of the 19th cent. It is one of the finest ancient baronial keeps in the country. The castle sustained a siege in 1449, and received Cromwell in 1651.

Dundavid. [DUNTULM.]

Dun Daviot. [DAVIOT (2).]

Dundee, pa., city, parl. and royal burgh, seaport, and mkt. to. (T. and F.) extending into the pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), on the estuary of the Tay, S. Forfs., Sc., 42 N. of Edinburgh; ac. 4,349; soil generally good, and consisting of clay, alluvium, thin dry earth, and till, overlying sandstone (including flags and slate, which are worked), porphyry, trap, and amygdaloid. The city is built on a gentle slope from Dundee Law and the Balgay Hills down to the river, and is the third largest and most important town in the country. Three pa. churches—St. Mary's, St. Paul's, and St. Clement's—are under one roof, and are surmounted by an ancient and massive tower, known as "the Steeple," 156 ft. high, founded in the 14th cent., and restored under the directions of Sir Gilbert Scott in 1871–73. St. John's Church was formerly included in this structure, but has been removed to the old Gaelic church. St. Andrew's (1772), a plain structure, was a proprietary church for a century, but was erected into a full charge of the Church of Scotland in 1872. Chapelshade church is also a plain erection. St. David's (built in 1800 as an Independent chapel) was acquired by the Church of Scotland in 1823, and the interior has been handsomely fitted up and decorated. St. Mark's (1869) is a handsome building, as is St. Enoch's, originally built (1873) as a Free church, and purchased by the National Church in 1876. Rosebank church (1872) is in Gothic style; St. Matthew's (1875) and Clepington church (1881) are in E. Eng. style. There are eighteen Free churches, fourteen United Presbyterian churches, an Original Secession church, six Congregational churches, and a fine Independent chapel. The Baptists, Evangelical Unionists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have places of worship. The Gilfillan Memorial Church was erected by the adherents of the Rev. David Macrae, author and preacher, after he was deposed from the United Presbyterian church. There are eight Episcopal churches and mission chapels, and four belonging to the Roman Catholics, including the beautiful pro-cathedral of St. Andrew's, in E. Eng. style. The Catholic Apostolic church, the Unitarian chapel, Glassite and Quakers' meeting-houses, and a synagogue of the Jews, are other places of worship. The public buildings include the Town House (1734, restored 1853–54), in classical style, surmounted by a steeple erected over a piazza and containing a fine set of bells. Immediately behind it stands the Town Hall (1876), now occupied as the offices of the Parochial Board. The Custom House (1843) is in classical style, and is used for the Excise and other public establishments. The Albert Institute, a magnificent building, erected principally from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott as a memorial to the Prince Consort, contains public and reference libraries, picture galleries, museum, assembly rooms, lecture-halls, and reading-rooms, and serves all the functions of a philosophical institution. Before it stand a fine fountain and statues of George Kinloch (the first member returned to the Reformed Parliament by the town), of James Carmichael (inventor of the fan-blast), and of Robert Burns. The Royal Exchange (1853–56) is in Flemish style. University College, affiliated with the University of St. Andrews, was erected and endowed by a sum of £150,000, left for the purpose by the late Dr. and Miss Baxter; there are several donors, and a Government grant. There are chairs of anatomy, botany, classics, English literature, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering, the curriculum qualifying for graduation at St. Andrews. Beside it is the Technical Institution, founded (1888) through a bequest of £20,000 by the late Sir David Baxter, where a thorough technical training is provided for the families of working men. Other educational establishments are the High School (1833), in classical style and containing a museum, endowed (1880) by a gift of £20,000 by Mr. William Harris, who also set aside a sum of £10,000 for the foundation of a Secondary Board School; a High School for girls; and Morgan's Academy. The charitable institutions include an Orphan Asylum (a handsome building erected in 1870), institutions for the blind and for the deaf and dumb, Royal Infirmary (in Tudor style), asylum, hospital for the sick poor, two convalescent homes, Sailors' Home, Night Refuge, the Liff and Benvie and the Dundee poorhouses, hospital, and washing-houses. The prison, a large building, stands near the centre of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dundalk, Upper	.....	.....	20898
Dundee, pa.	Dundee	457	109743
Dundee, city	Dundee	457	153587

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dundee, parl. burgh	Dundee	457	153051
Dundee, royal burgh	Dundee	457	153330

the city. The court-house was erected in 1864–65. The Kinnaird Hall is a handsome erection, and there is a large Volunteer Drill Hall and a number of smaller halls. Dudhope Castle is now included in the barracks, which stand facing a spacious park near the infirmary. John Graham of Claverhouse, who took the title of viscount from D., was hereditary governor of the castle, which after his death at Killiecrankie was no longer used as a fortress. The richly-carved Royal Arch, erected in honour of Queen Victoria's visit in 1844, consists of a main arch with smaller ones on each side. Most of the buildings of D. are modern, and many of them exceedingly handsome or ornate, Commercial Street and Reform Street especially being thoroughfares of great architectural beauty. Besides "the Steeple," the principal antiquity is the East Port, now the only remains of the ancient walls. It has been retained as a memorial of Wishart the martyr, who is said to have frequently preached from it during the plague in the 16th cent. The town cross, although taken down, was preserved, and has been re-erected. The principal open spaces are the Baxter Park, the Barrack Park, Magdalene Green, the new cemetery, and the ancient burial-ground known as "the Howff." The Baxter Park is a fine recreation ground, nicely laid out with drives and walks, with trees alongside the chief of these, and with a statue of the giver. Magdalene Green, a long narrow space of turf, lies along the bank of the river. The city has a good service of steam tramways. For nearly two miles along the banks of the river are the magnificent docks, with numerous piers and quays, for carrying on the large shipping trade of the port. The harbour contains a patent slip, a careening beach, graving docks, tidal docks, and large timber ponds; over 3,000 ships, of more than 650,000 tons burden, annually come into the harbour, the number of vessels decreasing somewhat in late years, but the tonnage largely increasing. Besides its importance as a mercantile port, D. is the headquarters of the whaling and sealing fleets which frequent both the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. The esplanade, a sea-wall, facing the river, forms a public promenade, near the west end of which is the Tay bridge (q.v.). D. is also a busy manufacturing centre and the principal seat of the jute industry. The chief manufactures are those of flax, osnaburgs, canvas, sails, ropes, sheetings, dowlas, bags, carpets, leather, boots and shoes, engines, machinery, preserves (principally the famous Dundee marmalade), tobacco, etc. Shipbuilding, iron-casting, and dyeing are largely carried on, and there are breweries and distilleries. The greater part of the canvas used in the Royal Navy comes from this city. D. was formerly noted for its outputs of coarse woollens (especially popular on the Continent), glass, cotton, coloured thread, bonnets, buckles, and sugar. The great extension of the city, and the necessity for erecting new works and other buildings, have resulted in the destruction of many interesting old edifices and historic landmarks. No trace remains of a large number of famous pre-Reformation churches and chapels, and the site of the ancient castle is now occupied by St. Paul's Episcopal church. D. was erected into a city in 1892. The town is ancient, and was an important place in the 12th cent., having been erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion; but its charter and muniments having been carried away by Edward I., its privileges were again granted and confirmed by Robert the Bruce, and re-affirmed by various sovereigns down to Charles I., who gave the town its "great charter." Taken by the English in 1291, it was visited by Edward I. in 1296 and 1303. During the wars of the Succession it was taken and retaken by both English and Scots, and suffered from fire and pillage. Here the Reformation doctrines took their first and perhaps their firmest hold in Scotland, when Queen Mary visited the town. Montrose sacked and Monk besieged it. Among famous natives were Hector Boece, the 15th-cent. historian, and Admiral Lord Camperdown (1731–1804). *Baldovan House*, *Balruddery*, *Blackness House*, *Camperdown House*, *Dudhope House*, *Gray House*, and *Logie House* are seats.

THE DOCKS, DUNDEE.
(From a Photograph by Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dundermot, G. of	Ballymena (7)	145	771

Dundelchack, loch, pas. of Daviot and Dores (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 8½ S. of Inverness. It is nearly 3½ miles long, lies at a height of 702 ft., and affords trout, char, and pike fishing.

Dunderawe. [DUNDARAVE.]

Dundermot, Grange of, pa., Kilconway bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 7 N. of Ballymena; ac. 3,007. Here

is a Danish rath of an oval shape, surrounded by a deep fosse.

Dunderrow, pa., Kinalea, Kinsale, and E. Muskerry bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.W. of Kinsale; ac. 6,433.

Dunderry, ha., pa. of Churchtown (q.v.), Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 N. of Trim.

Dundon, ti., pa. of Compton Dundon (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 N. of Somerton. D. Beacon (360 ft.) is an entrenched height, formerly with a beacon erected on it. On its excavation a cist containing a skeleton was found.

Dundonachie, estate, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Dunkeld.

Dundonald (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, W. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Kilmarnock; ac. 12,365; soil sand, loam, and clay. Igneous rocks occur in patches; coal and sandstone are quarried, and there are extensive deposits of carboniferous strata. The pa. church dates from 1803, and there are several public schools. The castle, now a mass of crumbling ruins, was formerly a stronghold of the Earls of D., and occasionally used as a royal residence. Here Robert II. died in 1390. The dining-hall is entire, the kitchen nearly so, and there are still vestiges of the chapel. The pa. has two ancient camps, remains of a vitrified fort, and fragments of an erection supposed to have been a Roman bath or reservoir. John Kelso Hunter (1802–73), shoemaker and painter, was a native. *Auchens House, Curreath, Fairlie, Fullarton, Hillhouse, Newfield,* and *Shewalton* are seats.

Dundonald (2), ruined castle, pa. of Killean and Kilchenzie (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., about 38 W. of Irvine. It originally belonged to the Lords of the Isles, afterwards passing to the Earls of Argyle.

Dundonald (3), pa. and vil., Lower Castlereagh bar., N. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.W. of Comber; ac. 4,635. The soil is good and well tilled. D. probably takes its name from a large circular fort surrounded by a moat, beneath which passes a cave. Another rath is situated near the bleaching-ground, and 1 E. of the vil. are the Kempe Stones, consisting of a huge mass of rock more than 40 tons in weight, resting on five roughly-hewn pillars, and supposed to be a sepulchral monument. *Storemont* is a seat.

Dundon Compton. [COMPTON DUNDON.]

Dundonnell, estate, deer-forest, strath, river, and hills, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 8 S. of Ullapool. The forest covers an area of 22,860 ac. The river rises among the hills, flows through the strath, amid the wildest of Highland scenery, and falls into Little Loch Broom at its head. It rushes through a deep rocky gully spanned by a bridge, but so narrow as to make a not impossible leap. The fishing is sometimes good, though not always. River and sea trout and salmon are taken. *D. House* is a seat.

Dundonnie, islet, pa. of Peterhead (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 1½ S. of Buchan Ness. Salt used to be manufactured here.

Dun Dornadilla. [DORNADILLA.]

Dundraw and Kelsick, tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Wigton; ac. 2,365.

Dundreich, a large hill (1,954 ft.) of rounded form in the east part of the pa. of Eddlestone (q.v.), N.E. Peebs., Sc. It is 5 N.E. of Peebles, and commands views extending north to the Grampians and south to the Cheviots.

Dundrennan, vil. and estate, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 S.E. of Kirkcudbright. The ancient abbey (founded 1142) contains a defaced monument of the Lord of Galloway (1233). Here Mary Queen of Scots spent the night previous to her embarkation for England.

Dundridge, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Bishops Waltham (q.v.), N. Hants.

Dundrod, pl. on the road from Lisburn to Antrim, pa. of Tullyrusk (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 9 N. of Lisburn.

Dundrum (1), small seaport to. on Dundrum Bay, pa. of Kilmegan (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 7 S.W. of Downpatrick; ac. 16. At high water the to. is pretty; but when the tide recedes, it leaves a wide expanse of mud. It has progressed rapidly of late, mainly owing to the efforts of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, who, among other improvements, began the quay and storehouses. On a wooded hill behind the to. are the ruins of the castle, said to have been built by Sir John de Courcy in the 12th or 13th cent. The greater part was destroyed by Cromwell; but the circular Norm. keep with a round-headed door and windows, a barbican, and other ruins remain. D. carries on a trade in grain, cattle, and potatoes with Whitehaven and other places in the North of England.

Dundrum (2), vil., pa. of Taney (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S. of Dublin. Near are the ruins of D. Castle.

Dundrum (3), vil., pa. of Ballintemple (q.v.), W. co. Tip., Ir., 7 N.E. of Tipperary. *D. House* is a seat.

Dundrum Bay, E. co. Down, Ir., reaches from St. John's Point to Dullish Cove, being about 9 miles across and 4 miles deep. There is a lighthouse at St. John's Point. Very heavy seas roll into the bay when the wind is in the south or south-east, and are a source of danger in leaving the bay; it is also exposed to gusts of wind from the Mourn Mountains. Dundrum Harbour lies at the north of the bay, but is generally dangerous, owing to the rough seas breaking over the bar.

Dundry, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,799; soil loamy, overlying oolite. The church of St. Michael (almost rebuilt 1861) has a Perp. tower, built by the Society of Merchant Venturers in the time of Edward VI. The church is conspicuous, inland and at sea, by reason of its position on D. Hill, which is 4 miles long and 768 ft. high, and abounds in fossils. In the churchyard is an old cross 24 ft. high. The Baptists have a chapel here. Good freestone is quarried.

Dunduff, farm, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Ayr. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold and old church. A field adjoining the latter is called "the priest's field."

Dundurcus, ancient pa. on the Spey, pas. of Boharm and Rothes (q.v.), Elgs. and Banffs., Sc.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Dunderrow	Kinsale (3)	190	908
Dundonald (1)	Drybridge (1¼)	395	9545
Dundonald (3), pa.	Dundonald	118	1049
Dundonald (3), vil.	Dundonald	118	95
Dundraw & Kelsick	Wigton (3¼)	310	271
Dundrum (1)	Dundrum	147	474
Dundrum (2)	Dundrum	3	548
Dundrum (3)	Dundrum	100	133
Dundry	Bristol (5)	118	631

The portion adjoining the river is called D. Vale. The ancient church is in ruins.

Dundurn, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. An ancient fort is said to have been the scene of the violent death of Grig, King of the Picts, in 889.

Dundyvan, sub. of Coatbridge (q.v.), pa. of Old Monkland, N. Lanarks., Sc.

Dunean, hill (940 ft.), pa. of Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Inverness. *D. House* is a seat.

Duneane, pa. on Lough Neagh, Upper Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 5 W. of Randalstown; ac. 11,255. The soil is mostly good and well cultivated. The pa. is bounded on the west by the Bann and Lough Beg; the former is spanned by a bridge of nine arches as it issues from Lough Neagh. A castle was built here by De Courcey after the first English invasion. There is good fishing both in Lough Neagh and Lough Beg. *Moneyglass* is a seat.

Duneany, pa., W. Offaly bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 W. of Kildare; ac. 3,088. The pa. has a ruined castle and some traces of an ancient church.

Dunearn Hill (671 ft.), S. Fifes., 2 N.N.W. of Burntisland. It commands a fine view, comprising parts of fourteen cos. Its appearance has been compared to that of an extinct volcano.

Duneaton, river, S.W. Lanarks., Sc., rises on Cairntable on the border of Ayrs., and flows 19 E. and N.E., falling into the Clyde, 2 N. of Abington. It has a fall of 800 ft., and receives in its course a large number of small tributaries, causing it to be liable to spates, and to frequently overflow its valley. It affords excellent trout-fishing, and some grayling may be caught.

Dunecht, mansion, pa. of Echt (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 12 W. of Aberdeen. It was originally built in the Grecian style, has received a number of additions, and is noted for its fine library and private chapel. The observatory has been dismantled, and the valuable instruments presented to the Edinburgh observatory. From the family mausoleum in the park the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarras (1812–80) was stolen in 1881, and afterwards discovered buried in the grounds.

Dunevan, ancient fort, pa. of and adjoining Cawdor (q.v.), W. Nairns., Sc. It crowns a hill, and shows the well and traces of interior buildings.

Dunfallandy, estate on the Tummel, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 1½ S.S.E. of Pitlochry. Here are two standing stones, one marking the site of a murder, the other covered with grotesque carvings of animals.

Dunfanaghy, small seaport and mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Clondahorky (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 15 N.W. of Kilmacrenan. It stands beside D. Bay, an inlet of Sheep Haven; the bay is more sheltered from the north and north-east winds than the Haven itself. The quay is accessible to vessels of 100 tons burden. The to. consists of a long broad street, in the middle of which is a square or "diamond." The buildings include a market house, Union poor house, and Presbyterian church. D. is a chief coastguard station. There is a fine expanse of sand, and the to. is a good centre for visiting the beautiful coast.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Duneane	Toome Bridge	140	3343
Duneany	Kildare (4)	31	245
Dunfanaghy	Letterkenny (23)	187	525

Dunfermline, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and manufacturing to., S.W. Fifes., Sc., 16 N.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 20,764; soil various, overlying igneous and carboniferous rocks. Coal, trap, sandstone, and limestone are worked; copper pyrites occurs; and iron-ore was formerly mined. Unless it be Tranent, this dis. was the first in the kingdom in which coal was systematically mined, that industry having been engaged in prior to 1291. The abbey (founded by Malcolm Caenmohr in 1072) was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was, originally, a building of great splendour, of mixed periods, was cruciform in shape, with E. Eng. windows and two fine towers. Richly endowed with lands, the abbots possessed great influence. Here were buried the Scottish kings from the 11th to the 14th cent. The grave of Robert I. was opened in 1818, and the bones examined. Malcolm Caenmohr, Edgar, Alexander I., Alexander III., David I., and

Dunfermline Abbey and New Abbey Church.

Malcolm IV. were all interred here. The fabric underwent repairs in 1115, 1124, and in the 14th cent., after its partial destruction by Edward I. After the Reformation it was destroyed by the mob, with the exception of the nave, which was used as the pa. church down into the 19th cent., and now forms an entry to the present church. There are fragments of the ancient castle, which was built before the palace, long a favourite residence of the Scots monarchs, the last to inhabit it having been Charles II., who was kept here in a kind of honourable captivity during Cromwell's invasion of Scotland in 1650. Within its walls Charles I. and his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, were born. The pa. (or New Abbey) church is in Perp. style, and contains monuments to General Bruce, the Hon. Dashwood Preston Bruce, Lady Augusta Stanley, and the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of India. The tower, 103 ft. high, covers the tomb of Robert the Bruce, and has terminals in the shape of letters, 4 ft. in height, reading "King Robert the Bruce." St. Andrew's *q.s.* church was originally a chapel-of-ease, and the North *q.s.* church dates from 1840. There are several Free and United Presbyterian churches, one of the latter occupying the site of the first place of worship erected by that body after the Secession; in it is a monument to Thomas Gillespie and a statue of Ralph Erskine, two of the leaders. St. Margaret's

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunfermline, pa.	Dunfermline	433	28667
D., to. & parl. burgh	Dunfermline	433	19647
D., royal burgh	Dunfermline	433	22157

Roman Catholic church was erected in 1871–73, and there are Episcopal, Independent, Baptist, Evangelical Union, and Catholic Apostolic churches. The town-house is in a mixed Scottish Baronial and French-Gothic style, the walls being ornamented by busts of several of the kings and queens of Scotland; the interior has a statue of Burns, Sir Noel Paton's "Spirit of Religion," and portraits of local celebrities. The prison is a plain building, and the court-house is contained in the County Buildings. St. Margaret's Hall is in E. Eng. style, with reading- and committee-rooms, lecture-hall, large hall for public meetings, and a magnificent organ. In the Free Library, in Tudor style, are reading, recreation, and smoking rooms; there are also public baths and a music hall. Besides the public schools, there is the High School (founded in 1560), a modern building on a new site. The School of Science and Art is situated in the High School buildings. The town is well drained, and there is an excellent water-supply. The Public Park occupies a commanding situation. The manufactures are important, that of table-linen being the greatest in the kingdom, perhaps in the world. Iron and brass utensils, machinery, soap, tobacco, terra-cotta articles, fire-clay, leather, and ropes are more or less largely made. There are bleach-fields, corn-mills, breweries, dyeworks, and a few handloom-weaving establishments, the latter fast disappearing before the growing use of machinery. D. unites with other burghs to return a member to Parliament.

Dunfield, ha., pa. of Kempsford (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 s. of Fairford.

Dunfierth, pa., Carbury bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 6 w. of Kilcock; ac. 5,553. The Bog of Allen extends within the pa., which is generally level and swampy. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunfillan, hill (600 ft.) on Loch Earn, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 20 w. of Methven. The rocky pinnacle on the top is called St. Fillan's Chair, from which he is said to have blessed the country. Marks in the rock are pointed out as having been made by his knees when praying.

Dun Fionn, vitrified fort, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 4¾ w.s.w. of Beauly. It occupies the summit of a high conical mound, and has been opened.

Dunford Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 w. of Thurlstone. There are large quarries of good building-stone.

Dunford House, seat, pa. of Heyshott (q.v.), W. Sussex, about 1 s. of Midhurst. It was presented by his friends and admirers to Richard Cobden (1804–65), whose eloquence contributed largely to the abolition of the Corn Laws.

Dungannon, mkt. to. (M. & TH.), pa. of Drumglass (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 s.w. of Stewartstown; ac. 230. D. is pleasantly situated, on the slope of a limestone hill, in the midst of the Tyrone coal-basin, about 8 w. of Lough Neagh. It was a parl. bor., returning two members prior to the Union and one member up to 1885. The Protestant church (rebuilt 1869) has a tall octagonal spire. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels. The Royal School is now in the hands of the Presbyterian body, and on the grounds formerly belonging to it a Roman Catholic convent with school was erected in 1894. There is also an Erasmus Smith school. D. was the ancient abode of the O'Neills, titular Kings of Ulster, who in the reign of Henry VIII. became Earls of Tyrone. After the fall of that family, brought on by their constant rebellions, their estates were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester (1610). There are now no remains either of the Franciscan monastery founded by Con O'Neill (1489) or of the numerous castles built by the O'Neills and Chichesters. In 1782–83 D. was a centre of the agitation in favour of parliamentary independence and Catholic emancipation. It carries on an active trade in corn, flax, and timber; and linens, muslins, coarse earthenware, tiles, and leather are manufactured.

Dungannon, Lower, bar., S.E. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 42,795. It is bounded by E. Omagh bar. on the north, Middle D. bar. on the north-east and east, Clogher bar. on the west, and cos. Monaghan and Armagh on the south. The Blackwater skirts the southern border.

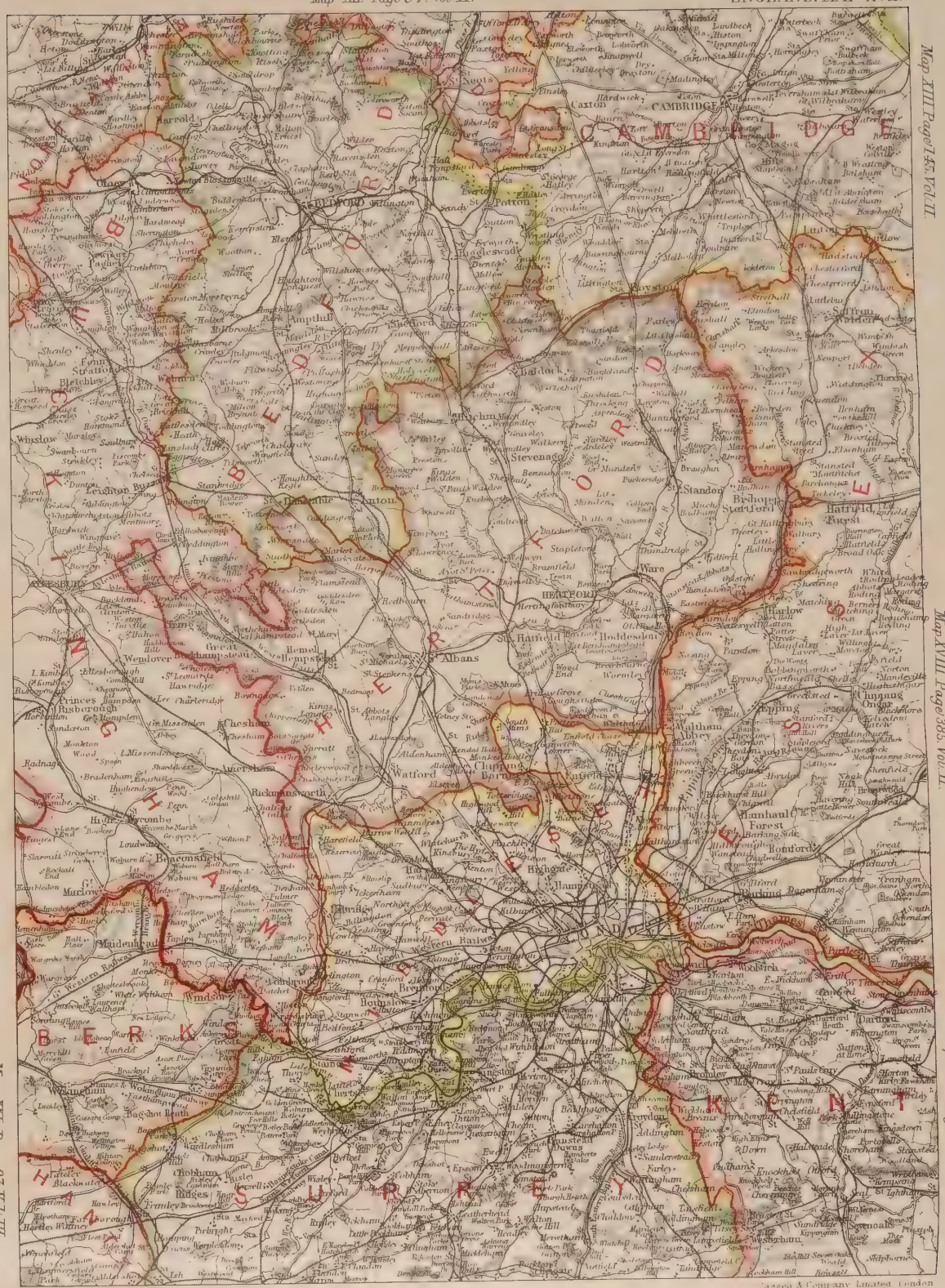
Dungannon, Middle, bar., S.E. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 87,770. It is bounded by Upper D. bar. on the north, Lough Neagh on the east, E. Omagh bar. on the north-west, Lower D. bar. on the south-west, and co. Armagh on the south-east and south. In the neighbourhood of the Blackwater, which divides the bar. from co. Armagh, the surface is gently undulating, and along the shores of Lough Neagh there is a rich level tract; but towards the west the land is mostly boggy or mountainous.

Dungannon, Upper, bar., E. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 85,996. It is bounded on the north by co. Londy., on the east by Lough Neagh, on the west by Upper Strabane and E. Omagh bars., and on the south by Middle D. bar. The eastern part is level and fertile, but in the west the surface consists chiefly of boggy tableland and heath-covered mountains.

Dunganstown, pa., Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 3 s.w. of Wicklow; ac. 14,287. The surface is undulating and fertile. D. is bounded by the Irish Sea on the east, and on the west rises towards the mountainous district of Central Wicklow. D. Castle, now in ruins, is situated near the church. *West Acton* is a seat.

Dungarvan (1), pa., seaport and mkt. to. (T. & S.), Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 9 E.S.E. of Cappoquin; ac. 9,413. The to. (which extends into the pa. of Kilrush) is situated on the west side of D. Harbour, at the mouth of the Colligan, which divides it into two parts—that on the right bank being known as Abbeyside. It takes its name from St. Garvan, who founded a monastery here, of which there are few remains. D. returned one member to Parliament prior to 1885. The buildings include a Protestant and two Roman Catholic churches, two convents, one monastery, a town-hall, market-house, Union workhouse, and fever hospital. The Provincial Bank is a handsome edifice with a façade of granite. There are some remains of the keep of a castle built by King John, and also of the wall and towers with which he

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunfierth	Enfield (1)	29	426
Dungannon	Dungannon	103	3812
Dungannon, Lower	.....	.....	9841
Dungannon, Middle	.....	.....	33560
Dungannon, Upper	.....	.....	23366
Dunganstown	Wicklow (3)	29	1332
Dungarvan (1), pa.	Dungarvan	141	6195
Dungarvan (1), to.	Dungarvan	141	5263



Map XIII. Page 145. Vol. II.

Map XVII. Page 289. Vol. II

Map XVIII. Page 385. Vol. II.

Map XXIII. Page 193. Vol. III.

Map XXI. Page 97. Vol. III

Map XXII. Page 145. Vol. III.

English Miles

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encircled the to. At Abbeyside are the ruins of a castle which belonged to the McGraths, and an Augustinian monastery, supposed to have been founded by the same family in the 13th cent., which now forms part of a Roman Catholic chapel; the latter retains an elegant tower and some E. Eng. arches; beneath the east window is the tomb of Donald McGrath, dated 1400. Abbeyside is connected with the main part of the to. by a bridge and causeway, built by a former Duke of Devonshire. After passing through the hands of the Talbots, Butlers, and other families, the castle and manor were granted by James I. to the Earl of Cork, and from him they descended to the family of Cavendish, which has done much towards the improvement of the to. D. Harbour is about 3 miles in length and breadth; the depth varies from 1 to 5 fathoms. On the north side of the entrance there is a lighthouse with a fixed light, visible 20 miles. The principal exports are corn, cattle, butter, and pigs. There was formerly a large trade in herring, cod, and other fish; but, owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by other towns in regard to railway transport, the fisheries have greatly declined. D. also contains woollen-mills and a brewery; potter's clay is found in the neighbourhood.

Dungarvan (2), pa. and vil. on the road from Dublin to Waterford, Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 s. of Gowran; ac. 5,881.

Dungavel (1), hill (1,675 ft.) on the Clyde, pa. of Wiston and Roberton (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 9 S.E. of Lanark.

Dungavel (2), hill (1,502 ft.), pa. of Avondale (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 6 s. of Strathaven. The Glengavel Burn makes a half-circuit round its base.

Dunge Marsh, an open tract near Dunge Ness, S. Kent, containing Lydd, a member of Romney Cinque Port.

Dunge Ness, a low headland, the extreme southern point of Kent, 10½ S.E. of Rye. A lighthouse (built after the model of the Eddystone) with fixed light, visible 15 miles, replaces one built in the reign of James I., and is now some distance inland, on account of the sea receding on this coast. There are coastguard stations and a small fort. Near is Lloyd's signalling station. Fishing is carried on. The sea-views from here are fine.

Dungeon, loch, pa. of Kells (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8 W.N.W. of New Galloway. It is nearly a mile long, contains trout and char, and drains into the Pulharrow Burn.

Dungeon Gill, stream, W. Westmd., rises in the gorge between Langdale Pikes, and flows S.E. to Great Langdale Beck. D. G. Force, a waterfall of 70 ft., hemmed in by precipitous cliffs (100 ft. high) separated only by a few yards, is impressive rather from the sombre character of the gorge than the actual volume of the stream; it is crossed by a natural bridge formed of two stones

Dungeon Hill, eminence, pa. of Buckland Newton (q.v.), Mid Dors., about 6 S.W. of Sherborne. It has an ancient camp of about 10 ac., encircled by an earth mound overgrown with trees, and commands a fine view. Several weapons were found when the mound was opened.

Dungeon, Lochs of the, series of small lakes, pas. of Carsphairn and Minnigaff (q.v.), N.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8½ W. of Earlston. They are known as the Dry, Round, and Long Lochs, measure from 1 to 2⅛ furlongs in length by 1 furlong in width, and abound in small trout. The lochs occupy the watershed between the systems of the Firths of Clyde and Solway, and drain north to Loch Doon and south to the Dee.

Dungiven, pa. and mkt. to. (s.) on the Roe, Keenaght bar., Mid co. Londy., Ir., 9 S. of Limavady; ac. of pa. 29,298, of to. 36. The surface of the pa. is mountainous but fertile, and almost the whole of Benbradagh (1,536 ft.), on the east side of the to., is under cultivation. The valley of the Roe, which is joined near D. by the Owenbeg and Owenrigh, is here extremely picturesque. The Protestant church dates from 1711. On the summit of a rock 200 ft. above the Roe there are considerable remains of an Augustinian abbey, founded in 1100 by the O'Cahans; beneath a Dec. arch in the chancel there is an altar-tomb to a chief of that clan, with the figure of a recumbent knight; the belfry at the south-west angle is said to be built on the foundations of a round tower. There is also a bawn built by the Skinners' Company in 1618. Near D. are found the quartz crystals called "Dungiven Diamonds." *Pellipar House* is a seat.

Dunglass (1), promontory on the Clyde, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 2½ E.S.E. of Dumbarton. It is a rocky headland, supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, and is now crowned by the ivy-clad ruins of a stronghold of the Colquhouns of Luss, and by an obelisk erected in memory of Henry Bell (1767–1830) in 1839, the first to introduce steam navigation into Great Britain. They serve as landmarks in the intricate navigation of this part of the Clyde.

Dunglass (2), burn, S.E. Haddings., Sc. It is formed by the union of two small streams below Oldhamstocks, and flows 4½ N.E., separating Haddings. from Berws., and falls into the sea 1 N. of Cockburnspath railway station. It traverses a romantic gully or gorge, known as D. Dean and spanned by a couple of bridges and a railway viaduct of six arches. *D. House* stands amid extensive grounds, and occupies the site of an ancient castle of the Lords Home, destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder when in possession of the Covenanters in 1640.

Dunglow, coast vil., pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 25 N.N.W. of Donegal. The well-known Rosses fishery is situate here. [ROSSES, THE.]

Dungourney, pa., Barrymore and Imokilly bars., E.R. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.N.W. of Castlemartyr; ac. 8,230.

Dungworth, vil. on an eminence, pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Sheffield. There are several collieries.

Dungyle (1), hill (600 ft.), pa. of Kebton (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S. of Castle Douglas. It is crowned with an ancient Caledonian fort consisting of three ramparts.

Dungyle (2). [DUNAGOIL.]

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dungarvan (2), pa.	Gowran (5)	75	720
Dungarvan (2), vil.	Gowran (5)	75	104
Dungiven, pa.	Dungiven	199	3329
Dungiven, to.	Dungiven	199	752
Dunglow	Stranorlar (34)	175	431
Dungourney	Mogeely (3)	183	863

Dunham, pa. and vil. on the Trent (crossed by an iron bridge of four arches), N. Notts., 10 S.E. of East Retford; ac. 2,030; soil light sand, clay, and red clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Oswald is Dec., and formerly belonged to Southwell, having been given by Henry I. to Thurstan, Archbishop of York.

Dunham, Great, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 6 N.E. of Swaffham; ac. 1,968; soil heavy, overlying gault and clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1885, but still retaining its most interesting features) is supposed to be Saxon with later periods; the tower (perhaps the earliest portion remaining substantially unaltered) has long-and-short work and small round-headed windows, splayed both inside and out; the nave has an arcade of shallow panelling, with segmental arches, on the north side; the south door is E. Eng. with a Perp. porch; at the west end is a square-headed doorway (blocked up) with a triangular-headed canopy; the font is Perp., and there is a piscina. In the rectory garden have been discovered the remains of the demolished church of St. Mary, and a Roman altar.

Dunham, Little, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 5 N.E. of Swaffham; ac. 1,901; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret (restored 1862) is interesting for the specimens of every order of English architecture which are to be found in it. The tower is Late Perp. of the 15th cent. Much money was spent upon the fabric in 1862. *Dunham Lodge* is a seat.

Dunham Massey, tp. (with two eccl. pas.) and large vil. on the Bridgwater Canal, pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 W. of Altrincham; ac. 3,712. The church of St. Margaret (built 1853–55) is in the Trans. Dec. to Perp. style. The church of St. Mark (built 1864) is in Gothic style. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a Hospital for Consumption and Throat Diseases with upwards of fifty beds, and an endowed school with exhibitions. Market gardening is carried on—the soil being admirably adapted for it. A number of Manchester merchants reside here. Urns and tumuli have been found in the tp. *D. M. Hall* is a plain quadrangular brick building, standing in a deer-park famous for its oak- and beech-trees. In the grounds is a dogs' burial-place, with inscriptions dating back to the beginning of the 18th cent.

Dunham-on-the-Hill, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Thornton-le-Moors (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 5½ N.E. of Chester; ac. 1,404. The church of St. Luke (built 1861) is in Dec. style.

Dunhampstead, ha., pas. of Oddingley and Himbleton (q.v.), E. Worcs., 4 S.W. of Upton Warren.

Dunhampton, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Ombersley (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Dunham Town, ha., pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), Mid Chesh., now absorbed in Dunham Massey (q.v.).

Dunham Woodhouse, ha. on the Bollin, pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ W. of Altrincham.

Dunhead, ancient triangular fort, pa. of Carmylie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., about 5 W.S.W. of St. Vigeans. It occupies a rocky point between two ravines, and is supposed to have been originally Caledonian, afterwards strengthened by the Scandinavians.

Dunhill, pa. on the sea-coast, E. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.E. of Kilmacthomas; ac. 6,287. Much of the land is bog. Pudding-stone, clay-slate, and jasper abound in the more elevated parts. The castle, of which there are ruins, belonged to the La Poles; it was taken by Cromwell after a gallant resistance under the Countess of Don Isle (Dunhill).

Dunholme, pa. and vil., W. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 2,190; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Chad (restored 1856) is E. Eng., and has a 1616 monument with kneeling figure.

Dun I, hill (337 ft.), pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Iona island, W. Args., Sc., ½ N.N.W. of the Abbey of Iona. It rises abruptly from the surrounding low ground.

Dunian, or **Dunion**, hill (1,095 ft.), pas. of Jedburgh and Bedrule (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., 3 S. of Ancrum.

Dunimarle, estate, pa. of and near Culross (q.v.), W. Fifes., Sc. The ancient castle is said to have been the scene of the murder of Lady Macbeth and her children. It has been entirely modernised, and contains a good picture gallery.

Dunino, pa. and vil., E. Fifes., Sc., 4½ S.E. of St. Andrews; ac. 2,737; soil clay and sand, overlying carboniferous rocks. Coal, iron-ore, and sandstone have been worked, the first extensively. The pa. church (built 1826) is in Gothic style. There are ruins of Pittairthrie Castle, and some standing stones.

Dunion. [DUNIAN.]

Dunipace, pa. and to., E. Stirls., Sc., 25 N.E. of Glasgow; ac. 5,586; soil clayey alluvium and mossy earth, resting on trap and sandstone, the latter being extensively quarried. The to. forms part of the police burgh of Denny and Dunipace (q.v.). The pa. church is a building in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and public schools. D. is connected with Denny by a bridge over the Carron. Torwood Castle is in ruins, and there are vestiges of a Roman camp. Many Roman utensils have been unearthed here. *D. House* stands at the foot of the D. Hills, two curious natural mounds 60 ft. high; a third was removed a number of years ago. Other seats are *Carbrook House*, *Herbertshire Castle* (an ancient royal residence), and *Quarter House*.

Duniquoich, hill (850 ft.), pa. of and 1 N.E. from Inveraray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. It is well wooded, and has the ruins of an ancient stronghold.

Dunira, seat, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 3 E. of St. Fillans. It commands a fine view, and was the favourite house of the statesman Henry Dundas (1742–1811), the first Viscount Melville.

Duniry, pa., Leitrim and Longford bars., S. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.W. of Portumna; ac. 5,828. The Slieve Aughty Mountains are on the south-west.

Dunisky, pa. on the Lee, W. Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.E. of Macroom; ac. 1,186. The soil is fairly good.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunham	Tuxford (4)	132	280
Dunham, Great	Dunham	115	416
Dunham, Little	Dunham (1)	115	273
Dunham Massey	Dunham Massey	188	2079
D.-on-the-Hill, ec. pa.	Dunham Hill	184	373
D.-on-the-Hill, tp.	Dunham Hill	184	287
Dunhill	Kilmacthomas (5)	127	887
Dunholme	Langworth (2)	136	336
Dunino	Stravithie (1¾)	448	277
Dunipace	Denny (¼)	411	1716
Duniry	Portumna Bridge (8)	102	812
Dunisky	Macroom (3)	200	96

Dunkeld, mkt. to. (s.) and burgh of barony on the Tay, pa. of Dunkeld and Dowally (q.v.), Strathtay, E. Perths., Sc., 15¾ N.W. of Perth. The cathedral, partially roofless, is E. Eng.; the choir is used as the pa. church. It contains monuments to Bishop Sinclair, who commenced the choir in 1308; "the Wolf of Badenoch," natural son of Robert II., who died in 1394; Bishop Cardney, who founded the nave in 1406; John, fourth Duke of Athole (1833), and officers and men of the Black Watch who fell in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny. In the churchyard is the grave of Colonel Cleland, who lost his life in repulsing an attack upon the cathedral by the Highlanders about three weeks after the battle of Killiecrankie (1689). There is a Free church. The town-hall is a substantial building, and there are several schools. A fountain, erected to commemorate the sixth Duke of Athole, occupies the site where the town cross formerly stood. A magnificent bridge, erected from designs by Telford, here spans the Tay, and connects D. with Birnam (q.v.). A saw-mill turns out a considerable quantity of cut wood, this being the only industry. D. was formerly the metropolitan see of Scotland (afterwards removed to St. Andrews), and a city of great ecclesiastical and some political importance. The palace, begun by the fourth Duke of Athole, has never been completed, and stands in the grounds of *D. House*, the seat of the Dukes. These grounds are the largest in the country, and contain fifty miles of walks and thirty miles of drives. Four annual fairs are held. The place is a favourite resort of tourists and anglers, the latter, if staying at certain hotels, having the privilege of excellent free fishing on the Tay, the banks of which are here laid out with pleasant walks.

Dunkeld and Dowally, pa. on the Tay, Strathtay, E. Perths., Sc., 16 N.W. of Perth; ac. 9,456; soil moderately fertile, overlying sedimentary rocks. A large area is covered by fine woods, and the whole scenery is of a most pleasing character.

Dunkeld, Little, pa. on the Tay, Strathtay, Mid Perths., Sc., 5 S.E. of Aberfeldy; ac. 41,268; soil loam, sand, and gravel, fertile over the low ground, but sterile and poor on the higher areas. Slate and freestone are worked, and potter's clay occurs. There are Established churches, a Free church, and public schools. *Dalguise House*, *Erigmore*, *Kinloch Lodge*, *Kinnaird House*, *Murthly Castle*, *St. Mary's Tower*, and *Torwood* are seats.

Dunkellin, bar., S. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 83,371. It is bounded by Clare and Athenry bars. on the north, Galway bar. and Galway Bay on the west, Loughrea bar. on the east and south-east, and Kiltartan bar. on the south. The surface is level in the interior; but the coast scenery is very romantic.

Dunkenny, estate, pa. of Eassie and Nevay (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Glamis. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunkerrin, pa. and vil., Clonisk bar., S. K. Co., Ir., 6 S.W. of Roscrea; ac. 7,769. Much of the surface is boggy or mountainous, but elsewhere the soil is good. The Protestant church dates from 1818. *Busherstown* and *Franckfort Castle* are the chief seats.

Dunkerron, North, bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 72,414. The boundaries are Trughanacmy and Magunihy bars. on the north, Magunihy bar. on the east, Iveragh bar. on the west, and South D. bar. on the south. The bar. contains Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and the scenery is everywhere extremely picturesque.

Dunkerron, South, bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 96,289. The boundaries are North D. bar. on the north, Magunihy and Glenarought bars. on the east, Iveragh bar. on the west, the Atlantic on the south-west, and the estuary of the Kenmare on the south. The surface is mountainous, and abounds in beautiful scenery.

Dunkerry, cave, 2 W. of Giant's Causeway, N. co. Antr., Ir.

Dunkerton, pa. and vil. on the Somerset Canal, E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,233; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1859, except the tower) is Dec. and Perp. The country around is hilly, and commands fine views.

Dunkery Beacon (1,707 ft.), a dark brown moorland hill, the highest point of Exmoor (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4½ S. of Porlock. It has a circumference of 12 miles at its base, and its summit

Dunkery Beacon.

commands one of the best views in the West of England—extending northwards to the Bristol Channel and Welsh coast, westward over the rolling hills of Exmoor to the Cornish heights, and south-east to the Blackdown hills and Quantocks. On the summit is a large cairn, and some remains of old fire-beacons.

Dunkeswell, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5 N.W. of Honiton; ac. 5,160; soil gravelly, overlying sand. The church of St. Michael (built 1868) is in E. Eng. style. The foundations and part of the gatehouse still exist of a Cistercian abbey, founded 1201. Two stone coffins and some old tiles have been discovered. *Woolford Lodge* (with a chapel on the site of an old church) and *Stentwood* are seats.

Dunkeswick, tp. on the Wharfe (here crossed by

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunkeld	Dunkeld	462	613
Dunkeld & Dowally	Dunkeld	462	1074
Dunkeld, Little	Dunkeld (¼)	462	2108
Dunkellin	.....	.....	10293
Dunkerrin	Roscrea (6)	78	869
Dunkerron, North	.....	.....	5287
Dunkerron, South	.....	.....	9114
Dunkerton	Wellow (2)	138	462
Dunkeswell	Honiton (6)	155	344
Dunkeswick	Weeton (2)	205	136

a bridge of four arches), pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Wetherby; ac. 1,467.

Dunkettle, vil. on the Glashaboy, pa. of Caherlag (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 3 E. of Cork. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunkineely, vil., pa. of Killaghtee (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 11 W. by S. of Donegal. The vil. is situated between Inver Bay and Macswine's Bay. It consists of one street, and has a very decayed appearance.

Dunkirk (1), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 5,338; soil loam, overlying clay. Christ Church (built 1840) is a flint building. In this pa. the so-called Sir William Courtenay was shot in a struggle with the 47th Regiment in 1838. *Berkeley Lodge* (on a height commanding a fine view to London and the coast of France) and *D. House* are seats.

Dunkirk (2), ha., pa. of Avening (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Chipping Sodbury.

Dunkitt, pa. and vil. on the Suir, Ida bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N. of Waterford; ac. 6,773. Limestone is quarried in large quantities. *D. House* and *Mullinabro* are seats.

Dunk's Green, ha., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 8½ W. of Maidstone.

Dunlappie, ancient pa. on the West Water, now included in the pa. of Stacathro (q.v.), N.E. Forfs., Sc.

Dunlavin, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), Lower and Upper Talbotstown bars., W. co. Wick., Ir., 11 S. of Newbridge; ac. of pa. 5,851, of to. 41. The to., which stands on a hill surrounded by higher ground, belongs to the family of Tynte, who reside at *Tynte Park.* The church (1816) has a picturesque octagonal tower with pinnacles. There is a handsome domed market house in the main street. Tornant Mount, 1 S. of the to., is an earthwork, probably of Danish origin; and there is another rath at Milltown. Dean Swift was at one time rector. The slate quarries are now worked out.

Dun Leacain, or **Dun Leacainn,** hill (1,173 ft.) on Loch Fyne, pa. of Inveraray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 15 N.W. of Garelochhead. It is of massive appearance, and contains a valuable granite quarry.

Dunleary, the old name of what is now Kingstown, E. co. Dub., Ir. It received its new name from the fact that George IV. embarked here in 1821, on his return from a visit to Ireland.

Dunleckny, pa. on the Barrow, E. Idrone bar., W. co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.E. of Leighlinbridge; ac. 7,950. The land is good and well cultivated. The pa. contains Bagenalstown. D. was the ancient residence of the Kavanaghs, Kings of Leinster, and there are some remains of a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by that family in 1300. The Bagenal family resided here from the 16th to the 18th cent. Granite is quarried in the pa. *D. House* and *Garryhill House* are seats.

Dunleer, pa. and vil. on the White, Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 5 S. of Castle Bellingham; ac. 2,382.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunkineely	Dunkineely	194	271
Dunkirk (1)	Selling (1½)	56	813
Dunkitt, pa.	Waterford (3)	112	1451
Dunkitt, vil.	Waterford (3)	112	100
Dunlavin, pa.	Dunlavin	31	1075
Dunlavin, to.	Dunlavin	31	543
Dunleckny	Bagenalstown	67	3010

D. was formerly a mun. and parl. bor.; it was incorporated in 1678 through the efforts of the Legge family, to whom it belonged; but no "sovereign" has been elected since 1811. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament. The Protestant church, an ancient building, was restored and enlarged in 1830.

Dunlewy, ha. on Lough Dunlewy, pa. of Tullaghobegly (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 16 W.N.W. of Letterkenny. Errigal, the highest mountain in Donegal, lies a little north of this place. Marble is quarried in the vicinity. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunlewy Lough, at the southern base of Errigal. Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., about 12 N.E. of Dunglow. It is connected with Lough Nacung by a short stream.

Dunley (1), ha., pa. of St. Mary Bourne (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 N.W. of Whitchurch.

Dunley (2), ha., pa. of Areley Kings (q.v.), W. Worcs., 2 S.W. of Stourport.

Dunley (3), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Littleton Drew (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Dunliath, ancient fort, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 12 N.N.W. of Snizort. It is believed to have been of Scandinavian origin.

Dunlichty, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Daviot and Dunlichty (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc.

Dunloe, vil., pa. of Knockane (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 5 W. of Killarney.

Dunloe, Gap of, mountain pass, watered by the Loe, Dunkerron bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir. It is situated between the Tomies and Macgillicuddys Reeks, and extends about 4 miles, terminating in the vale of Coom Duv. The scenery is wild and sombre—the mountains rising precipitously on either side, with so narrow a space between them in some places that there is barely room for the pathway which traverses the defile. Some Ogham Inscriptions were found in a cave in this neighbourhood in 1838. *D. Castle,* guarding the entrance to the pass, is situated near the bridge over the Laune, below the Lower Lake of Killarney.

Dunlop, pa. and vil., N. Ayrs., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Kilmarnock; ac. 7,179; soil chiefly clay, with some loam and moss, producing fine pasture. The rocks include clay-stone, porphyry, amygdaloid, greenstone, limestone, and basalt (the latter showing the columnar structure), and have all been worked, while ironstone is extensively mined. The pa. church is a good building, and there is a Free church and a public school. D. is famous for its cheese, which has been manufactured here for nearly two centuries; the milk is obtained from a particular breed of cows called Ayrshire cattle. Two annual fairs are held. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunlop Place, vil., pa. of Dalserf (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Hamilton.

Dunloy, vil., pa. of Finvoy (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 6 S.E. of Ballymoney.

Dunluce, pa. on the sea-coast, Lower Dunluce

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunleer, pa.	Dunleer	42	704
Dunleer, vil.	Dunleer	42	420
Dunlop, pa.	Dunlop	398	1410
Dunlop, vil.	Dunlop	398	404
Dunlop Place	Ayr Road (1)	394	319
Dunluce	Portrush	172	1979

bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 6 N.N.E. of Coleraine; ac. 9,370. Bushmills is in the pa. There is much good land. The grandeur of the castle is due rather to its position on a lofty, rugged, and isolated rock of basalt (which it completely covers), than to the character of the ruins themselves. The latter consist of a mass of gray walls, gables, and turrets, which rise immediately from the edge of the precipitous cliffs, and harmonise well with the natural features surrounding them. One of the chambers is said to be haunted by a banshee. The rock is 100 ft. high, and is connected with the mainland only by an arch 18 in. wide, which spans the intervening chasm; the interior of the rock is hollowed out into long and narrow caves. It is not known at what date the castle was erected; in the 16th cent. it belonged to the M'Quillans, and from them passed by marriage to the MacDonnells, who became Earls of Antrim. *Beardiville* and *Benvardin* are seats.

Dunluce, Lower, bar., N.W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 30,575. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the north, Cary bar. on the east, co. Londy. on the west, and Upper D. bar. on the south. Bold basaltic rocks extend along the north coast; towards the south the surface is composed of bogs, interspersed with hills and valleys.

Dunluce, Upper, bar., N.W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 52,789. It is bounded by Lower D. bar. on the north, Lower Glenarm bar. on the east, co. Londy. on the west, and Kilconway bar. on the south. The surface consists of elevated basaltic moors in the east; in the west the land is level in some parts, and between these there is a wide area of bog.

Dunlugas, estate on the Deveron, pa. of Alvah (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Turriff. The mansion stands in fine grounds.

Dunmacsniochan, vitrified fort, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Oban. It overlooks the bay of Ardmuchnish, and is said by many to be the remains of the city of *Beregonium*; and traces of the principal street are pointed out, but the nature of these vestiges is doubtful. It has likewise been identified with the *Selma* of Ossian.

Dunmaglass, estate, pa. of Daviot and Dunlichty (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 6 E. of Inverfarigaig.

Dunmahon, pa. on the Funcheon, Fermoy and Condons and Clangibbon bars., E. co. Cork., Ir., 4 E. of Castletownroche; ac. 2,302. A square tower, belonging to an ancient castle, remains.

Dunmail Raise, pass between Westmd. and Cumb., on the road from Grasmere to Keswick, 6 N.W. of Ambleside. It is 790 ft. above the level of the sea, and lies between Seat Sandal on the east and Steel Fell on the west. A cairn marks the place where Edmund, King of England, is said to have defeated in 945 Dunmail, King of Cumberland. The bare hills, covered with *débris*, give the pass a very desolate appearance.

Dunmallet, a wooded conical hill at the northern extremity of Ulleswater, E. Cumb., on the Westmd. border. It was ascended by Gray and Charles Dickens, and commands a fine view. It has traces of a Roman camp.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunluce, Lower	.....	.....	3246
Dunluce, Upper	.....	.....	13353
Dunmahon	Glanworth (1½)	160	315

Dunman, hill (522 ft.) on the coast, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S. Wigs., Sc., 4¼ W.N.W. of the Mull of Galloway. It is crowned by the remains of an ancient fort, and its rocky precipices were, down to the 18th cent., frequented by eagles.

Dunmanoge, pa., Kilkea and Moone bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 W. of Castledermot; ac. 2,991. The Barrow forms the western boundary. *Castleroe* and *Levitstown* are seats.

Dunmanus, vil., pa. of Skull (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 12 S.W. of Bantry.

Dunmanus Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir. It is 16 miles long and 4 miles wide; its entrance is between Three Castle Point on the south and Sheep Head on the north. The ruins of D. Castle and Dunbeacon Castle are on its shores.

Dunmanway (="Castle of the Yellow River"), mkt. to. (T.) on the Bandon, pa. of Fanlobbus (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 30 W. of Cork; ac. 83. The name is supposed to be derived from a castle built by the McCarthys. The present to. was founded in the reign of William III. by Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who introduced the linen manufacture (now wholly extinct) and built the bridge over the river. Of the mansion erected by him there are few remains; but his descendants still reside at *D. House*. The to. contains the church of Fanlobbus, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Tweeds, friezes, flannels, and blankets are manufactured; and there is a tannery and flax-mills.

Dunmase. [Dunamase.]

Dunmaul Rock (300 ft.), on the east coast of Antr., Ir., near Glenarm.

Dunmeer Castle, an ancient entrenchment, 1½ N.W. of Bodmin, Mid Cornw. In shape it is an irregular oval, and it has a single vallum and ditch.

Dunmoe, pa., Morgallion bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 N.E. of Navan; ac. 975. The castle, a large oblong structure with towers at the angles, was originally built by Hugh de Lacy; but a large portion was rebuilt in the 17th cent.

Dunmoran Harbour, in Sligo Bay, N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., between Aughris Head and Ballysadare Bay. It offers shelter from north-west winds.

Dunmore (1), vil. on the Forth, pa. of Airth (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 8½ S.E. of Stirling. There is a small harbour, where the steamers plying between Granton and Stirling call. *D. House*, a seat of the Earls of D., stands amid fine gardens and beautiful and extensive grounds. The private Episcopal chapel of St. Andrew contains monuments in memory of two of the Earls of D. Elphinstone Castle is in ruins. D. gives the title of earl to the family of Murray.

Dunmore (2), estate on West Loch Tarbet, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 25 W. of Largs. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunmore (3), hill (841 ft.), pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. It is crowned by a granite obelisk, 72 ft. high, erected in memory of the first Viscount Melville (1742–1811), and commands a fine view of Strathearn.

Dunmore (4), hill (1,520 ft.), pa. of Crieff (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunmanoge	Mageney	52	221
Dunmanway	Dunmanway	204	2007
Dunmoe	Navan (3)	31	56

Mid Perths., Sc., 5 s. of Amulree. It has the remains of an ancient and partially-vitrified fort, believed to have belonged to Caledonian times, and of great natural and artificial strength.

Dunmore (5), bar., N. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 71,011. It is bounded by cos. Mayo and Roscom. on the north, co. Mayo on the west, Ballymoe bar. on the east, and Clare bar. on the south. Much of the surface is bog; elsewhere there is undulating ground, alternating with large tracts of level country under tillage. The Clare runs through from north to south.

Dunmore (6), pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), Ballymoe and Dunmore bars., N. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.E. of Tuam; ac. of pa. 34,938, of to. 51. There was formerly an Augustinian friary here, erected by Walter de Bermingham (Lord Athenry) in 1425, on the site of a monastery founded by St. Patrick. There are still some remains of a castle built by the Berminghams. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and Sir William Ouseley were born at D. *Quarrymount* is a seat.

Dunmore (7), pa. on the Nore, Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 2,379. The surface is hilly, but the land is generally good. The scenery on the Nore, between D. and Kilkenny, is very picturesque. There is a shallow but curious cave in the limestone rock, ending in a spacious chamber called the "Market Cross." Near it is *D. Park*, formerly a seat of the Dukes of Ormonde.

Dunmore (8), fishing vil. and watering-place, pa. of Killea (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir., 9 S.E. of Waterford. It is a picturesque little place, with good sea-bathing, which attracts many visitors in the summer. There is a small public garden. On the west side of the harbour is a pier 200 yards in length; at the end is a lighthouse with a fixed light visible 5 miles. There was formerly a packet service between D. and Milford. The neighbouring cliffs contain some interesting caverns.

Dunmore (9), vil., pa. of Magherahamlet (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 4 s. of Ballynahinch.

Dunmore Head, headland in Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 W. of Dingle. This is the most westerly point in Ireland.

Dunmow, Great, pa., mkt. to. (T.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the right bank of the Chelmer, W. Essex, 11 N.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 6,740; soil clay. D., situated at the junction of the roads from Colchester to Bishop Stortford and from Chelmsford to Saffron Walden, was probably a Roman station, and numerous Roman coins of various periods have been found in and near the town. The corporation, which dated from the reign of Mary, was dissolved in 1886 in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act (1883). The church of St. Mary (restored 1873) is a large Dec. and Perp. building. It retains a double piscina of the 14th cent., sedilia, and brasses dating from the close of the Tudor period; over the west doorway are carved the armorial bearings of the Mortimers, Bohuns, Bourchiers, and other benefactors. During the repairs a gallery pew, which remains *in situ*, was found to be a 15th-cent. gallery communicating with a room over the south porch. The to. contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and Baptist and Congregational places of worship. The town hall (1578), enlarged 1837 and 1855, was bought for public purposes in 1888; the building includes the rooms of the Literary and Scientific Institution. An old brick mansion in the pa. was formerly a residence of the Beaumonts of Cole Orton, and here Sir George Beaumont, the painter, was in the habit of entertaining his friends. The manufacture of baize, introduced by Flemings in the 17th cent., no longer exists. The "Dunmow Flitch," awarded at Little Dunmow, suggested the gift of a gammon of bacon, formerly awarded annually by the D. Agricultural Society (now dissolved), to any "labourer and his wife who shall have brought up the greatest number of children and placed them in respectable service without any or the least parochial relief." *Bigods Hall* and *Newton Hall* are seats.

Dunmow, Little, pa. and vil. on the left bank of the Chelmer, W. Essex, 2 S.E. of Great Dunmow; ac. 1,728; soil loamy, overlying clay. The Norm. church of St. Mary (restored 1872) comprises the south aisle and part of the choir of that belonging to the old Augustinian priory which was founded in 1104 by Juga Baynard, sister of Ralph Baynard, who built Baynard's Castle in London. The tomb of the foundress stands beneath an arch in the south wall; on the opposite side of the church there are mutilated figures, supposed to represent Walter FitzWalter (d. 1198) and Matilda Bohun, his wife, and a figure of Maude, daughter of Robert FitzWalter, who led the barons in their opposition to King John. The ancient custom of the "Dunmow Flitch," originally connected with the tenure of the abbey lands, is supposed to have been instituted by Robert FitzWalter in 1244. It established a right to a flitch of bacon belonging to the prior and canons on the part of any married couple who, "kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones" in the churchyard, swore that they had "not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The first claim was made in 1445, the sixth in 1751; after that date the prize was withheld till 1855, when another award took place, owing to the exertions of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. Since that year the flitch has been several times presented. The stones on which the couple knelt were still in existence in the middle of the 17th cent., and in the pa. church is preserved the chair in which they were afterwards carried in procession.

Dunmoylan, pa., Shanid bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 9 S.W. of Askeaton; ac. 6,189. (The *dun* or fort from which it takes its name stands near the ruins of the old church.)

Dunmoyle, vil., pa. of Errigal Keerogue (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 4 s. of Six Mile Cross.

Dunmurraghill, pa., Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 N.W. of Clane; ac. 449.

Dunmurry (1), pa., E. Offaly bar., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 N. of Kildare; ac. 1,100. Most of the land is good. *D. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunmore (5)	.....	.....	15344
Dunmore (6), pa.	Tuam (8)	131	7360
Dunmore (6), to.	Tuam (8)	131	706
Dunmore (7)	Kilkenny (3)	81	213
Dunmore (8)	Waterford (8)	112	391
Dunmow, Great	Dunmow	40	2781
Dunmow, Little	Dunmow	40	286
Dunmoylan	Askeaton (9)	150	997
Dunmurraghill	Six Mile Cross (4)	121	97
Dunmurry (1)	Kildare (2)	31	87

Dunmurry (2), small to., pa. of Drumbeg (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 5 S.W. of Belfast. D. is beautifully situated in the valley of the Glenwater, over which there are two bridges. It takes its name from two Danish raths in the immediate neighbourhood. Linen is manufactured, and there are bleach-greens and a large linseed-flour mill.

Dunmyat. [DUMYAT.]

Dunn, scattered ha. on the road between Wick and Thurso, pa. of Watten (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., 9 S.E. of Thurso.

Dun-na-Feulan, or **Gull Rocks,** two rocky islets, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), off Sanda Island, W. Args., Sc. They rise to a height of 100 ft., consist of trap and conglomerate, and present a scene of wild grandeur during storms.

Dunnamaggan, pa. and vil., Kells bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.W. of Knocktopher; ac. 3,551.

Dunnamanagh, vil., pa. of Donaghedy (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 N.E. of Strabane.

Dunnamore, vil., pa. of Kildress (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., about 6 W. of Cookstown.

Dun-na-Seilcheig. [DUNDELCHACK.]

Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite, tp. on the Duddon, pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 N. of Broughton-in-Furness; ac. 10,258.

Dunnet, pa., vil., bay, and headland, on the Pentland Firth, N. Caiths., Sc., 9 S.E. of Thurso; ac. 16,844; soil loam and moss, overlying clay, till, sand, and gravel. Freestone and flagstone are freely worked; some of the former, being extremely hard and compactly grained, is manufactured into millstones, rollers, and gate-posts. The pa. church is ancient. There is a Free church and several public schools. Three annual fairs are held. The Rev. Timothy Pont, the cartographer, was minister of D. between 1601 and 1608. There are several brochs; ancient silver ornaments have been dug up here. The bay properly forms part of Thurso Bay (q.v.). The promontory juts boldly out into the Pentland Firth, its red sandstone precipices having a fine effect. The fixed light of the lighthouse is seen 24 miles. There is a station on the head for signalling passing vessels.

Dunnichen, pa., vil., and hill (671 ft.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3¼ S.E. of Forfar; ac. 4,917; soil loam and clay, with some sandy earth and reclaimed moss, resting on sandstone. The pa. church dates from 1802, and there are Free and Congregational churches, and public schools. A great fair once held at the vil. no longer takes place. There is an old fort on Dunbarrow Hill, and a number of slab-covered graves, some containing urns, memorials of a battle in which the Picts defeated and slew Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, in 685. The hill presents some traces of an ancient fort. *D. House* is a seat. [LETHAM.]

Dunnideer, or **Dun o' Deer,** hill (876 ft.), pa. of and 1¼ W. from Insch (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc. Here are the remains of a vitrified fort and of an ancient tower, probably of the 14th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunmurry (2)	Dunmurry	109	777
Dunnamaggan	Thomastown (6)	92	409
Dunnamanagh	Strabane (7)	163	231
Dunnerdale-with-S.	Coniston Lake (3)	279	274
Dunnet	Thurso (8)	744	1488
Dunnichen	Forfar (4)	478	1233
Dunning, pa.	Dunning	440	1345

Dunnikier, hill (750 ft.), pa. of Kilconquhar (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 3 N. of Colinsburgh. Its summit commands a view of both the Firths of Forth and Tay, and of a large part of Fife.

Dunnikier Colliery, vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Kirkcaldy (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. *Dunnikier House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Dunninald, estate, pa. of Craig (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 2⅓ S.W. of Montrose. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunning, pa., mkt. vil. (W.), and burn, S. Perths., Sc., 9½ S.W. of Perth; ac. 18,455; soil light and sandy, argillaceous and gravelly, overlying trap and sandstone, both of which have been worked. The pa. church (rebuilt 1810) has the Norm. tower and a Norm. arch of the former church, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, an Industrial and public schools. There is an ancient fort and a standing stone, and a number of urns have been dug up. *Duncrub, Garvock, Inverdunning, Kippen,* and *Pitcairn* are seats.

Dunningley, ha., pa. of West Ardsley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Dewsbury.

Dunnington (1), pa., tp., and large vil., on the road from York to Bridlington, E.R. Yorks., 4 E. of York; ac. of pa. 3,040, of tp. 2,243; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas (partly rebuilt 1840) is in Norm. style. A cross stands in the centre of the vil., on the site of an older one, now removed to the garden of the rectory. The manufacture of agricultural implements and machines forms the principal trade.

Dunnington (2), tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Beeford (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Hornsea; ac. 844. The chapel of St. Nicholas, which was in ruins for over a century, was rebuilt in 1888 in E. Eng. style.

Dunnington (3), ha., pa. of Salford Priors (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 S.W. of Alcester.

Dunningworth, ha., pa. of Tunstall (q.v.), E. Suff., 6½ N.E. of Woodbridge.

Dunnockshaw, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3½ S.W. of Burnley; ac. 389.

Dunnose, headland (about 200 ft.), a bluff chalky point on the south-east coast of the I. of W., 1 N.E. of Ventnor.

Dunnottar, pa.—including part of Stonehaven (q.v.)—on the coast, E. Kincs., Sc., 9 N.E. of Bervie; ac. 7,783; soil clay, loam, gravel, and moss, much mixed. Porphyritic granite, columnar basalt, sandstone (quarried and used in building), and granite and gneiss boulders occur. The coast is rocky, precipitous, and indented. The pa. church (1782) occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Bridget, and the churchyard contains a memorial to the Covenanters confined in the castle. Here Sir Walter Scott met Robert Paterson, the original of "Old Mortality." There is a mission church. A cairn and an erection known as the "Picts' Kiln" are ancient remains, but the chief antiquity is D. Castle, a magnificent ruin on a rock (160 ft.) overlooking the sea, a site occupied by a stronghold from the 7th cent. down to 1720, when the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunning, vil.	Dunning	440	838
Dunnington (1), pa.	Holtby (3)	196	744
Dunnington (1), tp.	Holtby (3)	196	680
Dunnington (2)	Hornsea (4)	211	98
Dunnockshaw	Burnley (3½)	212	184
Dunnottar, pa.	Stonehaven (1)	512	2739
Dunnottar, vil.	Stonehaven (1)	512	1946

present building was dismantled. It is approached by a path which winds round the scarped rock, and leads to the outer gate in a wall of 40 ft. The oldest parts—the chapel and a square tower—now standing are said to have been erected by Sir William Keith, Grand Marischal of Scotland in the 14th cent.; the chapel was formerly the pa. church. Most of the buildings, however, date from the latter part of the 16th cent. During the Commonwealth the regalia were deposited here for safety, but, the garrison being hard pressed by Cromwell, they were smuggled out by the wife of the minister of Kinneff, and buried in the church until the Restoration. D. Castle afterwards became a prison for the Covenanters. *D. House* is a seat.

Dun o' Deer. [DUNNIDEER.]

Dun of Creich, hill adjoining the pa. church, pa. of Creich (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. It is crowned by a vitrified fort and by a standing stone.

Dunolly, estate on Oban Bay, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 1 N. of Oban. The ruined castle, long a stronghold of the MacDougalls of Lorne, dates from the 12th cent. In its garden a stalactite cave was discovered containing human and other bones, arms, coins, and pieces of old iron. The modern *D. Castle* stands amid fine woods.

Dunoon, to. on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 27 W.N.W. of Glasgow. It includes the suburbs of Kirn (q.v.) and Hunter's Quay (q.v.), each, with D. itself, having its separate steamboat quay; the united town stretching along the shores of the Firth for a distance of three miles. The fine climate and pleasant surroundings have made the place a popular watering-place and a residential centre for many of the Glasgow merchants. The bathing and boating facilities are excellent, and a number

DUNOON (EAST BAY).
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

of pleasant excursions are within moderate distances. The pa. church (built 1816) is in Gothic style, and occupies the highest point of the to.; in the churchyard are the monuments of the Rev. John Cameron (d. 1623) and Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Lismore (d. 1636). The Episcopal church of Holy Trinity (1850) is in E. Eng. style, and the Roman Catholic church of St. Mun was built in 1863. The Free church (rebuilt in 1876–77) is in French-Gothic style. The United Presbyterians' church (built 1875) is in Gothic style. The burgh buildings, in Scottish Baronial style, contain a hall and the municipal offices. The West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Home is in Romanesque style, and was originally constructed as a hydropathic establishment. There are several schools, a cottage hospital, a fine cemetery, and an esplanade. Two annual horse fairs are held. Scarcely a trace remains of the large and strong castle, once a royal residence, and the scene of the massacre of the Lamonts by the Campbells; many of the modern houses are built of materials taken from its ancient walls. The Clyde steamers call at the various piers, and there is regular coach communication, during the season, with Benmore, Sandbank, and Innellan. The pier is a substantial structure, with waiting-rooms, and has been enlarged and improved at several periods; it is 390 ft. in length, and makes a pleasant promenade. *Castle House* has been acquired for the town.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunoon	Greenock (8)	422	5283
Dunoon and Kilmun	Greenock (8)	422	5231

Dunoon and Kilmun, pa. on the Firth of Clyde, Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 6 W.N.W. of Greenock; ac. 44,577; surface hilly, and soil shallow sandy loam and gravel. The rocks are Silurian strata, clay and mica-slate, trap, limestone, freestone, and serpentine, most of which have been worked. The pa. has a cromlech, mound, ruined ecclesiastical buildings, and stone coffins. *Benmore House, Castle Toward, Glenfinart House,* and *Hapton House* are seats.

Dunpender, ancient name for Trapnain (q.v.), Haddings., Sc.

Dunphail, ancient castle, pa. of Edinkillie (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 8½ S. of Forres. *D.* is a seat of Lord Thurlow.

Dunquin, pa. on the sea-coast, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 W. by S. of Dingle; ac. 4,396. Both in the Blasket Islands (q.v.), which are included in the pa., and on the mainland the cliffs are extremely rugged and grand. The high ground towards the interior consists mainly of bog and moor. Mount Eagle is on the east of the pa., and Dunmore Head forms its western extremity. D. is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic gales. Several ships belonging to the Spanish Armada were wrecked on the neighbouring coast.

Dunragit, vil., pa. of Old Luce (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Stranraer. Here is a butter and cheese factory. The Mote of D., a circular eminence, is covered with whins. *D. House* is a modern seat.

Dunran Glen, a mountain defile about 2 miles in length, leading to the Devil's Glen, E. co. Wick., Ir., 2 S. of Newtown Mount Kennedy. Near is the Dunran Hill (1,122 ft.).

Dunran Hill, ha., pa. of Upper Newcastle (q.v.) E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S. of Newtown Mount Kennedy.

Dunraven Castle, seat of the Earl of Dunraven, standing on a rocky promontory on the Bristol Channel, 5 S. of Bridgend, S. Glamorgs. It is partly modern, and near it formerly stood Dundrivan Castle, according to tradition the seat of Caradoc and other Welsh princes. The rock beneath the castle has some curious caverns hollowed by the sea.

Dunraymond, pl., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Mid co. Monagh., Ir., 6 S. of Monaghan.

Dunree, coast ha., pa. of Desertegny (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 6 N.W. of Buncrana.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunquin	Tralee (34)	207	635

Dunree Head, headland on east shore of Lough Swilly, N. co. Don., Ir., about 6 N.W. of Buncrana. It has a lighthouse, fort, and coastguard station.

Dunreggan, vil. forming part of Moniaive (q.v.), pa. of Glencairn (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc.

Dunrichnan, ancient fortress, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Dores (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Dunridge, ha. on bay of the same name, pa. of Woodhorn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8½ N.E. of Morpeth.

Dunrobin Castle, seat of the Duke of Sutherland, on the Moray Firth, pa. of Golspie (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 4¾ S.W. of Brora. The building consists of two portions, the ancient castle (founded 1097), a plain erection of characteristic Scots architecture, connected by a groined corridor with the magnificent modern mansion in the Scoto-Flemish style of the 16th cent. The castle has a sea face 300 ft. in length, and contains many fine paintings, two beautiful carved mantelpieces (in completing which Munro, the Scottish sculptor, spent most of his life), a museum (filled with curiosities, antiquities, and specimens illustrating the geology and natural history of the region), and a valuable library. Both castle and grounds are open to the public. In the park are statues of the second duke and duchess—the latter under a canopy. Among the woods is a well-preserved broch. The private railway station is built to represent a Swiss châlet. In D. Glen is a waterfall, in the midst of wooded and rocky scenery. The deer-forest covers an area of 12,180 acres. Annual Highland games and volunteer reviews are held in the policies.

Dunrod (1), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8 S.E. of Gatehouse of Fleet. The churchyard, which contains some remains of the church, is circular in form. There are also some remains of an ancient Norm. fort.

Dunrod (2), burn, hill (936 ft.), and ancient bar., pa. of Innerkip (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc. The burn has been diverted from its natural course to the Kip, and now supplies one of the reservoirs of the Greenock waterworks; 1¼ E.N.E. of Innerkip it is spanned by a picturesque old bridge, believed to have been built by the Romans; ¾ E.N.E. of the bridge is the hill from which a considerable portion of the water-supply of Greenock is collected. One of the owners of the bar. was Alexander Lindsay, a reputed wizard, who is said to have sold favourable winds to fishermen.

Dunrossness, pa. (including Fair Isle and part of Mainland island), Shetland, Sc., 20 S.S.W. of Lerwick; ac. 32,130; soil moss, sand, and some good arable land, overlying sandstone and clay-slate. The copper mine is the only one worked in the country. The pa. church dates from 1790, and there are Free churches, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and public schools. Ogham and Runic inscriptions have been found in the old burial-ground, and there are a couple of brochs. The sea and freshwater fisheries are locally important.

Duns, or **Dunse,** pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Mid Berws., Sc., 55 S.E. of Edinburgh; ac. 11,396; soil loam, gravel, and sandy earth. Sandstone is largely quarried, and unremunerative attempts at copper-mining have been made at different periods. Fossil coal-plants are found here in considerable quantity. The pa. church is a good modern building, and there are Free, Episcopal, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. The town-hall is in Gothic style, and there are County Buildings, Mechanics' Institute, Library, Corn Exchange, and Volunteer Hall. A woollen mill in the neighbourhood gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. Fortnightly stock sales are held. The original town (burnt and utterly destroyed by the English in 1545) stood on D. Law, a neighbouring hill (700 ft.), still showing traces of a camp held by the Covenanters under Leslie in 1639. The hill is composed of trap, with an intrusive block of Old Red Sandstone on the summit. This block, known as the "Covenanters' Stone," has evidently been subjected to the action of great heat, and, being much chipped by relic-hunters, has had to be enclosed. *Berrywell, Broomhouse, Cairnbank, Cumledge, D. Castle, Kimmerghame House, Langton House* (with picture gallery containing a good collection of paintings, amongst which are examples of Jameson, Raeburn, and many of the old masters), *Manderston, Nisbet House, Oxendean Tower, Wedderburn Castle,* and *Wellfield* are seats in the neighbourhood. [DUNS SPA.].

Dunsandle, ha., pa. of Lickerrig (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.E. of Athenry. The Daly family takes the title of baron from this place.

Dunsany, pa., Skreen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 7 W.S.W. of Trim; ac. 964. It lies in a fertile valley, watered by a feeder of the Boyne. *D. Castle,* the seat of the Plunkets, is said to have been originally built in the 12th cent. It was long held by the family of Cusack; but in the reign of Henry VI. it became the property of Sir Christopher Plunket, who was created Baron Dunsany (1461). The present mansion is a castellated building in Gothic style. It is surrounded by an extensive demesne, containing an ancient church.

Dunsapie, or **Dunsappie,** loch on Arthur's Seat, pa. of Canongate (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Holyrood Palace. It is a favourite skating resort of the citizens of Edinburgh. The army of Prince Charles Edward encamped beside it both before and after the battle of Prestonpans in 1745.

Dunsbrook, stream, rises near Molland Down, N. Dev., flows 10 E., and falls into the Exe near Dulverton.

Dunsby (1), pa. and vil., S Lincs., 4½ N.E. of Bourn; ac. 2,671; soil rich loam, overlying clay with alluvial deposit below. All Saints' Church (restored 1857) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the ancient font has a remarkable inscription, with monograms of our Lord and the Virgin. The pa. is intersected by the Carr Dyke. *D. Hall* is a seat.

Dunsby (2), ha., pa. of Brauncewell (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 W. of Dorrington.

Dunscaith, ruined castle, pa. of Sleat (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 50 S.W. of Poolewe. It was a stronghold of the barons of Sleat, and a place of considerable strength. The prison may still be traced, and the draw-well remains.

Dunscomb Cliff (351 ft.), on the east coast of Dev.,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunrossness	Aberdeen (200)	528	3752
Duns, pa.	Duns	358	3137
Duns, to.	Duns	358	2198
Dunsany	Trim (7)	30	130
Dunsby (1)	Rippingale (1)	101	193

2 N.E. of Sidmouth. A layer of shells near the summit has been converted into chalcedony.

Dunscore, pa. and vil. on the Cairn, Nithsdale, W. Dumfs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Dumfries; ac. 14,815; soil fertile alluvium, or light sandy and stony loam. The pa. church is in Gothic style, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches and schools. Robert Burns held Ellisland Farm in this pa. for some years. There are the towers of Lag and Bogrie, four ancient forts, and a stone circle.

Dunscriben, vitrified fort on Loch Ness, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Bunloit.

Dunscroft, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.W. of Thorne.

Dunscuddeburgh, ruined castle, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 30 S.W. of Poolewe.

Dunsden, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), S. Oxon, 3 S.W. of Henley. The church of All Saints (1842) is in E. Eng. style. [EYE AND DUNSDEN.]

Dunse. [DUNS.]

Dunseverick, or **Feigh,** coast ha., pa. of Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Bushmills. Here is the ruined castle of D., and the Giant's Causeway is in the vicinity.

Dunsfold, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 5½ S.E. of Godalming; ac. 4,451; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is mainly E. Dec. The chancel and transept were rebuilt in 1882, but the old windows remain—that at the east end alone being modern. The chancel retains three E. Eng. sedilia (separated by detached marble shafts), an aumbry, and a double piscina. A squint, piscina, and niche remain in the north transept, and there is a third piscina in the south transept. The chalice bears the date 1566. A few years ago a Roman Catholic pilgrimage was undertaken from London to the church, which is believed to be under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin. Bricks and tiles are made. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunsford, pa. and vil. on the Teign, E. Dev., 7½ S.W. of Exeter; ac. 5,948; soil clayey, overlying clay and red rock. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and contains some old monuments, a helmet *temp.* Richard III., and some interesting communion plate. *Clifford Barton* and *Great Fulford* (an Elizabethan house in 8 ac. of park, in which are to be seen redoubts thrown up in the Civil War) are seats.

Dunsfort, pa., Lower Lecale bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 6 S.E. of Downpatrick; ac. 4,250; soil fertile. D. is bounded by Lough Strangford on the north, and slopes down to the Irish Sea on the east. The coast, including Killard Point at the entrance of the Lough, is rugged and precipitous; and near the mainland is Guns Island, which forms part of the pa. The church, which is ancient, is a small plain building with a bell-tower.

Dunsforth, eccl. pa. on the Ure, pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), N.R. and W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Boroughbridge. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1860) is in Dec. style.

Dunsforth, Lower, tp. on the Ure, pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), N.R. and W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Boroughbridge; ac. 1,048.

Dunsforth, Upper, with Branton, tp., pas. of Aldborough and Great Ouseburn (q.v.), N.R. and W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Boroughbridge; ac. 1,009.

Dunshalt, vil., pa. of Auchtermuchty (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., 2½ N. of Falkland. It has manufactures of linen and farina, and contains a public school.

Dunshaughlin (= "Hill of Seachlan"), pa. and vil., Ratoath bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 13 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 5,263. The name was derived from an abbey founded in the 5th cent. by St. Seachlan, nephew of St. Patrick, which is said to have been destroyed in 1152. D. was once an incorporated town. The Protestant church dates from 1813, and there is a sessions-house, a Union poor-house, and a dispensary. A circular mound (over 500 ft. in circumference), situated in the bog of Lagore, was opened in the early part of the 19th cent., and found to contain a vast quantity of animal remains, together with military and other implements.

Dunsil, ha., pa. of Teversall (q.v.), N. Notts., 5 N.W. of Sutton station.

Dunsinane, estate and hill (1,012 ft.), pa. of Collace (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 8½ N.E. of Perth. The hill commands a fine view, and has traces of an ancient fortress, the seat of Macbeth according to Shakespeare and local tradition. In the course of excavations made here in 1857 a doorway and dungeon were discovered and a beautiful bronze ring unearthed. The mansion stands in fine grounds, and was enlarged in 1830.

Dunsink (1), vil., pa. of Castleknock (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 4 N.W. of Dublin.

Dunsink (2), hill (210 ft.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 4 N.W. of Dublin. The Trinity College Observatory, founded in 1785 by Dr. Andrews, is on the summit.

Dunskeig, hill (300 ft.) on West Loch Tarbert, pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 25 W. of Millport. It has two ancient forts, one of them vitrified, and the summit commands a wide view.

Dunskerry, islet, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 4 N. of Fair-aird or Far-out Head.

Dunskey, estate, glen, and burn, pa. of and ½ S.E. from Portpatrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc. The estate now belongs to the Abbey of St. Benedict at Fort Augustus. The burn flows through the glen, and falls into the sea near a cave which, as well as the stream itself, used to be considered to have supernatural properties of healing. The ancient castle, now a mass of ruins, stands on the verge of a precipice, 100 ft. high, overlooking Castle Bay, and was founded about 1510 to replace an older stronghold burnt in 1489 by Sir Alexander McCulloch. *D. House* is a seat.

Dunsley (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Kinver (q.v.), S.W. Staffs.

Dunsley (2), ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. This was the terminus of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Dunscore	Auldgirth (4) 340	1260
Dunsden	Reading (3) 36	578
Dunsfold	Witley (4) 38	586
Dunsford	Moreton Hampst'd (4 222	665
Dunsfort	Downpatrick (6) 140	850
Dunsforth	Boroughbridge (3) 210	150
Dunsforth, Lower	Boroughbridge (3) 210	98
D'forth, Upper, w. B.	Boroughbridge (4) 210	73
Dunshalt	Auchtermuchty (1) 431	328
Dunshaughlin, pa.	Drumree (1½) 14	739
Dunshaughlin, vil.	Drumree (1½) 14	291

Roman road from York to the German Ocean. [NEWHOLM-WITH-DUNSLEY.]

Dunsmore, ha. on the Chiltern Hills, pas. of Ellesborough and Wendover (q.v.), E. Bucks., 2 S.W. of Wendover.

Dunsmore Heath, a moorland tract, N. Warws., 4 S.W. of Rugby.

Duns Spa, mineral well (formerly held in considerable repute), pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Duns (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc.

Dunstable, pa., mkt. to. (W.), and mun. bor., S. Beds., 5 E. of Luton; ac. 428. It is situated on the Watling and Icknield Streets, which now form streets in the to., and is believed to be the Roman *Forum Dianæ*. D. became a mun. bor. in 1864. Of the Augustinian priory founded here by Henry II. in 1131, and dedicated to St. Peter, nothing remains but the west front and part of the nave of the conventual church, now the pa. church of St. Peter. It is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has an interesting west front, which displays a remarkable mixture of Norm. and E. Eng. work. The tower stands at the north-west angle, and above it, flanking the west front, rises a staircase turret supported by large buttresses containing niches, in which there are remains of statues. The surface of the west front is almost covered with a series of arcades—the most noticeable being the open E. Eng. arcade which forms the second stage. Below it is a fine Norm. arch of four orders, each furnished with pillars and ornamented with rich mouldings; there are also two E. Eng. arches, one of which is divided into five orders. The chief features of the interior are the Norm. arcades on either side of the nave, the E. Eng. stone screen with four arches at the west end, and an arched recess in the south wall of the nave, richly ornamented with foils, within which is the recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic. In 1533 Cranmer, acting under the royal licence, held a court in the Lady Chapel, at which he declared the marriage between Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine to be null and void. The building was restored in 1871, when the south aisle (which has a groined Norm. roof) was rebuilt; the Perp. north aisle was restored in 1876. There are Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational chapels. Chew's Endowed School, established 1715, was rebuilt 1883. The Ashton Grammar School dates from 1887. There are three sets of almshouses, besides charities for maintaining poor widows, apprenticing boys, and other purposes. The chief industries are straw-plaiting and the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets, mainly carried on by women; there are large printing works, and whiting is made here. On the Downs are barrows, in which human and other remains have been found. Near these is a camp, called "Maiden Bower" (said to be a corruption of the Celto-Teutonic *Mageburg*, "the fortress on the plain"); the earth-wall surrounding it is nearly intact. Roman coins have been found in the town.

Dunstaffnage, ruined castle on Loch Etive, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride, N. Args., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Oban. A stronghold appears to have stood here from very early times (tradition says from the period of the Roman invasion), and clustered around it, from A.D. 500 to 843, was the capital of the kingdom. Skene, however, does not think this legend worthy of credit, although there is little doubt that the Coronation Stone, or Stone of Destiny, now in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, was removed from this fortress to Scone about A.D. 843. The present walls probably date from the 13th cent., and measure about 300 ft. in circumference, with a height of 60 ft. and thickness of 10 ft., and on them are mounted some brass guns fished up from the wreck of one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada. It belonged to the MacDougalls, but, being captured by Robert Bruce, was given to the Campbells, and was garrisoned for the Crown, to which it now pertains, in 1715 and 1745. The office of keeper of the castle is hereditary. The neighbouring chapel, in E. Eng. style, gives back a curious echo, and in it is the burial-place of the Campbells of D. Within its walls a fine battle-axe, 9 ft. long, was discovered, as well as a curious carved ivory figure of a crowned monarch. A modern residence is attached to the crumbling walls. *D. House* is a seat. The castle (mentioned in Barbour's "Brus" and in Scott's "Lord of the Isles") is the original of the castle of Ardenvohr in the latter's "Legend of Montrose."

Dunstall (1), eccl. pa., tp., and lib., pa. of Tatenhill (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4½ S.W. of Burton-on-Trent. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style. *D. Hall*, on a height, commands fine views of Derbyshire and the Trent valley; it stands in grounds laid out in Italian fashion, with conservatories and vineries.

Dunstall (2), ha., pa. of Corringham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Gainsborough.

Dunstall Green, ha., pa. of Dalham (q.v.), W. Suff., 6½ S.E. of Newmarket.

Dunstanburgh Castle. [DUNSTON (4).]

Dunster, pa., mkt. to. (F.), and head of petty sess. div., on the Bristol Channel, W. Somerset, 5 W. of Watchet; ac. 3,455 (including 585 water); soil various, overlying rock and sandstone. D. was a bor., returning two members, in the reign of Edward III. The sloping streets of antique houses, many of which have penthouses, give the to. a very

DUNSTER, WITH CASTLE AND YARN MARKET.

picturesque appearance. The church of St. George, a cruciform building (restored 1875), is mainly Perp., with remains of Norm. and E. Eng. work. It originally formed part of the Benedictine priory

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dunstable	Dunstable	37	4513
Dunstall (1), ec. pa.	Barton & Walton (2)	124	243
Dunstall (1), tp.	Barton & Walton (2)	124	246
Dunster	Dunster	181	1114

founded by William de Mohun in the reign of William I. A curious feature is the position of the altar beneath the east arch of the tower; this is due to an arrangement made in 1499, when, owing to a dispute between the prior and the vicar, the nave was appropriated to the use of the pa., and a new chancel formed within it—the monks retaining the old one. There are several mediæval monuments, including a canopied altar-tomb to Sir Hugh Luttrell (d. 1428) and his lady. There are remains of the conventual buildings, including the barn, the dovecot, and a portion of the prior's residence. The castle, situated on a detached hill, was built in the 12th cent. by William de Mohun, who held it against Stephen. D. belonged to the family till the latter part of the 14th cent., when it passed into the hands of the Luttrells, the present owners. The oldest existing portion—consisting of the entrance gateway, with the remains of the wall and towers protecting the lower ward—was probably erected by Reginald Mohun (d. 1258); and the gatehouse is ascribed to Sir Hugh Luttrell (*c.* 1417). The present south front dates from 1780. The building has been much enlarged and otherwise altered within recent years. In the hall is a portrait of Cromwell by Vandyck and a painting by Lucas de Heere (1550). After harbouring Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.) in a room which still bears his name, the castle surrendered to Blake in 1646. The Luttrell Arms inn is an ancient building with Perp. porch and a carved ceiling and chimney-piece. The octagonal wooden Yarn Market is a curious and interesting structure, dating from 1600. The neighbouring country is renowned for the beauty of its scenery.

Duns Tew, pa., N. Oxon, 7 s. of Banbury; ac. 1,749; soil sand and clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1862) is a plain building in various styles. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Dunston (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 8 S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 4,620; soil part light heathy, part reclaimed fen, and part heavy loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter (almost rebuilt) is Gothic. The Wesleyans and Methodists have chapels here. At the end of D. Heath is D. Pillar, erected in the 18th cent. as a guide (after dark a lantern was lit) to travellers on Lincoln Heath, which was then unenclosed. A Latin inscription shows it to have been set up by F. Dashwood. In 1810—the heath being then enclosed—the lantern was taken down, and a Jubilee statue of George III. set up.

Dunston (2), pa., S. Norf., 4 s. of Norwich; ac. 616; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Remigius is E. Eng., and has a 17th-cent. brass with figures of Clere Talbot and two wives, and some 18th-cent. marble monuments. *D. Hall,* in a large park, is a seat.

Dunston (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Whickham (q.v.), N. Dur., 2 S.W. of Gateshead. Christ Church (built 1876) is in the E. Eng. style. There are iron and steel works and saw-mills; and fire-bricks are manufactured. D. has a co-operative flour-mill, and coal is largely shipped from the staiths of the North Eastern Railway Company.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Duns Tew	Heyford (3)	75	266
Dunston (1)	Nocton & Dunston	123	652
Dunston (2)	Swainsthorpe (1)	110	94
Dunston (3)	Redheugh (1)	269	3397

Dunston (4), tp. and vil. near the coast, pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 1,731, tidal water and foreshore 144. Duns Scotus (*c.* 1274–1308), a Franciscan friar and opponent of St. Thomas Aquinas, was born here. On a bold headland of basaltic rock stand the ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle. In shape it is an irregular rhomboid, and has an area of 9 ac.; the greater portion of the buildings has disappeared. On the north and east sides it is protected by the sea. The south front has a gateway with a circular arch, a portico and inner gate, flanked by two large half-round towers having some plain lancets and cross-loops. The wall, with two bastions and a small sally-port, extends to the cliffs, where Queen Margaret's Tower (which at high tide is washed by the sea) projects over the edge of a cove. The walls on the edge of the cliffs have been mainly washed away by the sea. On the west is Lilburne's Tower, a square tower with turrets and small lancet windows, standing on a projecting cliff. Near the eastern tower are traces of a chapel. The castle is supposed to have been a British stronghold, and afterwards a Roman fortress, but is not mentioned till 1315. It was garrisoned for Queen Margaret after the battle of Hexham (1464), but was besieged by a large force, taken after an assault of three days, and was battered into the condition in which it now remains. The curious legend of "Sir Guy the Seeker" is connected with this castle; the story has been told in a ballad by M. G. Lewis. The "D. diamonds" are hexagonal crystals found here. The "Rumble Churn" is a deep chasm in the rock on the east side of the castle, where in rough weather the sea rushes in and throws up clouds of spray.

Dunston (5), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Penkridge (q.v.), W. Staffs. The cruciform church of St. Leonard is in E. Dec. style.

Dunston (6), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Chesterfield (q.v.), N. Derbys. [Newbold and Dunston.]

Dunstone, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Widecombe-in-the-Moor (q.v.), E. Dev.

Dunsup, ha., pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 S.W. of Settle.

Dunswell, ha., pa. of Cottingham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Beverley.

Dunsy, island in Strangford Lough, pa. of Killinchy (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N. of Killyleagh.

Dunsyre, pa., vil., and hill (1,313 ft.), on the South Medwin, N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 8½ N.E. of Carstairs; ac. 10,743; soil mostly sandy and unproductive, not a third of the area being under cultivation. Sandstone and limestone have been worked, and copper-ore and calc-spar are found. The pa. church is an old building, and still preserves the ancient "jougs." D. Castle is in ruins, and no vestige remains of several other strongholds that formerly existed here. Cairns are numerous, and the line of march of the army of Agricola is marked by an earthen embankment.

Duntarvie, estate, pa. of Abercorn (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 2¾ S.W. of Queensferry. At D. Castle Queen Mary made her first halt after her escape from Loch Leven Castle.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunston (4)	Little Mill (2)	311	244
Dunston (5)	Penkridge (2½)	134	257
Dunsyre	Dunsyre	381	191

Dunterlie, sub. of Barrhead (q.v.), pa. of Neilston (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc.

Dunterton, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, S. Dev., 7½ N.W. of Tavistock, on the borders of Cornwall; ac. 1,161; soil loam, overlying limestone and freestone. The church of All Saints is Perp., with Dec. tracery in the windows, and has a tablet of 1678.

Dunthrop, ha., pa. of Heythrop and Dunthrop (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 3½ N.E. of Chipping Norton.

Duntiblae, vil. on the Luggie, pa. of and 1¾ E.S.E. from Kirkintilloch (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. Here lived and died Walter Watson (1780–1854), poet and weaver.

Duntisborne Abbotts, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 5 N.W. of Cirencester; ac. 3,290; soil corn-brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has a piscina, Norm. font, and an ancient stone coffin.

Duntisborne Leer, ti., pa. of and ¼ S.E. from Duntisborne Abbotts (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Duntisborne Rouse, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Cirencester; ac. 1,730; soil corn-brash, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and E. Eng., and has an E. Eng. font. Beneath the chancel is a crypt. A Roman station was in this pa., and there is a barrow.

Duntish, ha., pa. of Buckland Newton (q.v.), N. Dorset, 3 N.E. of Cerne Abbas. Near is Dungeon Hill (q.v.).

Duntocher, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Dalmuir Burn, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 9 N.W. of Glasgow. The pa. church dates from 1836, and there are Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a Public Library, and public and Roman Catholic schools. The houses are mostly plain, two-storeyed buildings, many of them standing amid gardens. The district is rich in minerals—coal, lime, and iron-stone—although the mines have not been worked of late years. At one time there were four large cotton-mills, employing many hands; but over thirty years ago the cotton trade collapsed, and the mills were closed. Now the inhabitants are chiefly employed in a sewing-machine factory situated at Kilbowie (little over a mile distant), the Clyde Trust Works at Dalmuir, and agricultural pursuits. The burn is here spanned by a bridge with a carved inscription declaring its Roman origin. Although the statement is doubtful, the neighbourhood must have been occupied by the legionaries, as a subterranean building with many columns was discovered here, supposed to have been a Roman bath. The site of a Roman camp may still be traced, and a neighbouring hill has yielded Roman altars, querns, tablets, vases, and coins, now preserved in the museum of Glasgow University.

Dunton (1), pa. on the Laindon Hills, S. Essex, 5 S.E. of Brentwood; ac. 2,379; soil clay, overlying heavy clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1873) is in Dec. style.

Dunton (2), pa. and vil., N. Beds., 3 E. of Biggleswade; ac. 2,573; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style. There is a Baptist chapel.

Dunton (3), pa. and small vil., N. Bucks., 4 N.E. of Winslow; ac. 1,197; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., with a Norm. doorway, and has piscina and aumbry. The chancel has a low window.

Dunton (4), or **Dunton-cum-Doughton,** pa. and vil. on the Wensum (which is here crossed by a bridge), W. Norf., 2½ N.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,721; soil light loam, overlying clay and brick-earth. The flint church of St. Peter is Gothic.

Dunton Bassett, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 4 N. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,860; soil clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp., and has a piscina. There are some interesting old houses, and in the neighbourhood is a petrifying spring. Some framework-knitting is carried on.

Dunton Green, ha. on the Darenth, pa. of Otford (q.v.), W. Kent, 5 N.W. of Sevenoaks. There are large brick-works here.

Duntreath, old castle, pa. of Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 3 S.E. of Killearn. It was never completed, though it has a chapel annexed to it. The grounds are very fine, and are on the banks of the Blane.

Duntroon, modernised stronghold on Loch Crinan, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Kilmartin (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. It was long the seat of a branch of the Campbells, and underwent an unsuccessful siege by Colkitto in 1644.

Duntrune, estate, pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dundee. *D. House* is a seat.

Duntrune, Burnside of, ha., pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dundee.

Duntulm, ha. on Loch Scour, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, Sc., 9 N. of Uig. The ruined castle, formerly a place of great strength, succeeded an older Scandinavian fortress, known as Dundavid, after its founder. The present ruin was the seat of the MacDonalds of the Isles. The rock upon which it stands is basaltic.

Dunure, vil. on the coast, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Ayr. The harbour, although affording excellent accommodation, has been allowed to fall into decay. The ruined castle was a former stronghold of the Kennedy family.

Dunurlin, pa., Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N.W. of Dingle; ac. 4,699. Much of the surface is mountain pasture and bog. D. lies on the west side of Smerwick Harbour, which terminates towards the north-west in a remarkable headland, consisting of three detached hills, called by sailors the "Three Sisters." Near it are the remains of the Fort del Or, begun by the Spanish force which landed with Sanders, the Papal Nuncio, in 1579, and garrisoned in the following year by 700 Spaniards and Italians, who ultimately yielded to the Lord-Deputy, and were put to death.

Dunvegan, vil., promontory, and loch, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunterton	Launceston (5)	223	86
Duntisborne Abbotts	Cirencester (5)	93	285
Duntisborne Rouse	Cirencester (4)	93	119
Duntocher, *q.s.* pa.	Kilpatrick (1)	413	3233
Duntocher, to.	Kilpatrick (1)	413	2151
Dunton (1)	East Horndon (3)	19	137
Dunton (2)	Biggleswade (3¾)	41	434
Dunton (3)	Winslow (4)	54	71
Dunton (4)	Fakenham (3)	134	165
Dunton Bassett	Broughton Astley (¾)	102	368
Dunurlin	Tralee (30)	207	767

Sc., 11 N.N.W. of Struan. The vil. contains a Free church and a public school. The headland rises over 300 ft., and from its summit a fine view is obtained over sea and land. The sea loch, also called Loch Follart, affords secure anchorage, and measures 7½ miles long by 2¼ miles wide. *D. Castle*, an ancient structure, is the seat of McLeod of McLeod. Sir Walter Scott spent a night here in the "fairy chamber," his experiences furnishing matter for one of his "Letters on Demonology." No other building in the Highlands is so surrounded with legends of a superstitious character. Here are preserved two curious antiquities—the fairy flag and Rory Mohr's drinking-horn. The former is said to have been a Saracen banner captured in the Holy Land by a Crusader ancestor of the family. An extraordinary account (preserved in the memoirs of Dr. Norman Macleod) of the results following the opening of the iron chest in which it was kept was related by the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod of Morven, who was present. The horn contains two quarts, and the contents had to be drunk at a single draught by each young chief before he could carry arms or exercise his authority.

Dunwan Dam, loch, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Eaglesham (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc. It is crescent-shaped, about 1 mile long, with a width of about ¼ mile in the middle. It discharges by the Holehall Burn into the White Cart.

Dunwear, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Bridgwater (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Dunwich, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, E. Suff., 4½ S.W. of Southwold; ac. 1,465 (including 335 water); soil sandy, overlying sand. Originally the Roman *Sitomagus*, an important station, it was named Dummocceastre by the East Angles, whose king, Sigeberht, built himself a palace here as well as a church for the missionary bishop Felix (630). D. remained the sole see in East Anglia till 673, when that at Elmham was founded, in which it was finally merged (956). For several centuries after the Conquest D. was a large to. and thriving port; but the encroachments of the sea, which as early as the reign of Edward III. blocked up the harbour and destroyed over 400 houses, have been fatal to its prosperity. From the 14th cent. onwards its history is an unbroken record of the disasters caused by the undermining action of the waves, and the to. is now a small and retired watering-place. It continued to return two members to Parliament till the Reform Act (1832); and the Corporation, which had existed since the reign of King John, was dissolved only in 1886. The church of St. James (1830) is a plain flint structure in Gothic style; the chancel was rebuilt in 1879. The coastguard station is 2 S., and there is a lifeboat furnished by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, in accordance with a bequest of the Rev. John Keble, vicar of Hursley. The chief remains of antiquity are the ruined church of All Saints (with traces of Saxon work) on the edge of the cliff, the chapel of St. James' Hospital for Lepers (erected in the reign of Richard I.), and the ivy-clad ruins of the Grey Friars' Monastery, which date from the time of Henry III. *Grey Friars* is a seat.

Dunwood (1), pa., S. Hants, 3 S.W. of Romsey; ac. 261; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dunwich	Darsham (4)	95	213
Dunwood (1)	Romsey (2)	79	12

Dunwood (2), ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Dunwoody Bay, S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.E. of Clonakilty. The ruins of D. Castle are near.

Dupath Well, an ancient baptistery, pa. of St. Dominick (q.v.), E. Cornw., 1 E. of Callington. The chapel (12 ft. 6 in. long by 11 ft. 6 in. wide) is a good specimen of a Cornish baptistery; it is built entirely of granite, with a gabled roof composed of huge slabs, supported in the interior by an arch, which divides the nave from the chancel. The stream flows through the building, and the well was once the resort of pilgrims.

Dupplin, battlefield on the Earn, pa. of Aberdalgie (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Perth. Here, in 1332, Baliol with 3,500 men surprised and utterly routed the army of Marr, numbering 30,000 troops, of whom 13,000 perished in the fight. A stone cross and tumulus commemorate the event. D. gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Kinnoull, whose seat is *D. Castle*, a noble erection in Tudor style.

Dura Den, vil. and ravine on the Ceres, pa. of Kemback (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 2½ E. of Cupar. This is a celebrated locality for fossils of ganoid fishes, which are found in the yellow sandstone, nearly a hundred distinct specimens having been found on a slab 5 ft. square.

Durcot, ha., pa. of Camerton (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bath.

Durdans, seat of Lord Rosebery, pa. of Epsom, N. Surrey. The present mansion is built of red brick with stone dressings. Near are the stables, with a fine stud of horses. It is said that the original house was built by Lord Berkeley out of the materials of Nonsuch Palace. D. is frequently mentioned by Pepys and Evelyn.

Durdham Downs, dist., pas. of Clifton and Westbury-upon-Trym (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., adjoining Bristol on the north-west. Here are the Clifton Zoological Gardens, with a good collection of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. The Downs command extensive views, and are noted for the salubrity of the air. Cook's Folly (q.v.), standing on a spur of the Downs, is a conspicuous object.

Durdle Bay, on the Dorset coast, about 8 E. of Weymouth.

Durgan, fishing ha., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Constantine (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Durham (1), a northern maritime co. of England and a county palatine; on the north separated from Northumberland by the Tyne and Derwent, bounded on the west by Cumberland and Westmoreland, separated on the south from Yorkshire by the Tees, and on the east washed by the North Sea. Its extreme length is 48 miles and extreme breadth 40 miles, with a coast-line of 32 miles. Its area is 647,486 acres, of which 28 per cent. is arable land, 42 per cent. grass or meadow, 4½ per cent. timber, 6½ per cent. moorland pasture, and the remainder townlands, waste, etc. In the southern part of the co., bordering on the Tees, there is a wide undulating tract of very fertile land, the soil being chiefly gravelly or stony clay, which is in a high state of cultivation. Similar land lies more or less over

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dura Den	Cupar (3½)	432	381
Durham (1)	.....	.....	1016559

the whole eastern part of the co. northward to the Tyne, but the agriculture is in some localities retarded by the extent of the mining and manufacturing operations. The western portion of the co. consists largely of high-lying barren moorlands used only as rough pasture, with some broad intervening valleys containing excellent grass-land, where stock-raising is extensively carried on. The chief crops are oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes. A famous breed of cattle—the Durham Shorthorns—originated in the co. In physical features the highest land lies along the western edge of the co., and forms part of the Pennine chain. Its chief eminences are Kilhope Law (2,196 ft.) and Knucton West Fell (1,770 ft.). Eastward the general level sinks gradually toward the coast, though with many undulations. The rivers are the Tees, Wear, and Derwent, with the Tyne. The co., especially in its eastern part, is covered with a network of railways belonging to the North Eastern Railway Company. In geological structure the oldest rocks are found in Teesdale, where the base of the Carboniferous is seen and the underlying Silurian slates exposed for a short distance. With this exception, Carboniferous deposits occupy all the western part of the co., and generally extend eastward to within a few miles of the coast. The lowest beds of this division are known as the Yoredale or Bernician series, consisting of repeated alternations of limestone, shale, and sandstone. Valuable lodes of silver-lead and iron-ore, chiefly with an east and west course, occur in them, and are largely worked in the west of the co. A marked feature of this series in Teesdale is the occurrence of the Whinsill, a mass of basalt 200 ft. thick, which has been injected between the bedding planes of the sedimentary rocks in a molten condition. It is finely exposed in the waterfalls on the Tees some 5 N.W. of Middleton-in-Teesdale. It makes excellent road-metal, and is largely quarried for that purpose. The rocks having a general north and south "strike," with an easterly dip, newer beds are reached in crossing the co. from the west. In this direction the sandstones and shales of the Millstone Grit overlie the Yoredales, and are succeeded in turn by the very productive Coal Measures, which form a great coalfield extending from the Tyne to the Tees, perhaps the most important in Great Britain. The coalfield is crossed by several great east and west faults or "throws," of which the most important are the Ninety-fathom and the Butter Knowle Dykes. The total output of coal is nearly thirty million tons per annum, employing over 100,000 persons. It is very largely exported from the various ports on the coast. Large quantities of fireclay, of limestone for use as a flux, and of iron-ore are also raised. A narrow strip of Permian rocks (consisting chiefly of Magnesian Limestone, with an underlying sandstone yielding excellent water) covers the Coal Measures along the coast from the mouth of the Tyne to Hartlepool, and thence inland to Darlington. It is covered in turn by Triassic sandstones and marls, which form the low ground around the estuary of the Tees. Rock-salt has recently been discovered in these latter beds at some depth, and is now largely and increasingly worked by means of brine-wells, over 200,000 tons of commercial salt being produced annually. On the whole there is no area of similar extent in England whose mineral wealth exceeds that of Durham. Superficial deposits of Glacial age, in the form of boulder-clay and gravel-banks, lie thickly over the low ground along the coast and sweep far up into the valleys. They occasionally fill up concealed hollows in the Coal Measures, and give much trouble to the miners. Recent submerged peat-beds have been noticed at Whitburn, West Hartlepool, etc., and have yielded remains of the red-deer, Irish elk, etc. Sand-dunes line some parts of the coast, and there are wide alluvial deposits in many of the valleys. Durham is the co. town; other important towns are Sunderland (including Bishop Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth), Hartlepool, Darlington, Stockton (in part), South Shields (with Jarrow), Bishop Auckland, and Gateshead. The industries are numerous and important. Besides coal-mining and agriculture, shipbuilding, marine engineering, iron-smelting, salt-boiling, and chemical manufactures, the making of pottery, glass, and other industries are followed on a very extensive scale. Its antiquities are many and interesting, including many barrows with fine Neolithic relics, and an extensive collection of articles of flint, bronze, jet, etc., obtained from the Heathery Burn Cave near Stanhope; numerous traces of the Roman occupation in the form of roads, walls, camps, etc.; and some beautiful military and ecclesiastical edifices of mediæval times. The earliest Saxon invaders of England included the co. in their northern kingdom of Bernicia, which was afterwards extended southward to form Northumbria. The chief events in its later history are those connected with the struggle between England and Scotland. At Neville's Cross (q.v.), in 1346, the Scots underwent a crushing defeat. The co. is divided into eight parliamentary divisions, each returning one member.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Durham (2), parl. bor.	Durham	254	15287

Durham (2), city, parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor., mkt. to. (s.), and head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., in the mid div. of the co. of Durham. It is the capital of the ancient co. palatine, and the see of the bishop of the diocese, and contains seven pas. The city stands on a lofty peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the Wear, and crowned by the cathedral and castle. Two bridges on the west side and one on the north-east give access to the town. Framwellgate Bridge on the west, consisting of two arches with groined ribs, was originally constructed by Bishop Flambard in 1120, but was rebuilt in the 15th cent. The eastern portion of the city includes Old and New Elvet, the western Framwellgate and Milburngate, while the street named Claypath runs northward from the market-place, which is situated near its centre. Durham was granted a charter by Bishop Pudsey in 1189, and was incorporated in 1586. The original see of Lindisfarne, founded by St. Aidan in 635, was transferred to Chester-le-Street in the latter part of the 9th cent., and thence to Durham in 995. The monks brought with them the body and relics of St. Cuthbert, one of the early bishops of Lindisfarne, which, after reposing in the church then built by Bishop Aldhun, were transferred to the present cathedral, which was erected in its place by Bishop Carilef, and dedicated to the saint. His work (1093–96) comprises the choir with its aisles, the eastern triforium and arcade of the transept, and part of the nave. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Durham (2), mun. bor.	Durham	254	14863

transept was completed by the monks (1096–99) and the nave by Carilef's successor, Flambard. This part of the cathedral is one of the finest examples of Norm. work existing. The nave, choir, and transept are divided into bays by piers surrounded by lofty shafts, which support the vaulting of the roof, and these again are subdivided in their lowest stage by massive circular columns, some of which are ornamented with the chevron. The triforium and clerestory are in complete keeping with their surroundings. The north and south doorways and the chapter-house are probably the work of Bishop Rufus (1128–33). The chapter-house, formerly the finest in England, but completely ruined in 1796, has been rebuilt. The Galilee at the west end (still the bishop's consistory court) was erected by Bishop Pudsey (1153–95). It is a beautiful example of Transition work, consisting of six aisles, each of which is divided into four bays. The semicircular arches, enriched with the zigzag moulding, rest on slender pillars surrounded by four shafts. Here is the altar-tomb of Bede, with a Latin inscription. The E. Eng. eastern transept—famous as the "Chapel of the Nine Altars"—was begun in 1242. It is separated from the altar by a handsome reredos with niches for 107 figures, said to have been placed here in 1380 by Lord Neville in commemoration of the battle of Neville's Cross. Immediately behind the reredos is a platform which was once surmounted by the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert (destroyed in 1540). The chapel is divided into three bays, each of which has three lancet windows, with a rose window above those in the central bay. The side bays are divided into three compartments by the clustered vaulting-shafts, which rise from the ground. Below the lancets there runs an arcade of small trefoiled arches. The two western towers, the lower stages of which have Norm. arcades, were begun by Flambard and completed early in the 13th cent. The central tower dates from the 15th cent. On the south side of the cathedral are the cloisters, surrounded by the chapter-house, refectory or old library, dormitory or new library, and other buildings. The refectory contains a portion of Bede's MSS.; the pastoral cross, stole, and maniple of St. Cuthbert; and other relics. The castle is on the north side of the cathedral. The buildings, which are ranged round a courtyard, include a keep, the foundations of which are Norm., a hall built by Bishop Hatfield, a Norm. chapel, a 16th-cent. chapel built by Bishop Tunstall and now used for divine service, a dining-room, a solar, and several galleries. The castle has been adapted to the use of the students of the University, which was established in 1833, and confirmed by royal charter in 1837. The endowment consists mainly of the grant made by Bishop Van Mildert, and property acquired for the purpose by the dean and chapter. The governing body consists of a warden (who is always the dean of the cathedral), a senate, and a convocation. There are courses in arts, divinity, law, medicine, science, and music, to each of which degrees are attached. The University is provided with a staff of professors, lecturers, etc., six fellowships, and numerous scholarships and exhibitions. Besides the members of University College (1833), now located in the castle buildings, and Hatfield Hall (1846), there are unattached students. The University Colleges of Medicine and Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne are also connected with the University. The Grammar School—originally the school of the Benedictine monastery—was refounded in 1541. The present building dates from 1844. The city contains six churches besides the cathedral—St. Giles', a Norm. building founded by Bishop Flambard in 1112 (as a brass plate in the wall testifies), and restored in 1876; St. Nicholas', opposite the market-place, rebuilt in the Dec. style in 1858; St. Mary-le-Bow, in the North Bailey (1685–1702); St. Mary the Less, in the Norm. style, in the South Bailey; St. Margaret's Church, Crossgate, mostly Norm., restored 1880; and St. Oswald's, near the cathedral, which is Perp., and was altered 1834 and partly rebuilt 1864. Among the chief public buildings are the Town Hall, in the market-place, erected by Bishop Tunstall in 1555 and rebuilt in 1851; the police-court, which was

Durham Cathedral.

originally the Guildhall; the County Court Office (1871); prison, and Masonic Hall (1862) in Old Elvet; the County Hospital (1853) and the Durham Miners' Association Hall (1875), in the New Road. The city contains iron-foundries; and carpets, mustard, and hosiery are manufactured.

Durham Castle and Precincts, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 9.

Durham College, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 28.

Durham, Mid, one of the eight parl. divs. of the co. of Durham (q.v.). It returns one member.

Durham, North-Western, one of the eight parl. divs. of the co. of Durham (q.v.). It returns one member.

Durham, Old, ha. on the Wear, pa. of St. Oswald Durham (q.v.), N. Dur., 1 E. of the city of Durham. There are coal mines, and the ha. is the site of an old Saxon town.

Durham, South-Eastern, one of the eight parl. divs. of the co. of Durham (q.v.). It returns one member.

Durham St. Giles, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 1,729.

Durham St. Mary-le-Bow, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 14.

Durham St. Mary Magdalene, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 27.

Durham St. Mary-the-Less, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 4.

Durham St. Nicholas, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 73.

Durham St. Oswald, pa. in Durham (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 11,989.

Durhamtown, vil., pa. of and 1 S. from Bathgate (q.v.), S.W. Linlithgs., Sc. *Boghead House* is a seat.

Durie, estate, pa. of Scoonie (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Leven. There is a valuable colliery. *D. House* stands in a large park.

Durine, vil., pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 14 N.W. of Tongue.

Durin Head, headland separating Inver Bay from Donegal Bay, S. co. Don., Ir.

Durinish. [DUIRINISH.]

Durisdeer. [DURRISDEER.]

Durleigh, pa., W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 886; soil red marl, loam, and gravel, overlying mixed soil. The pa. lies partly in the bor. of Bridgwater. The church (dedication unknown) has a Norm. chancel-arch. *D. Elms* is a seat.

Durleston, a small bay and headland, S.E. Dorset, 2 S. of Swanage Bay.

Durley (1), pa. and small vil., N. Hants, 3 W. of Bishops Waltham; ac. 2,497; soil sandy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The cruciform church of Holy Cross is E. Eng., and has been restored. A rivulet passes through the pa., and turns several mills.

Durley (2), ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), W. Hants, 5 W. of Southampton.

Durlock, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Ash-next-Sandwich (q.v.), E. Kent.

Durn, hill (651 ft.) and stream, N. Banffs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Portsoy. The hill is in the pa. of Fordyce (q.v.), and bears traces of an ancient camp. On its side is a quarry yielding a fine quality of quartz, exported to England for use in the Potteries. The stream rises near Smithfield, flows 6 N.N.E., and falls into the Moray Firth at Portsoy.

Durness, pa. and ha., N. Suths., Sc., 20 W.N.W. of Tongue; ac. 140,812; surface mountainous and broken, cut up by innumerable rivulets, and studded with lochs. Soil almost all moss, with small areas of loam and mixed peat and gravel. There is little agricultural land, but excellent pasturage is produced. Limestone is worked. The pa. church stands at Durine, and there are public schools. The pa. contains many large sheep-farms. Melness, covering an area of 70,000 acres, and partly lying in the pa. of Tongue, is the largest in the country. The antiquities are the ruined pa. church of 1619, and Dornadilla (q.v.). Rob Donn, the Gaelic bard, was a native.

Durness, Kyle of, bay, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 20 N.E. of Scourie. It is a land-locked basin, and is crossed by a ferry.

Durnford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 2½ S.W. of Amesbury; ac. 3,758; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Norm. and E. Eng., and possesses two aumbries, some old glass, a chained book, and a 17th-cent. brass; the chancel-arch, porch, doorways, and font are Norm. The Romans had a station here, and near are Ogbury Camp and several barrows. *D. Manor House* is a seat.

Durno, vil., pa. of Chapel of Garioch (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 2 N. of Pitcaple.

Duror, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 5 W.S.W. of Ballachulish. The vil., standing on a burn of the same name, contains the church (1826), an Episcopal chapel, and a public school. Two annual fairs are held. The burn affords excellent trout-fishing.

Durran, meadow-land, pa. of Olrig (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 6 S.E. of Thurso. It was formerly a loch, but, being drained, now produces rich and excellent pasturage.

Durrants, ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Havant (q.v.), S. Hants.

Durrington (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 2 N. of Amesbury; ac. 2,712; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints has been almost rebuilt in E. Eng. style, but has a Norm. arcade, a Perp. tower, two piscinæ (one of which is double), with credence, pulpit, stalls, and benches of old oak. A British station was in the neighbourhood, and there are barrows upon the Downs.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Durham Castle & P.	Durham	254	35
Durham College	Durham	254	107
Durham, Mid	.....	.....	67639
D., North-Western	.....	.....	65957
D., South-Eastern	.....	.....	64047
Durham St. Giles	Durham	254	5394
D. St. Mary-le-Bow	Durham	254	302
D. St. Mary Magdal.	Durham	254	16
D. St. Mary-the-Less	Durham	254	103
Durham St. Nicholas	Durham	254	2167
Durham St. Oswald	Durham	254	18560
Durhamtown	Bathgate (½)	400	366
Durleigh	Bridgwater (1½)	152	96
Durley (1)	Botley (2)	77	456
Durness	Lairg (58)	657	960
Durnford	Salisbury (6)	84	380
Duror	Taynuilt (23)	491	412
Durrington (1)	Porton (7)	78	393

Durrington (2), pa., W. Sussex, 2½ N.W. of Worthing; ac. 900; soil light, overlying chalk. There is no church—the old church being a ruin. The Manor of D. is in Broadwater. *Swandown* is a residence in the pa.

Durris, pa. and vil. on the Dee, N. Kincs., Sc., 1¾ E. of Crathes; ac. 15,294; soil loam on the lower areas, argillaceous and gravelly deposits on the uplands, all overlying cold hard clay. The pa. church (1822) stands in the vil., hence known as the Kirktown of D., and there is a Free church and public schools. The pa. has cairns, tumuli, stone circles, and a moated knoll. Ten annual fairs are held. Cosmo Innes (1798–1874), the antiquary, was a native. *D. House* is a seat.

Durrisdeer, pa. and vil. on the Nith, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 6 N. of Thornhill; ac. 19,717; soil fertile loam, with some heavy wet earth, or gravelly or sandy ground. Sandstone has been worked. The cruciform pa. church (1699) contains marble monuments to the Queensberry family, and there is a Free Church station and public schools. *Drumlanrig Castle* is a seat.

Durrow (1), pa., Clarmallagh bar., Q. Co., and Galmoy bar., co. Kilk., and mkt. to. (F.), S. Q. Co., Ir., 5 S.S.W. of Abbeyleix; ac. of pa. 6,527, of to. 51; soil mostly light and sandy. The to., which is pleasantly situated beside the Erkina, about 1 mile above its junction with the Nore, is a neat little place with a Protestant church (1793), Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, a market house, and a dispensary. The principal seats are *Castle D.* (the residence of Viscount Ashbrooke), *Dunmore*, and *Moyne*.

Durrow (2), pa., Ballycowan bar., K. Co., and Moycashel bar., co. Wstm., Ir., 3 N. of Tullamore; ac. 9,771. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Columb in 546. The Augustinian abbey, concerning which there are records of almost equal antiquity, was frequently plundered and burnt; it was finally given by Elizabeth to the Herberts, from whom it passed to its present owners, the Earls of Norbury. The churchyard contains a sculptured cross which, according to tradition, was brought from Scotland by St. Columb; and near it there is a holy well, dedicated to the same saint. *Coleraine* is a seat.

Durrow (3), ha., pa. of Stradbally (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 7 N.E. of Dungarvan.

Durrus, pa. and vil., Bantry bar., and W. div. W. Carbery bar., W.R. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.W. of Bantry; ac. 11,138. The greater part of the pa. occupies the narrow rugged peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus. D. has a Protestant church and Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. A tucking and woollen mill gives employment to some of the inhabitants. The ruined castle of Rossmore is situated in this pa., which contains the seats of *Blair's Cove*, *Evanson's Cove*, and *O'Donovan's Cove*.

Dursey Island, pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 1,402. The French landed here in 1796. Dursey Head, on the south-west of the island, has a lighthouse.

Dursley, pa. and mkt. to. (TH. & S.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., on the Cam, S.W. Glouc., 15 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,059; soil gravelly, overlying clay, limestone, marlstone, and sand. D. was a bor. prior to the Municipal Corporations Act (1883). The church of St. James (restored and enlarged 1867) is mainly Perp., with a fine embattled porch (restored 1889) and a timber roof bearing the arms of the Berkeleys and Fitzalans; the tower is modern. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The market house and town hall (erected 1738) has a statue of Queen Anne. There are traces of a castle which belonged to the Berkeleys, who take the title of viscount from D. The pa. contains a quarry of porous but light and durable building-stone, called "putt" or "tufa," used in the construction of the pa. church, Gloucester Cathedral, and Berkeley Castle. The cloth manufacture, for which D. was formerly famous, no longer exists; but pins and agricultural implements are made, and there are also rope-walks, breweries, a wool-card manufactory, and a tannery. Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, a leading Reformer, was born at D. about 1496. [CAM, LOWER.]

Durston, pa. and vil., on the road from Taunton to Wells, S. Somerset, 6 S. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,013; soil clayey. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1853) is in E. Eng. style.

Durton, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Durweston, pa. and vil. on the Stour (which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches), N. Dors., 2 N.W. of Blandford Forum; ac. 1,763; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Trans., and has a carving of St. Eloi over the entrance. The pa. possesses a newsroom and library, and has a brewery and an aërated water factory.

Duston, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 1¾ W. by N. of Northampton; ac. 1,760; soil sandy loam, overlying limestone and iron. The church of St. Luke is E. Eng. and Late Dec.; a piscina remains in the chancel (restored 1883). The charities amount to £40 annually. An Augustinian abbey existed here before the Reformation. There are ironstone works in the pa.

Duston, New, vil., pa. of Duston (q.v.), Mid Northants, 3 W. by N. of Northampton.

Dutchman's Hole, cavern, south-west coast of I. of W., near Brixton. It takes its name from a Dutch vessel wrecked at this spot. Gold coins have been found at the scene of the disaster.

Dutch River, a deep and wide channel, W.R. Yorks., cut about 1630 by Cornelius Vermuyden. It reaches from a point near the junction of the Went with the Don to Goole.

Duthil and Rothiemurchus, pa. and ha. (the latter called **Duthil**) on the Spey, E. Invs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Grantown; ac. 71,927; soil alluvium, or a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Durrington (2)	Goring (1½)	62	153
Durris	Park (2)	537	918
Durrisdeer	Carronbridge (2)	350	1076
Durrow (1), pa.	Attanagh (2)	66	1242
Durrow (1), to.	Attanagh (2)	66	607
Durrow (2)	Tullamore (3)	58	1084
Durrus, pa.	Durrus Road	218	1756
Durrus, vil.	Durrus Road	218	183
Dursey Island	Bantry (40)	195	196
Dursley	Dursley	198	2269
Durston	Durston	152	206
Durweston	Shillingstone (7½)	123	472
Duston	Northampton (2)	66	2963
D. & Rothiemurchus	Broomhill (2)	538	2431

thin stony mixture, resting on clay. There are two pa. churches, Rothiemurchus having once been a separate pa. Adjoining that at Duthil is the splendid mausoleum of the Seafield family, erected in 1837; and there is a Free church and several public schools. General Sir Patrick Grant was born here in 1804. *Aviemore House* and *Dynne* are seats.

Duton Hill, ha., pa. of Great Easton (q.v.), W. Essex, 3 N. of Dunmow.

Dutton (1), tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 5½ N.W. of Northwich; ac. 2,090, water 36. The Runcorn Union workhouse, a red-brick building capable of accommodating upwards of 200 persons, is in this tp.

Dutton (2), tp. on the Ribble, pa. of Ribchester (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6½ N.W. of Blackburn; ac. 1,889, water 24.

Dutton Cacca, tp., pa. of Holt (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 4 E. of Wrexham; ac. 423.

Dutton Diffeth, tp., pa. of Holt (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5 E. by S. of Wrexham; ac. 625.

Dutton-y-Bran, tp., pa. of Holt (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 4 E.N.E. of Wrexham; ac. 616.

Duvillaun More, island in Blacksod Bay, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir.

Duxborough Castle, circular Roman camp, pa. of Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset. It comprises a double rampart with a broad deep fosse, and amidst the wood copses which cover it there remain traces of a *prætorium*. It has been conjectured that it was the winter-quarters of troops stationed during the summer near Putsham.

Duxbury, tp. near the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, pa. of Standish (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 S. of Chorley; ac. 1,012, water 6. *D. Hall*, with fine park, is a seat.

Duxford (1), pa. and vil. on the Cam, E. Cambs., 5½ W. of Linton; ac. 3,132; soil gravelly and chalky, overlying gravel. There are two churches—St. Peter's and St. John's. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and E. Eng., and has piscina, aumbry, sedilia, and a good low side window. The church of St. John is of Norm. and later periods. The Congregationalists have a chapel, and there is a cemetery of 1 ac. The Red Lion inn is said to be part of an old monastery, and has well-carved rafters, mantelpiece, and oak table. The chapel—now used as a barn—is Dec., and has a piscina, a recess for sedilia, and good lancet side windows.

Duxford (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Hinton Waldrist (q.v.), N.W. Berks. A ferry here crosses the Isis.

Dwarfie Hammars, rocks on Ward Hill, pa. of Walls and Flotta (q.v.), Hoy island, Ork., Sc., about 16 S.W. of Kirkwall.

Dwarfie Stone, a great block of sandstone, pa. of Walls and Flotta (q.v.), Hoy island, Ork., Sc., 2 S.E. of Ward Hill. It has been artificially hollowed out into three chambers, the two smaller ones probably intended for sleeping-places. The rock is 20 ft. long, 44 ft. wide, and 7 ft. high, and is said to have been a pagan altar, and afterwards used as a hermitage. Local tradition says that its occupant was Troled, a Scandinavian dwarf. It is mentioned in Scott's "Pirate."

Dwarwick Head, promontory on the Pentland Firth, pa. of Dunnet (q.v.), N. Caiths., Sc., 9 N.E. of Thurso. It is associated with local traditions of a mermaid, preserved in Calder's poem, "The Mermaid of Dwarwick Head."

Dwrbach, pl., pa. of Llanstinan (q.v.), N. Pembs., 3 S. of Fishguard.

Dwy-Afon, tp., pa. of Llangerniew (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 6½ N.E. of Llanrwst.

Dwyfach, river, S. Carnarvs., rises on the east slope of Bwlch Mawr, and flows E. and then S. to Cardigan Bay, joining the Dwyfawr about 1½ miles above its mouth.

Dwyfawr, river, S. Carnarvs., rises on the east slope of Llwyd Mawr, and flows S. and S.W. to Cardigan Bay, which it enters 1½ W. of Criccieth.

Dwyffrwd, tp., pa. of Pennant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 8½ N.W. of Llanfyllin.

Dwygyfylchi, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, N.E. Carnarvs., 2⅓ W. of Conway; ac. 5,794, including 2,005 water; soil poor, overlying traprock. The pa. is bounded on the east by the estuary of the Conway. The small church of St. Tegonwy (rebuilt 1760) stands below the mountain of Penmaenbach, which extends into the sea as a headland. The vil. lies in the beautifully-wooded valley of the Nant Daear

Sychnant Pass, above Dwygyfylchi.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

Lwynog, between the hill of Allt Wen on the east and Foel Llys on the west. Admission to the Fairy Glen, through which the stream descends in a series of small cascades, may be gained by the payment of a small sum. The Sychnant Pass descends into the valley on the east side.

Dwyran, ha., pa. of Llangeinwen (q.v.), Anglesey, about 3½ N.W. of Carnarvon.

Dwyriew, tp., pa. of Monafon (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 2 S.E. of Llanfair.

Dyan, ha., pa. of Aghaloo (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 N. of Caledon.

Dyce, pa. on the Don, E. Abers., Sc., 6¼ N.W. of Aberdeen; ac. 5,237; soil rich alluvium and a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Dutton (1)	Preston Brook (2)	177	416
Dutton (2)	Longridge (2½)	216	236
Dutton Cacca	Wrexham (3)	196	68
Dutton Diffeth	Wrexham (3½)	196	130
Dutton-y-Bran	Wrexham (3)	196	33

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Duxbury	Bromley Cross (¾)	200	269
Duxford (1)	Whittleford (1)	49	777
Dwygyfylchi	Penmaenmawr (2)	229	2744
Dyce	Dyce	534	1343

thin peaty mixture, overlying granite and gneiss, the former rock being extensively worked and exported. The pa. church is a modern building, succeeding an inconveniently-placed pre-Reformation edifice, and there is a Free church and several schools. The pa. has a sculptured stone, a standing stone, a stone circle, and several tumuli. *Caskieben* and *Pitmedden* are seats. [GORDON PLACE AND DYCE.]

Dye (1), stream, N. Berws., Sc., rises on the border of Haddings., at a point 2½ S.E. of Lanner Law, and flows 13½ E., joining the Whiteadder ¾ W.S.W. of Ellem. It is a fine trouting stream, especially along its upper reaches. Its course lies through bare uninteresting scenery, except near Longformacus, where there is a richly-wooded and picturesque landscape.

Dye (2), river, E. Kincs., Sc., rises on Mount Battock, flows about 15 N.E. through Glen Dye, and falls into the Feuch ½ W. of Strachan. It affords good trout-fishing; grilse may sometimes be had, and it is frequented by salmon in the spawning season. The scenery along the banks is very fine.

Dye (3), or **West Water**, river, N. Forfs., Sc., rises amid the Highlands of the co. and flows 20 S.E., falling into the North Esk, 4 N E. of Brechin. It gives capital trout-fishing, and is much frequented by anglers.

Dyers Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style.

Dyffrin (1), ha., pa. of Vainor (q.v.), S. Brecons., 3 N. of Merthyr-Tydfil.

Dyffrin (2), ha., pa. of Llanthetty (q.v.), S. Brecons., 6½ N.W. of Crickhowell.

Dyffrydan, tp., pa. of and near Dolgelly (q.v.), Mid Merions.

Dyffryn (1), eccl. dis. and vil., pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 2 N.W. of Neath. The church of St. Matthew (1871) is in E. Eng. style. *D.* is a seat.

Dyffryn (2), ha., pa. of Meifod (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 4 S. of Llanfyllin.

Dyffryncidrich, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Llangadock (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Dyffrynclydach, tp. and vil., pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 2 N.W. of Neath; ac. 1,725. Neath Abbey (q.v.) is in the tp. There are collieries and saw-mills. *D. House* is a seat.

Dyffryn Elan, tp., pa. of Cwm-Toyddwr (q.v.), N.W. Radnors., 4 S.W. of Rhayader.

Dyffryn Gwy, tp., pa. of Cwm-Toyddwr (q.v.), N.W. Radnors., 2 N.W. of Rhayader.

Dyffryn Honddhû, Lower, ha., pa. of Merthyr Cynog (q.v.), Mid Brecons., about 8 N.N.W. of Brecknock.

Dyffryn Honddhû, Upper, ha., pa. of Merthyr Cynog (q.v.), Mid Brecons., about 8 N.N.W. of Brecknock.

Dyffryn Llanfair, ha., pa. of and near Newtown (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms.

Dyfi, or **Dovey**, river, rises on the eastern side of Arân Mowddwy, E. Merions., flows S. and S.W., passing Dinas Mowddwy and Mallwyd, through the valley of Machynlleth, Montgoms., and along the borders of Merions. and Cardigs. to Cardigan Bay at Aberdovey, where it forms a wide bar harbour. The river has a length of about 30 miles; its estuary is 6 miles long.

Dyfnant, vil., pa. of Ystradgunlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 8½ N.E. of Neath.

Dyganway. [DEGANWAY.]

Dyke (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Bourn (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Dyke (2), vil. on the Muckle Burn, pa. of Dyke and Moy (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Forres. The public school is a fine building in Elizabethan style.

Dyke and Moy, pa. on the Findhorn, N.W. Elgs., Sc., 6 E. of Nairn; ac. 13,579; soil fertile on the low grounds, but variable on the upper areas. The pa. church dates from 1781, and there is a Free church and public schools. *Brodie House*, *Dalvey Darnaway Castle*, *Kilcorth*, and *Moy* are seats.

Dyke, East, ha. at the foot of the Ditchen Hills pa. of and near Clovelly (q.v.), N. Devon.

Dyke Fen, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Bourn (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Dykehead (1), vil., pa. of and ½ W. from Shotts (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc. There are extensive mineral works and coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood.

Dykehead (2), vil., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., forming part of Bargeddie and Dykehead (q.v.).

Dykehead (3), vil. on the South Esk, pa. of Cortachy (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 6 N. of Kirriemuir.

Dyke Heads, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2¾ W. of Melbecks.

Dykeneuk, ha., pa. and forming a sub. of Borrowstounness (q.v.), N.W. Linlithgs., Sc.

Dykesfield, vil., pa. of Burgh-by-Sands (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6½ N.W. of Carlisle.

Dylais, Lower, tp. on the Dulas, pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 2 N.E. of Neath; ac. 5,228.

Dylais, Upper, tp. on the Dulas, pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 2 N.E. of Neath; ac. 6,261. There are collieries and brick-works.

Dyliffe, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Darowen, Llanbrynmair, Penegoes, and Tref-Eglwys (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 8 N. of Llanbrynmair. The church of St. David (1854) is in E. Eng. style. There are lead-mines in the neighbourhood.

Dymchurch, coast pa. and vil., E. Kent, 4 N.E. of New Romney; ac. 1,106, water 19, tidal water and foreshore 366; soil alluvial, overlying beach and sand. The sea has much encroached here, and the sea-wall, over 3 miles long and 20 ft. high, with four large sluices for draining Romney Marsh, sustained great damage during the gales of February, 1894. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is of Norm. and later periods, and has a 17th-cent. brass. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there is a Working Men's Institute. D. is administered by the Corporation of Romney Marsh, and received a charter from Henry III.

Dymeirchion, pa. and vil., N. Flints., 3 S.E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dyers Hill	Sheffield (¼)	158	10868
Dyffryn (1)	Neath (2)	196	681
Dyffrynclydach	Neath (2)	196	1189
Dyke and Moy	Brodie (1)	569	1044
Dykehead (1)	Shotts (½)	391	1431

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dylais, Lower	Neath (2)	196	341
Dylais, Upper	Neath (2)	196	1043
Dyliffe	Llanbrynmair (6)	212	789
Dymchurch	New Romney (4½)	74	560
Dymeirchion	St. Asaph (3)	212	598

St. Asaph; ac. 4,031; soil gravel in higher parts, clay in the lower, overlying limestone, sandstone, and shale. The vil. occupies a conspicuous position on the brow of a hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Vale of Clwyd. Corpus Christi Church, a very ancient building, contains the effigy of Davydd Ddu of Hiraddug, a famous bard who was vicar of the pa. in the 14th cent.; also a monument to Sir Robert Pounderling, Constable of Dyserth Castle. There is a Wesleyan chapel. St. Beuno's Roman Catholic Seminary, for the education of priests, was established in 1848. *Brynbella*, on the site of the old brick mansion of Bachegraig, was built and occupied by Mrs. Piozzi (Mrs. Thrale).

Dymock, pa. and vil., N.W. Gloucs., on the border of Herefords., 4 S.S.E. of Ledbury; ac. 6,875; soil mostly loam, elsewhere sandy. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870), a cruciform building with a large nave and a transept of unequal height, retains some Norm. work, including a window, and traces of the piers of the apse. There is an endowed national school. Castle Tump, an artificial elevation in the south of the pa., is said to have been thrown up by the Saxons during their struggle with the Britons. D. is famous for its orchards. The sheep said to have been sent from this pa. to the King of Arragon by Edward IV. were the progenitors of a breed the increase of which injured the English wool-trade. *Boyce Court*, formerly a residence of the Chamberlaynes, dates from the beginning of the 17th cent. *D. Court* was occupied before the Dissolution by the abbots of Flaxley. Other seats are *Hill Ash* and *Wilton Place*.

Dynevor Castle, seat, pa. of Llandilo, W. Carmarths. The original name was probably Dinasfawr (="Great Fort"). The castle is situated close to the to. of Llandilo, on the west side—the park occupying a bend of the river Towy. The present mansion, a quadrangular building with small turrets at the angles, was built 1600, and enlarged 1858; it contains many relics of the past, including two carved chairs said to have belonged to Sir Rhys ap Thomas Fitz Urien. Near the south-west extremity of the park, on a steep cliff overlooking the Towy, stand the ivy-mantled ruins of the old castle, comprising a round three-storied keep, a square tower, and part of the battlemented wall which enclosed the court; these buildings, which date from a period of unknown antiquity, continued to be inhabited till about 1760, when a destructive fire occurred. The park, 500 ac. in extent, is undulating and beautifully wooded, with many fine Spanish chestnuts and oaks; and the higher parts command extensive views. Spenser, in his "Faërie Queene," describes a cave in the park which was the abode of the wizard Merlin.

Dynish Island, W. co. Galway, Ir., at the south side of the entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Dyrock, stream, Mid Ayrs., Sc., issues from Shankston Loch, and flows 4 W. and S.W., falling into the Girvan, 1 N.N.E. of Crosshill.

Dysart (1), pa., parl. and royal burgh, and seaport, on the Firth of Forth, S. Fifes., Sc., 17¼ N.E. of Edinburgh; ac. 4,197; soil fertile. The carboniferous rocks include sandstone, limestone, and claystone; and coal is largely mined and exported. The collieries have been in active operation for some 400 years, and great destruction has frequently taken place through conflagrations occurring in them. The pa. church (1802) is a plain building. The Free and United Presbyterian churches are both in Gothic style, and there are public schools. The town hall was almost destroyed by an explosion while occupied by Cromwell's troops, but has been rebuilt. There is a public library and a Memorial Hall. The manufactures are those of linen, woollen cloth, and ticks. Shipbuilding is carried on to a small extent, and there is an active export trade in coal. The excellent harbour has a wet dock and patent slip. The

DYSART, FROM THE PIER.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

chapel of St. Dennis is now a mere fragment, formerly occupied as a smithy; and of the church of St. Serf, of the Dec. period, only the nave and curious old tower and steps remain. Its precise date is unknown, the figures 1570 over one of the windows evidently referring to an addition to the original building. The sub. of Sinclairtown (q.v.) is now the business and manufacturing centre. A battle with the Danes was fought in the neighbourhood in 874, and in later times D. became famous for its manufacture of nails, and for the smuggling propensities of its inhabitants. Several caves along the shore show early Christian sculptures, one of these caverns having, it is said, served as a hermitage of St. Serf, the patron saint of the burgh, who here laboured as a missionary from 680 to 700. D. gave the title of earl to the Murrays, now held by the Tollemache family. *D. House* is a seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. D. unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn to return one member to Parliament.

Dysart (2), pa. on Lough Ennel, bars. of Moycashel, Moyashel and Magheradernon, and Rathconrath, Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 6 S.W. of Mullingar; ac. 6,244. The soil is fertile. D. is the traditional site of an abbey founded by St. Colman, which afterwards became a Franciscan friary. *Ballylandy*, *D. House*, and *Lilliput* are seats.

Dysart (3), pa., Ferrand bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 1 E. of Dunleer; ac. 1,912. The soil is good, with little bog. *Barmeath* is the seat of Lord Bellew.

PLACE.	Nearest Rlly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dymock	Dymock	128	1401
Dysart (1), pa.	Dysart	416	13626
Dysart (1), parl. burgh	Dysart	416	12849
Dysart (1), roy. burgh	Dysart	416	3022
Dysart (1), to.	Dysart	416	3022
Dysart (2)	Mullingar (6)	52	439
Dysart (3)	Dunleer (1)	42	293

Dysart (4), pa., Athlone bar., W. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.W. of Athlone; ac. 6,568. There is much bog, with some limestone.

Dysart (5), pa. on the Dinin, Fassadinin bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S. of Castlecomer; ac. 7,938.

Dysartenos, pa., Maryborough East and Stradbally bars., E. Q. Co., Ir., 3 S.W. of Stradbally; ac. 6,095. The pa. church, a building with a square tower—standing on one of the hills of which the pa. mainly consists—forms a picturesque object in the landscape. On the Rock of Dunamase (200 ft.) are the ruins of a large castle destroyed by Cromwell. It belonged to Dermot McMurrogh, King of Leinster, from whom it passed to his son-in-law Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. The remains include two courts, surrounded by thick walls, which were originally defended by turrets, and a watch-tower on the south-west side.

Dysartgallen, pa., Cullenagh bar., S. Q. Co., Ir., 2 S.E. of Abbeyleix; ac. 10,781. D. is watered by the Owenbeg, and contains the to. of Ballinakill (q.v.). The land is good and well cultivated, though there is some bog. The Protestant church dates from 1821. In the grounds of *Haywood* there is a chalybeate spring.

Dysartmoon, pa. on the Nore, Ida bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S. of Inistioge; ac. 6,207. The surface is hilly, and the land of average quality.

Dysert (1), pa., Inchiquin bar., Mid co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.W. of Ennis; ac. 7,250. The surface is rocky and mountainous, with numerous lakes and rivulets. The ancient castle was the seat of the O'Deas, to whom the pa. belonged. The ruined church, said to date from the time of Turlogh O'Conor, has a very beautiful Norm. doorway. There are also some remains of a round tower about 50 ft. high and 61 ft. round, with a door 20 ft. above the ground.

Dysert (2), pa. on the Maigue, Coshma bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 1½ W. of Croom; ac. 909. On a limestone rock to the north of the ruined church stands a round tower 67 ft. high, with a round-headed door about 14 ft. from the ground. The door is ornamented with mouldings, and above it the tower is divided into stages with a square-headed window in each.

Dysert (3), pa. on the Suir, Upperthird bar., N. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 E. by S. of Clonmel; ac. 5,396. Here is the vil. of Churchtown (q.v.). The ancient church contains tombs of the Butlers and Everards. *Coolnamuck* is a seat.

Dysert (4), pa. on the Brick, Iraghticonnor and Clanmaurice bars., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.W. of Listowel; ac. 6,053. The surface is generally flat and boggy, with some good land.

Dysert (5), pa., Trughanacmy bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 2 S.W. of Castleisland; ac. 6,073. The surface is hilly and boggy; limestone abounds.

Dyserth, pa. and vil., N.W. Flints., 4 N.E. of St. Asaph; ac. 2,081; soil boulder-clay, sand, gravel, and limestone, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church of St. Bridget, a small neat building (restored about 1872), has a "Jesse window," said to have been removed hither from Basingwerk Abbey at the Dissolution; in the churchyard, which commands some fine views, stands a mutilated cross, supposed to commemorate Einon, son of Ririd Vlaidd, who was slain by an arrow when the castle was destroyed. Of the castle, which stands on a limestone rock 300 ft. high—commanding magnificent views of the Vale of Clwyd, St. Asaph's Cathedral, and the Irish Sea—there are but scanty remains. Nothing is known respecting its history prior to 1241, when it was fortified by Henry III.; within twenty years from that date it was completely demolished by Llewelyn-ap-Grufydd. An oblong ivy-mantled building farther down the hill, called Siamber Wen (= "White Chamber"), was perhaps built as a sanctuary over a chapel. The beauty of the famous waterfall here has been much marred by the construction of an enormous water-wheel. There are lead-mines in the pa.

Dysynni, river, S.W. Merions., rises on the north-eastern side of Cader Idris, flows 17 S.W., passing Llanegryn, and falls into Cardigan Bay near Towyn.

E

Ea, lough, W. co. Don., Ir., 8 N. of Donegal. It has an outlet by the Owenea into Loughros More Bay.

Each, ha., pa. of Eastry (q.v.), E. Kent, 2½ S.W. of Sandwich.

Eachaig, stream and strath, S.E. Args., Sc. The stream rises in Loch Eck, flows 5¼ miles through the strath, and falls into the head of the Holy Loch at Cothouse Inn. It affords excellent salmon- and trout-fishing.

Eachend Hill, ha., pa. of Lyminge (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 N. of Hythe.

Eachwick, tp. on the Pont, pa. of Heddon-on-the-Wall (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9½ N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 984.

Eagerness. [EGGERNESS.]

Eagle (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7½ W.S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,468; soil moor and loamy, overlying gravel. All Saints' Church is Dec., with the remains of a Norm. font.

Eagle (2), island, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 S.W. of Erris Head. There is a light-house here, with two fixed lights, 220 ft. above sea-level, visible for 20 miles.

Eagle (3), mountain (2,084 ft.), one of the chief summits of the Mourne Mountains, S. co. Down, Ir., 5 N.W. of Kilkeel.

Eagle (4), hill (745 ft.) at the north side of Dingle Bay, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 W. of Dingle.

Eagle Barnsdale, ha., pa. of Eagle (q.v.), W. Lincs., about 11 N.E. of Newark.

Eagle Crag (1,863 ft.), fell, S. Cumb., 6 S. of Derwentwater.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Dysart (4)	Athlone (8)	80	885
Dysart (5)	Ballyragget (5)	69	1060
Dysartenos	Maryborough (6)	51	690
Dysartgallen	Abbeyleix (2)	61	1708
Dysartmoon	Thomastown (8½)	92	815
Dysert (1)	Ennis (5)	151	914
Dysert (2)	Croom (1½)	143	84
Dysert (3)	Clonmel (4)	135	552
Dysert (4)	Listowel (6)	179¾	822
Dysert (5)	Castleisland (2)	204	828
Dyserth	Welshpool (2)	182	735
Eachwick	N'castle-on-T'ne (9½)	271	68
Eagle (1)	Swinderby (2)	148	395

Eagle Hall, pa., Mid Lincs., 8 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,156.

Eagles-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also ECCLES-, EGLIS-, EGLOS-, and EGLWYS-.

Eaglescairnie, estate on the Gifford, pa. of Bolton (q.v.), Mid Haddings., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Haddington. *E. House* stands amid extensive grounds.

Eaglesfield (1), tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 S.W. of Cockermouth; ac. 1,998. The eminent chemist John Dalton (1766–1844), the son of a poor weaver, was born here.

Eaglesfield (2), vil. on the Kirtle, pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 1 N.E. of Kirtlebridge. The public hall contains a reading-room and library, and there are two schools.

Eaglesfield Abbey, tp., pa. of Carlisle St. Mary (q.v.), N.E. Cumb.; ac. 5. Eaglesfield Abbey and School were founded by St. Cuthbert about 686 A.D., according to the abbey register, which remains in the library of the Dean and Chapter. When the school was refounded by William Rufus, early in the 12th cent., it was attached to the priory of St. Mary. This institution is now the Cathedral Grammar School.

Eaglesford, an old name for Aylesford (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Eaglesham, pa. and vil., S.E. Renfs., Sc., 8½ S. of Glasgow; ac. 15,667. The pa., lying between the White Cart and the Earn, has a varied soil. Much of the surface is under excellent pasturage. Trap is the prevailing rock. Robert Pollock (1799–1827), author of "The Course of Time," was a native. Polnoon Castle was built towards the close of the 14th cent. The present vil. (founded 1796) succeeded an ancient mkt. to.; it is a well-built, pleasant-looking place, intersected by a small stream, and contains the pa. church (erected 1790), and Roman Catholic, Free, and United Presbyterian churches. There are public and girls' industrial schools. Handloom-weaving, once a thriving industry, is now almost extinct; and a cotton factory, formerly employing a number of hands, having been burnt down, has never been rebuilt. The vil. has become a favourite summer resort for Glasgow families. *E. House,* 1 N. of the vil., is a seat.

Eagle's Nest (1,200 ft.), a wooded cliff, Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.W. of Killarney. The cliff is on the left side of the stream which connects the Upper and Lower Lakes of Killarney, of which it forms one of the wonders, and is renowned for its echo.

Eagleton. [EGGLETON.]

Eagle Woodhouse, formerly a pa., Mid. Lincs., bordering on Notts; it is now amalgamated with Eagle (1).

Eagley Bank, vil. with school, pa. of and 1 N. from Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. There is an iron-foundry and a paper-mill.

Eagrove, ha., pa. of St. Decuman's (q.v.), N.W. Somerset, near Watchet.

Eakley Lanes, ha., pa. of Stoke Goldington (q.v.), N. Bucks., 4 N.W. of Newport Pagnell.

Eakring, pa. and vil., N. Notts, 4 S. of Ollerton; ac. 2,497; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1881) is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., but was considerably altered in 1674. It contains a brass to William Mompesson, who while rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, distinguished himself by his exertions during the plague (1665).

Ealag, or **Ellag,** small loch, pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N. Ross and Crom., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Oykel Bridge, and draining into the Oykel. The fishing is good, but is preserved.

Ealand, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Crowle (q.v.), N.W. Lincs.

Ealing, pa. (with four eccl. pas.) and to., S. Middx., 9 S.E. of Uxbridge; ac. 3,776, water 68. The church of St. Mary is an 18th-cent. brick building, and was almost entirely rebuilt between 1866 and 1872. There are monuments to Richard Taverner (d. 1638), Richard Agmondesham (*temp.* Henry VII.), and John Bowman (d. 1629). Here were also buried John Oldmixon (d. 1742), political writer; John Horne Tooke (d. 1812), author of the "Diversions of Purley"; and Robert Orme (d. 1801), the historian of India. Christ Church (built 1852) is in Geometrical Dec. style; St. John's Church, Ealing Dean (built 1876), is in E. Eng. style; St. Stephen's Church, Castlehill (erected 1875), is in Gothic style; and St. Matthew's Church (built 1884) is in E. Eng. style. The Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Baptists have places of worship. The Public Offices (erected 1887) are in E. Dec. style, and include a Free Library and Science and Art Schools. There is a Training College for Teachers of the Deaf at Elmhurst, Castlebar Hill, and an Asylum for Insane Officers and Soldiers of H.M. Indian Service in the Warwick Road. Amongst former residents of E. were John Owen, D.D. (d. 1683), the Puritan divine; Charles Dibdin (d. 1814), the song-writer; William Melmoth (d. 1743), translator; the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle; the Earl of Rochford; John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. (d. 1863), antiquary and printer. The pa. of E. formerly contained fine seats, some of which still remain. Henry Fielding, the novelist, and, later, Lady Byron, resided at Fordhook. *Gunnersbury Park,* the seat of Lord Rothschild, is a large structure in Italian style, and has beautiful gardens and grounds.

Ealing Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Middlesex. It returns one member.

Ealing, Little, ha., pa. of Ealing (q.v.), Mid Middx., 1 N. of Brentford.

Eals, ha. on the South Tyne (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of Knaresdale (q.v.), S.W. Northumb., 6 S.S.W. of Haltwhistle.

Eamont, river, rises from Ullswater, flows 9 N.E. along the borders of Cumb. and Westmd., and falls into the Eden, 4½ E. of Penrith.

Eamont Bridge, ha., pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 S.E. of Penrith. Close to the ha. is Arthur's Round Table, a circle on raised ground surrounded by a ditch, the object of which remains obscure. Mayborough, on the opposite side of the road, is a circular enclosure 100 yards in diameter;

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Eagle Hall	Swinderby (2)	148	68
Eaglesfield (1)	Brigham (2)	314	248
Eaglesfield (2)	Kirtlebridge (1)	316	491
Eaglesfield Abbey	Carlisle	299	61
Eaglesham, pa.	Clarkston	404	1207
Eaglesham, vil.	Clarkston	404	786
Eakring	Farnsfield (4)	144	390
Ealing, pa.	Ealing	6	35648
Ealing, to.	Ealing	6	23979
Ealing Division	.....	.....	70748

round it there runs a rude stone wall 16 ft. high, and in the centre stands a large unhewn stone.

Eanybeg Water, Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir. It takes its rise in the Blue Stack Mountains, flows about 9 S.W., and falls into Inver Bay, being joined by the Eanymore about 4 miles from its mouth.

Eanymore Water, Banagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir. It takes its rise in the Blue Stack Mountains, and, after flowing about 6 miles, joins the Eanybeg.

Earagh, island in the entrance to Galway Bay, about 10 S. of Inishmore island. It has a revolving light at the western end, 110 ft. above sea-level.

Earbusaig, vil., pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Strome Ferry.

Earby, ha. with railway station, pa. of Thornton-in-Craven (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Skipton.

Eardington, tp. and vil., pa. of Quatford (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 S. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,301.

Eardisland, pa. and vil. on the Arrow, N. Herefords., 5 W. of Leominster; ac. 4,455; soil clayey and alluvial, mostly overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Mary (restored 1864) is in part E. Eng., and retains four lancet windows; a piscina and sedilia remain in the chancel, and near them is a square opening, formerly closed by a shutter, which was probably a low side window. A finely-carved screen of the 15th cent., originally in the chantry chapel, now stands before the organ. Legion's Cross, Twyford, and Broom are sites of Roman stations. The pa. contains two curious mounds (one surrounded by a moat), some timber-built houses, and other antiquities. *Burton Court* is a seat.

Eardisley, pa. and vil., W. Herefords., 5 S.E. of Kington; ac. 4,533; soil mostly loamy. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1862–63) dates from the 12th and 14th cents.; the tower was rebuilt 1710. There are some charities, and a home for orphan boys was established in 1885. *Le More* is a seat.

Eardiston (1), ha. on the Teme, pa. of Lindridge (q.v.), W. Worcs., 6½ E. of Tenbury.

Eardiston (2), tp., pa. of Ruyton (q.v.), N. Salop, 8½ N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Eardley End, tp., pa. of Audley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Earir, pl. with public school, pa. of Glenelg (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., about 8 S.W. of Lochalsh.

Earith, ha. with railway station, on the Ouse (crossed by a suspension bridge), pa. of Bluntisham-cum-Earith (q.v.), E. Hunts, 5 N.E. of St. Ives. Large quantities of potatoes are sent to London, and attention is given to fruit-growing. A brisk trade is carried on in timber, building materials, and coal. Near are the remains of a large camp, named "The Bulwarks"; and a bronze figure of Jupiter (now in the British Museum) was found here, as well as considerable quantities of Roman pottery. The Fen lands near the river are often flooded, and in hard winters form large skating-grounds. Three annual fairs are held, principally for cattle.

Earldoms, pa., S. Wilts., 7½ S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 788; soil sand, chalk, and gravel, overlying chalk.

Earle, tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Wooler (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,235.

Earlestown, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Newton-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 16 W. of Manchester. The church of St. John the Baptist is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The London and North Western Railway Company have a large waggon department here, employing about 1,000 persons; and there are engineering works and a sugar refinery. A market is held on Friday.

Earley, tp. and vil., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), E. Berks., 2 S.E. of Reading; ac. 2,252, including 42 water. *Early Court* and *Maiden Early* are seats.

Earley St. Bartholomew, eccl. pa., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), E. Berks. The church (1879), a brick building, is in E. Eng. style. Reading Cemetery is here.

Earley St. Peter, eccl. pa., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), E. Berks. The church of St. Peter (1844) is in E. Eng. style.

Earl Framlingham. [FRAMLINGHAM, EARL.]

Earlham, pa. and vil. on the Yare, in the co. of the city of Norwich (q.v.), 2 W. of Norwich. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; its interior was restored 1834. *E. Hall* (the birthplace of the philanthropist Joseph John Gurney, and for some time the residence of his sister, Elizabeth Fry) and *E. Lodge* are seats.

Earl Patrick's Castle. [SCALLOWAY.]

Earls Barton, pa. and vil., E. Northants, 6½ E.N.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,760; soil red loam, overlying

TOWER OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, EARLS BARTON.

limestone and ironstone. All Saints' Church is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has a remarkable Saxon

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eardington	Eardington	147	325
Eardisland	Kingsland (2)	161	500
Eardisley	Eardisley	159	746
Earldoms	Dean (4)	83	37
Earle	Bedford (7)	323	76
Earlestown	Earlestown Junc.	187	6688

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, 2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Earley	Earley	40	496
E. St. Bartholomew	Earley	40	5113
Earley St. Peter	Earley	40	1862
Earlham	Hellesdon (1)	147	302
Earls Barton	Castle Ashby (1½)	74	2602

tower, ornamented with string courses, vertical strips of masonry, and arcades (both closed and open) of various patterns. A barrow near the church is said to be Roman. Boots and shoes are manufactured.

Earl's Burn, stream, Mid Stirls., Sc., rises in the pa. of Gargunnock, flows 6½ s. through the pa. of St. Ninians, and falls into the Carron, 5¼ N.W. of Denny.

Earl's Colne. [COLNE, EARL'S.]

Earl's Court, dis. (with three eccl. pas.), pa. of Kensington (q.v.), S. Middx. The churches of St. Cuthbert and St. Matthias are in E. Eng. style, and that of St. Philip is modern Gothic. In the latter is a beautiful reredos of carved stone and alabaster, also a marble and alabaster altar-rail. E. C. is said to have received its name from the Earls of Oxford or the Earls of Warwick and Holland, and was anciently the seat of the lords of the manor, whose courts were held here. The celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, resided in the dis. until his death in 1795; also Sir Richard Blackmore the poet (d. 1729), and Mrs. Inchbald (1753–1821). The "Buffalo Bill," Italian, French, and other popular exhibitions have been held of late years on ground near the railway station.

Earl's Croome, pa. near the Severn, S. Worcs., 9 S. of Worcester; ac. 1,141; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm. *E. C. Court* is a timber-built mansion, overlaid with stucco and painted.

Earl's Cross, stone pillar, pa. of Dornoch (q.v.), just outside the to., S.E. Suths., Sc. It has the carved arms of the Sutherland family and of the town of Dornoch, and is probably an ancient market cross, although tradition affirms that it was erected to commemorate a battle of the 13th cent., gained by an Earl of Sutherland over the Danes.

Earlsdon, a western sub of Coventry (q.v.), N. Warws.

Earlsferry, royal burgh and to., pa. of Elie (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 2 S. of Colinsburgh. The town hall, with an ancient steeple, was erected 1872, and there is a public school. The original charter of E., destroyed by fire and renewed by James VI., is said to have been granted by Malcolm Caenmohr. A considerable trade was formerly carried on—two weekly markets being held. The curfew is still rung here. Near the to. is a golf-course. *Elie House* is a seat in large grounds.

Earls Green, ha., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Bacton (q.v.), W. Suffolk.

Earlshall, ancient mansion, pa. of and 1½ E.S.E. from Leuchars (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc. It stands in small well-timbered policies.

Earlsheaton, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Peter (built 1827) is in Dec. style. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels—the former in Greek style, and having a large school. The pa. contains the Soothill Nether Cemetery, with an area of 2 ac. and two mortuary chapels. Here are dyeing-works, fulling- and scribbling-mills, and blanket and rug manufactories.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Earl's Court	.....	.....	15278
Earl's Croome	Upton-on-Severn (1)	172	235
Earlsferry, burgh	Elie (½)	432	304
Earlsferry, to.	Elie (½)	432	950
Earlsheaton	Earlsheaton	181	5518
Earl Shilton, ec. pa.	Elmesthorpe (1¾)	104	2632

Earl's Hill (1), summit (1,433 ft.) of the Lennox range, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 6 S.W. of Stirling.

Earl's Hill (2), or **Mote Hill,** eminence, pa. of and adjoining Ellon (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. It was formerly the site of the open-air courts of Buchan. About 1840 the mound was railed in; but the palings have been broken down, and the mound almost destroyed.

Earl Shilton, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kirkby Mallory (q.v.), W. Leics., 4 N.E. of Hinckley; ac. 920. The church of SS. Simon and Jude was built 1856 on the plan of an earlier one. There are Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The charities exceed £120 annually, and the charity lands extend over 43 ac. There are manufactures of boots, shoes, and hosiery, and framework-knitting is carried on.

Earl Soham, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3 W. of Framlingham; ac. 1,944; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, a building of flint and brick, is chiefly Perp.; the nave has a handsome hammer-beam roof. The Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, held the manor; hence the first part of the name.

Earl's Seat, hill (1,894 ft.), W. Stirls., Sc., 3 N. of Strathblane. It is the highest point of the Lennox range, and is the source of several streams.

Earl Sterndale, eccl. pa., pa. of Hartington (q.v.), N. Derbys., 7½ S.W. of Bakewell. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (rebuilt 1828, restored 1881) is a plain stone building. On the neighbouring hills are tumuli, in which human remains have been discovered; that on Cronkstone Hill, opened in 1825, contained a cistvaen, in which were found a human skeleton and part of a deer's antlers.

Earl Stoke, pa. and vil., W. Wilts., 5½ S.S.W. of Devizes; ac. 2,400; soil towards the north loam and clay, towards the south chalk, in the middle greensand. The church of St. Saviour (rebuilt 1880 in Perp. style) stands in *Erlestoke Park*, a well-wooded seat with extensive views.

Earlston (1) (formerly **Ercildoune**), pa. and mkt. to. (M.) on the Leader, Lauderdale, S.W. Berws., Sc., 4 N.E. of Melrose; ac. 9,968; soil various, overlying sandstone and porphyry. The pa. church (1892) succeeded an older building, and besides a United Presbyterian church, the chief public buildings are the school, court room, church hall, corn exchange, library, and reading-room. The churchyard formerly contained a stone (now built into the walls of the pa. church) which, from the inscription that "Auld Rhymer's Race lies in this Place," points to its marking the family burial-place of Thomas the Rhymer. There are manufactures of tweeds, shirtings, and ginghams, and a brisk trade in agricultural produce—chiefly corn—is carried on. There is an ancient camp, and the remains of the old tower of Thomas the Rhymer (d. 1299). The surrounding scenery is very fine, and excellent trout-fishing in the neighbouring streams makes it a resort of anglers. Stock sales take place once a fortnight, and five annual cattle

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Earl Shilton, tp.	Elmesthorpe (1¾)	104	2594
Earl Soham	Framlingham (4)	91	572
Earl Stoke	Westbury (7)	101	260
Earl Sterndale	Buxton (6)	165	645
Earlston (1), pa.	Earlston	361	1766
Earlston (1), to.	Earlston	361	1060

and horse fairs are held, and three for hiring servants. *Carolside*, *Cowdenknowes*, *Kirklands*, and *Mellerstain* are mansions.

Earlston (2), ancient castle and burn, pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 N.N.W. of New Galloway. The castle, on the banks of the Ken, dates from 1655, and is fairly preserved. The burn rises near the centre of the pa., and flows 4 S.W.—forming, before it joins the Ken, a fine waterfall, called E. Linn, in the neighbourhood of the castle.

Earlston (3), seat of the Gordon family, pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 W.S.W. of Kirkcudbright. The mansion dates from 1835, and stands in well-timbered policies.

Earlstone, ti., pa. of Burghclere (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Kingsclere.

Earl Stonham, pa. and vil., S.E. Suffolk, 5 E. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,500; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; the nave has a fine hammer-beam roof, and there are sedilia, an old font, a piscina, and a few brasses. When the church was restored, several frescoes were discovered, one of which, on the east wall of the north transept, represents the Adoration of the Magi and the Journey of the Shepherds. There are a few small charities. A Roman station was here, and Roman coins and pottery have been found.

Earlstown, pa. on the King's River, Shillelogher bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 1 E. of Callan; ac. 2,938. The soil is good. There are remains of two old castles. *Kilcoran* is a seat.

Earlswood (1), ha. with railway station, pa. of Reigate (q.v.), E. Surrey, 1½ S. of Redhill. The Asylum for Idiots, built in Italian style, was instituted 1847 and enlarged 1870; it has a detached infirmary, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1877. The asylum accommodates upwards of 500 patients, some of whom are taught trades.

Earlswood (2), ha., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), W. Warws., 5 S.W. of Knowle.

Early, burn, N. Peebs., Sc., rises among the Cloich Hills, flows 5 N.E., and falls into the Eddlestone at Early Vale.

Early Vale, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Eddlestone (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc. There is a beautiful waterfall, ½ mile distant.

Earn (1), river, S. Perths., Sc., rises in Loch Earn, flows 46 E. through Strathearn, and falls into the Tay, 1½ N.N.E. of Abernethy. Fed by a number of mountain streams, it is subject to heavy floods, when it frequently overflows its banks and does much damage. It is navigable by vessels of about 50 tons burden to Bridge of Earn. The river abounds with salmon, and there are some trout, perch, and pike.

Earn (2), loch, pas. of Balquhidder and Comrie (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 12 W. of Crieff. It lies at a height of 306 ft. amidst fine Highland scenery, is 6½ miles long by ½ mile wide, and has an extreme depth of 49 fathoms. Its waters never freeze, and it affords good trout-fishing. The surface is broken by several artificial islands. *Ardvoirlich House*, on its shore, is the original of "Darnlinvarach" in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose."

Earn (3), stream, S.E. Renfs., Sc., rises on the border of Ayrshire, flows 6 N.E., and falls into the White Cart 2 N. of Eaglesham. It affords good fishing, although the trout are small, and was a favourite angling resort of Professor Wilson ("Christopher North").

Earn, Bridge of. [Bridge of Earn.]

Earnley, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, S.W. Sussex, 5½ S.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,143; soil loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is a small E. Eng. and Dec. building.

Earnock, Meikle, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. An ancient tumulus, in which several urns have been found, stands in the neighbourhood. *E. House*, in fine grounds, is a seat.

Earnsford, lib. on the Sow, pa. of Binley (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 2 S.E. of Coventry.

Earnshill, pa. near the Isle, S. Somerset, 3½ S.W. of Langport; ac. 375; soil chiefly pasture-land. *E.* is a seat standing in a good park.

Earnside, former forest, pas. of Dunbarny and Abdie (q.v.), S.E. Perths. and Fifes., Sc., 12 S.E. of Perth. It occupied all the land about the mouth of the Earn, thence along the Tay into Fifeshire, terminating in the neighbourhood of Lindores Abbey. Logs of black oak are still found in the soil.

Earnwood, ha., pa. of Kinlet (q.v.), S. Salop, 8½ S. of Bridgnorth.

Earrait, or **Errait,** islet, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 25 N.W. of Jura.

Earsdon (1), coast pa., tp., and vil., S. Northumb., 4 N.W. of North Shields; ac. of pa. 11,418 (foreshore 438), of tp. 1,062; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Alban (built 1836, partially on the site of an older church) is in E. Eng. style. Upwards of 150 miners who lost their lives in the Hartley colliery disaster in 1862 are buried in the churchyard. The pa. has several large collieries.

Earsdon (2), tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 N. of Morpeth; ac. 1,100.

Earsdon Forest, tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ N. of Morpeth; ac. 762.

Earsham, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, S. Norf., 1 W. of Bungay; ac. 3,453; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp., and has a 14th-cent. piscina and sedilia. There are monuments to the Windham, Dalling, and Gooch families. The parish has several small charities.

Earswick, tp. and vil. on the Fosse, pas. of Huntington and Strensall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.N.E. of York; ac. 1,164.

Eartham, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 6½ N.W. of Arundel; ac. 1,539; soil chalk, marl, and sand, overlying chalk and marl. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a remarkable Norm. chancel arch. There is a monument by Flaxman to a son of Hayley the poet, and a marble tablet to Mr. Huskisson, who was killed at the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Earl Stonham	Needham (4½)	77	612
Earlstown	Kilkenny (15)	81	248
Earnley	Chichester (5)	69	140
Earnshill	Langport (3)	145	9
Earrait	Oban (37)	504	47
Earsdon (1), pa.	Backworth (1)	281	19202
Earsdon (1), tp.	Backworth (1)	281	1819
Earsdon (2)	Widdrington (2½)	294	47
Earsdon Forest	Morpeth (6)	288	21
Earsham	Earsham	113	572
Earswick	Earswick (2)	191	113
Eartham	Barnham Junc. (5)	63	138

opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, September 15, 1830. *E. House* was formerly the residence of William Hayley (d. 1820), who received here many of the literary celebrities of his time.

Earthcott, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Alveston (q.v.), S.W. Glouc.s.

Easby (1), pa. and tp. on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 1 S.E. of Richmond; ac. of pa. 5,581, of tp. 1,282; soil gravel and sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. Agatha (restored 1869, under the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott) is Perp., with Trans. Norm. remains. Above the porch is a parvise with the arms of the three families of Aske, Conyers, and Scrope on the sides. The font is very ancient, and the chancel has a long waggon-roof. There are sedilia, a piscina, and holy-water stoup. Between the nave and chancel is a fine Pointed arch, with quaint old frescoes (some restored) on both sides. E. Abbey

Fresco on South Wall of Chancel of Easby Church.

was founded in 1152 for Premonstratensian canons. The ruins (the ground-plan of which is very irregular) cover a wide area, and range from the Trans. Norm. period to that of the Dec. The refectory is two storeys high, and has some fine Dec. windows. On the north side of the refectory is the cloister court, and in the south-east corner are the remains of a circular staircase. To the north are the chapter house (a fine chamber of the E. Eng. period), with the library above it, and sacristy; and on the west is a good Norm. arch with tooth-ornament. The guest-chamber has two E. Eng. windows. North of the cloisters are the scanty remains of the church—a most irregularly-shaped building—the choir of which was the burial-place of the Scrope family. Adjoining the north transept was the abbot's house, with a small chapel, which retains a piscina. The gatehouse outside the enclosure is a good example of the E. Dec. period. *E. Abbey* and *Sandford House* are seats.

Easby (2), tp., chap., and vil., pa. of and 4 E. from Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,210. The church (dedication unknown) is in E. Eng. style, and at the east end is a mausoleum. On the top of a hill in this tp. is a monument to Captain Cook (1728–79), the navigator. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Easby (3), vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Brampton (q.v.), E. Cumb.

Easdale, island and vil. on Easdale Sound, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 16 S.W. of Oban. The island measures 850 yds. by 760 yds., and is almost level with the sea, except in the centre, where a green hillock attains a height of 135 ft. There are valuable quarries, which were opened about 1630, and are kept dry by an elaborate arrangement of steam-pumps. Some years ago the quarries were leased on favourable terms to a number of workmen, who worked them on co-operative principles. The experiment, however, was not successful. The vil., partly on E. and partly on Seil island, has a public school and library.

Easdale Sound, channel between Easdale and Seil islands, W. Args., Sc., 16 S.W. of Oban. It is 400 yards broad, and makes an excellent natural harbour.

Easebourne, pa. and vil., W. Sussex; ac. 4,043; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1876, with the exception of the tower) is in Perp. style. It was formerly attached to a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by John de Bohun, *temp.* Henry III., of which there are still some remains. The church has monuments to Sir Anthony Browne (d. 1592), 1st Viscount Montagu, and his two wives; to Anthony, 6th Viscount Montagu (d. 1767), and his wife; and to Sir David Owen (d. 1540), a natural son of Owen Tudor.

Easedale, mountain valley, W. Westmd., near the Cumb. border, ascending 3½ N.W. from Grasmere. At the head of the valley is E. Tarn (q.v.), from which a beck flows down to Grasmere, forming in the earlier part of its course the long stretch of foam known as Sour Milk Force (q.v.). The character of the scenery is stern and solemn, with little outlook beyond the immediate surroundings, except a view backwards over Grasmere Lake.

Easedale Tarn, mountain lake, W. Westmd., in the basin of Easedale (q.v.), which opens from it on the east, 6 N.W. of Ambleside. On the north the shore of the tarn is precipitous, and on the west and south the hills descend abruptly to the water's edge. The craggy surface is clothed with a luxuriant growth of heather and ferns, relieving the wild and desolate character of the spot.

Easegill, a remarkable ravine on the borders of Westmd. and Lancs., 3 E.N.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale. It presents some very curious caverns; one, named E. Kirk, has a fine waterfall after heavy rain.

Easenhall, tp. and vil., pa. of and about 2½ S. from Monks Kirby (q.v.), E. Warws.; ac. 1,112. *Town Thorns,* on rising ground, is a seat.

Eashing, Lower, ha. on the Wey, pa. of and 1½ W. from Godalming (q.v.), W. Surrey. *Eashing Park* is a seat.

Eashing, Upper, ha. on the Wey, pa. of and 1½ W. from Godalming (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Easington (1), pa., tp., and vil., near the coast, E. Dur., 9 E. of Durham; ac. of pa. 13,490 (foreshore 252), of tp. 5,058 (foreshore 167); soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1853) is principally E. Eng. and E. Dec., with some Norm. remains. The chancel has fine windows of the Dec. period, and contains two effigies for a long time buried

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub		Population.
Easby (1), pa.	Richmond (1)	237	883
Easby (1), tp.	Richmond (1)	237	147
Easby (2)	Stokesley (4)	236	114
Easdale	Oban (16)	504	317

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Easebourne	Midhurst (1)	61	1392
Easenhall	Brinklow (2)	88	180
Easington (1), pa.	Belford (1½)	323	9843
Easington (1), tp.	Belford (1½)	323	1262

under the pews. In the church are carved oak benches of the time of Charles I. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. The vil. has a recreation club with reading-room and billiard-room. Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," held this living from 1556 to 1560. There are large collieries in the pa. The rectory house is an ancient building (a portion dating from the 13th cent.), and shows traces of a tower and of a large hall with E. Eng. arches at the end. Near is a deserted oratory with a large west window under a E. Eng. arch. *Horden Hall*, an Elizabethan building, has a fine staircase with carved balustrades, and a panelled drawing-room with an exceedingly fine chimney-piece bearing shields of arms and carved scroll-work.

Easington (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the coast, N.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Guisborough; ac. of pa. 6,221 (foreshore 183), of tp. 3,767; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and stone. The church of All Saints is in Late Dec. style. Opposite the church is a stone that once held the stocks. *Grindle Park*, with fine and well-timbered grounds, is a seat.

Easington (3), pa., tp., and vil., near the coast, E.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Patrington; ac. of pa. 2,995, of tp. 2,319; soil fertile, overlying clay and marl. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng., with a fine Perp. window. There is a small charity for educating children. E. has a station for the life-saving rocket apparatus.

Easington (4), pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 7 S.W. of Thame; ac. 272; soil loam, overlying marl. The disused church of St. Peter has a Norm. nave, with font and door of the same period, a Dec. chancel and a little old glass remains in the east window of three lights. For ecclesiastical purposes the pa. is annexed to Cuxham (q.v.).

Easington (5), tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Belford (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 862.

Easington (6), tp. on the Hodder, pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Clitheroe; ac. 9,199.

Easington (7), ha., pa. of Chilton (q.v.), W. Bucks., 3 N.W. of Thame.

Easington (8), ha., pa. of and near Banbury (q.v.), N. Oxon.

Easington Grange, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Belford (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 402.

Easington Lane, ha., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Easington (q.v.), N. Dur.

Easingwold, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), in the vale of York, N.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Thirsk; ac. of pa. 11,281, of tp. 7,000; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1858) is Gothic. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in E. Eng. style, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Near the centre of the large square market place is the market cross, having a covering supported by four metal columns. The Public Hall, also in the market place, is a brick building capable of accommodating 600 persons. There is an endowed grammar school with ten free scholarships. The trade is chiefly agricultural; and the to. has large corn- and flour-mills, rope-walks, brick-kilns, and a tannery. Shaw, the Life Guardsman, here learnt the trade of a blacksmith. Several objects of antiquity have been discovered, and in 1854 a Roman villa and a tesselated pavement (the latter now in the York Museum) were found near the to. On a hill between 2 and 3 N.E. of the to. are the remains of Crayke Castle, built in the 15th cent., part of which now forms a modern mansion.

Eask, rivulet, S. co. Don., Ir., flows about 5 S.W. from Lough Eask to Donegal Bay, passing the to. of Donegal.

Easky (1), pa. and vil., Tireragh bar., N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 14 N.E. of Ballina; ac. 13,285. The vil. is situated on a bold and rocky tract of coast at the mouth of the Easky river, between the bays of Sligo and Killala. There are some remains of Roslee Castle, formerly a seat of the O'Dowds. At Townamodagh is a cromlech 7 feet in height, and at Alternan is a well, sacred to St. Ernanus. There are salmon fisheries (both sea and river). *Castletown* and *Fortland* are seats.

Easky (2), river, W. co. Sligo, Ir., rises in Lough Easky, about 12 miles long; it flows 4 N.W., then, turning rather sharply, flows 8 N., and falls into the Atlantic.

Easnambroc, waterfall (with a leap of 30 ft.) on the Glass, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1 S.W. of Fasnakyle.

Easole, ha., pa. of Nonington (q.v.), E. Kent, near Wingham.

Eassie, burn, W. Forfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Auchterhouse, and flows 6 N. through Denoon Glen, falling into the Dean, 2¾ W.N.W. of Glamis.

Eassie and Nevay, united pa., W. Forfs., Sc., 5½ E.N.E. of Meigle; ac. 5,053; soil various, overlying igneous and Devonian rocks. The pa. church dates from 1833, and the two ancient pa. churches, which were used alternately after the union of the pas., are now in ruins. There is a sculptured stone and a circular mound with traces of a ditch.

East, for places not found under this prefix, the principal element of the name should be consulted, *e.g.*, EAST ARDSLEY should be looked for under ARDSLEY, EAST.

East, ha., pa. of Stanton Lacy (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 N.W. of Ludlow.

Eastacombe (1), ha., pa. of Tawstock (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 S.W. of Barnstaple.

Eastacombe (2), ha., pa. of Atherington (q.v.), N. Dev., about 7 N.E. of Torrington.

Eastacott (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Chittlehampton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Eastacott (2), ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Morthoe (q.v.), N. Dev.

Eastacott (3), pl., pa. of Dunterton (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 W. of Tavistock.

East and West Laroch, part of Ballachulish (q.v.), pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Easington (2), pa.	Easington	259	1310
Easington (2), tp.	Easington	259	546
Easington (3), pa.	Patrington (6)	212	413
Easington (3), tp.	Patrington (6)	212	371
Easington (4)	Watlington (3½)	51	31
Easington (5)	Belford (1½)	323	123
Easington (6)	Clitheroe (7)	221	262
Easington Grange	Belford (1½)	323	57
Easingwold, pa.	Easingwold	202	2421
Easingwold, tp.	Easingwold	202	1932
Easky (1), pa.	Ballysodare	21	3125
Easky (1), vil.	Ballysodare	21	330
Eassie and Nevay	Eassie	470	553

East Anglia, one of the Old English kingdoms, corresponding roughly to the modern cos. of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. It was founded in the latter part of the 6th cent. by bands of Angles from Schleswig. E. A. was at first more or less subject to Kent, but Rædwald, the third king, was recognised as lord by the Middle English, South English, Mercians, and Southumbrians. It was conquered by Penda (d. 655), King of Mercia, and generally formed part of the Mercian dominions till the defeat of Beornwolf by Ecgberht (827), King of Wessex. It was wrested from Wessex by the Danes in 866 and the following years, but reconquered by Edward the Elder (901–25). From this time its history is merged in that of England generally.

East Barrs, pl., pa. of Clooncläre (q.v.), N. co. Leit., Ir., 5½ E. of Manorhamilton.

Eastbottom, ha., pa. of Deal (q.v.), E. Kent, ½ S. of Kingsdown.

Eastbourne, pa., mun. bor., and watering-place, on the English Channel, E. Sussex, 15 S.W. of Lewes; ac. of pa. 4,755, of bor. 7,597; soil greensand, chalk, and alluvium. E. is situated at the extreme eastern verge of the South Downs, 3 N.E. of Beachy Head. The watering-place—formed from the vil. of E. and the has. of Southbourne, Sea Houses, and Meads,—has grown up since 1870, and is still steadily progressing. The air is extremely healthy (the death-rate being only 13 or 14 per 1,000), and the bracing Downs and Beachy Head are within an easy walk. The beauty of E. is much enhanced by the large number of fine trees planted along the principal streets and roads; their size and luxuriance are probably due to the shelter from the south-west gales afforded by Beachy Head. A stately avenue of elms leads from the modern to. to the old vil. of E., now a north-western suburb. Here is the pa. church of St. Mary (restored 1891), mainly E. Eng., with a fine Trans. chancel-arch and Perp. sedilia and Easter sepulchre; the old painted glass in the east window of the north chancel aisle is Flemish, and dates from the 15th cent. Close to the church are the Lamb Inn (with a subterranean vault) and the Parsonage Farmhouse, supposed to have been a Dominican foundation. The modern to. comprises the eccl. pas. of All Saints, Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. Anne, and St. Saviour, with modern churches in E. Eng. style (mixed, in the case of St. Saviour's Church, with features belonging to other styles), and the eccl. pa. of St. John the Evangelist, Meads (q.v.). All Souls' Church (1882) is in modern Byzantine style. The Congregationalists, Calvinists, Wesleyans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians have places of worship. The Town Hall (1886) is a handsome building of dark-red brick, in Renaissance style, with a tower of 130 ft. The magnificent swimming baths are in a red-brick building in Italian style, with a tower of 70 ft. All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, a handsome edifice in Gothic style, was opened in 1869, and the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital in 1883. E. College (1876) is a first-grade school with several scholarships at the Universities. E. has a sea-frontage of 2½ miles—the Grand and Marine Parades, with a united length of about 2 miles, extending in one straight line, below which two other promenades are arranged in tiers; all three terraces are tastefully laid out, and the slopes between them are planted with tamarisks. The pier of 12 spans (1872) is 1,000 ft. in length and 60 ft. in width; the pavilion and concert-hall were built in 1888, and a new landing-stage was added in 1894. The attractions of Devonshire Park (13 ac.) include some pleasant walks lined with evergreens; lawn-tennis and cricket grounds; a spacious pavilion containing a concert hall, floral hall, and reading-room; and a theatre. The recent improvements in E., especially the construction of the esplanade, are in large measure due to the enterprise of the late Duke of Devonshire (d. 1891). Various antiquities discovered at E. show it to have been a Roman station. These include a tessellated pavement and bath, found in 1717 in a field now covered by the Grand and Marine Parades. There are excellent golf-links on the Downs above E. *Compton Place* is a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom a large portion of the land on which the to. is built belongs; it is a building of the 18th cent., surrounded by well-wooded grounds.

The Grand Parade, Eastbourne.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Eastbourne, pa.	Eastbourne	51	34278
Eastbourne, bor.	Eastbourne	51	34969

Eastbourne Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Sussex. It is in the southern part of the co., and returns one member.

East Brabourne, ha., pa. of Brabourne (q.v.), S.E. Kent, 8 S.E. of Ashford.

Eastbridge, pa., S.E. Kent, 4½ N. by E. of New Romney; ac. 1,150; soil alluvium, overlying gravel and sand. The church has been in ruins for many years, and presents no features of interest.

East Bridge Hospital, pa., city of Canterbury (q.v.), E. Kent. The Hospital of St. Thomas à Becket, founded either by that prelate or by Archbishop Herbert Walter (1197–1206) for the entertainment of pilgrims, was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI. Archbishop Parker converted it into an almshouse, and it now supports five inmates of each sex.

Eastbrook, ha., pa. of Dagenham (q.v.), S. Essex, 1 S. of Romford.

Eastburn (1), tp., pa. of Kirkburn (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2½ S.W. of Driffield; ac. 841.

Eastburn (2), ha., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Keighley. [STEETON-WITH-EASTBURN.]

Eastbury (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Lambourn (q.v.), E. Berks., 7 N. of Hungerford. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style.

Eastbury (2), ha., pa. of Barking (q.v.), S. Essex, 1 S.E. of Barking. *E. Hall* is a red-brick Elizabethan building, with a tall octagonal tower, many gables, and square mullioned windows. It was the residence of Lord Monteagle, who was instrumental in discovering the Gunpowder Plot. Tradition says—though, perhaps, erroneously—that the conspirators met here, and that they hoped to have seen the fulfilment of their plot from the top of the tower.

Eastbury (3), ti., pa. of Tarrant Gunville (q.v.), N.E. Dorset, 5 N.E. of Blandford. *E. House* is a seat.

Eastby, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style. [EMBSAY-WITH-EASTBY.]

East Castle, earthwork on a ridge south of Steeple Langford, S. Wilts. It is 612 ft. in circuit, with a mound in the centre, in which British pottery and a bodkin of bone have been found.

Eastcheap, dis., in the City of London, comprising the pas. of St. Clement (1½ ac.) and St. Leonard (1½ ac.). St. Clement's Church was rebuilt by Wren in 1685, after the Great Fire; Bishop Pearson (d. 1686) was rector. That of St. Leonard, destroyed at the same time, has not been replaced. The "Boar's Head," immortalised by Shakespeare as the scene of the revels of Prince Hal and his boon companions, stood on the north side of E, between Small Alley and St. Michael's Lane; the original inn was destroyed in the Great Fire, but another on the same site remained till 1831. In Love Lane, on the south side, was the Weigh-house, where foreign merchandise brought to London was weighed at the "King's beam." The Presbyterian Chapel-in-the-Weigh-house, founded in the early part of the 17th cent., had a long line of distinguished ministers. The old building has been demolished.

Eastchurch, pa. and vil., N. Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 5 S.E. of Sheerness; ac. 7,006; soil marshy in the lower parts, elsewhere clay alternating with gravel. All Saints' Church is a handsome Perp. building, with a fine oaken rood-screen. *Shurland House* was built about 1550 by Sir Thomas Cheyney, Warden of the Cinque Ports; the front (with octagonal towers flanking the gateway) and the north-west corner of the quadrangle are preserved unaltered.

East Clevedon, eccl. pa., pa. of Clevedon (q.v.), N. Somerset. All Saints' Church (1860) is an elegant and much-enriched cruciform building in Dec. style, with good painted glass.

Eastcombe (1), ha., pa. of Batcombe (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2½ N. of Bruton.

Eastcombe (2), vil., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc. Here is an orphanage accommodating sixteen orphans.

Eastcote (1), ha., pa. of Pattishall (q.v.), S. Northants, 3 N. of Towcester.

Eastcote (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Barston (q.v.), N.W. Warws.

Eastcott (1) or **Eastcote,** ha., pa. of Ruislip (q.v.), N.W. Middx., 3 N.W. of Harrow. *E. House* is a seat.

Eastcott (2), ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Swindon (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Eastcott (3), ti., pa. of Urchfont (q.v.), Mid Wilts., 4 S.S.E. of Devizes.

Eastcott (4). [EASTACOTT (3).]

Eastcott (5), ha., pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Moorwinstow (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Eastcotts, tp., pa. of Cardington (q.v.), Mid Beds., 3 S.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,816. Pillow-lace making is still carried on.

Eastcourt, ha. with school, pa. of Crudwell (q.v.), N. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Malmesbury. *E. House* is a seat.

East Cowes. [COWES.]

East Cowick, one of the two divisions (the other being West C.) of the vil. of Cowick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ S.E. from Snaith.

Eastdown Mill, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from East Down (q.v.), N. Dev.

East End (1), ti., pa. of and 1½ W. from South Damerham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

East End (2), ha., pa. of and ½ mile from Kempston (q.v.), Mid Beds.

East End (3), pl., pa. of and 1 E. from Wilden (q.v.), N. Beds.

East End (4), ha., pa. of North Leigh (q.v.), Mid Oxon, 5 S.W. of Woodstock. A Roman villa has been discovered here with tesselated pavement.

East End (5), a coastguard station at the mouth of the Thames, E. Kent, 3 E. of Queenborough.

East End (6), ha., pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 N.E. of Lymington.

East End (7), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Paglesham (q.v.), S.E. Essex.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastbourne Division	.....	.....	66460
Eastbridge	Ham Street (5)	60	50
East Bridge Hospital	Canterbury	62	37
Eastburn (1)	Driffield (3)	213	17
Eastbury (1)	Hungerford (7)	61	277
Eastby	Embsay (2)	220	970
Eastchurch	Sheerness (6)	52	854
East Clevedon	Clevedon	134	926
Eastcotts	Cardington (1)	53	830

East End (8), part of the pa. of Finchley (q.v.), N. Middx., about 7 N. of London.

Eastend, estate, pa. of Carmichael (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 2 W.S.W. of Thankerton. *E. House* is a modern mansion.

Easter Buckie. [BUCKIE.]

Easter Clune (1), ancient stronghold on the Feugh, pa. of Birse (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 16 S. of Alford.

Easter Clune (2). [CLUNE.]

Easter Duddingston. [DUDDINGSTON, EASTER.]

Easterfield, ha. with public school, pa. of Inverkeithny (q.v.), E. Banffs., Sc., 13 S.S.W. of Macduff.

Eastergate, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 5 E. of Chichester; ac. 918; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. George is a small E. Eng. and Dec. building.

Easter, Good (in Domesday "Estra"), pa. and vil., W. Essex, 7 N.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,087; soil marl and clay, overlying white clay. The name is said to be derived from Eostre, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878 and 1886) is an ancient building of various periods.

Easter, High, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 4½ S. of Dunmow; ac. 4,832; soil clay, overlying clayey loam. The church of St. Mary is a Gothic building of various periods, with some Norm. masonry in the nave.

Easterhill, estate on the Clyde, pa. of Shettleston (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 5 furlongs S.S.W. of Tollcross. *E. House* is a seat.

Easter House, mansion, pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Roseneath (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc.

Easterhouse, vil., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 3 W. of Coatbridge. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the surrounding mines and mineral works.

Eastern Islands, group of fantastic and many-coloured rocks and islets, Scilly Isles, W. Cornw.

Easterside, a local name for part of the pa. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Easterskene, or **Easter Skene,** estate on Loch Skene, pa. of Skene (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Aberdeen. The mansion-house stands amid fine grounds.

Eastersnow. [ESTERSNOW.]

Easterton, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Market Lavington (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 1,653. The church of St. Barnabas (1875) is a red-brick structure in E. Eng. style.

Eastertown (1), ha., pa. of Lympsham (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 6½ W. of Axbridge.

Eastertown (2), hill (479 ft.), pa. of Fyvie (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., about 20 W. of Cruden.

Eastertyre, estate on the Tay, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 2½ W.N.W. of Ballinluig.

Eastfield (1), ha., pa. of Peterborough St. John the Baptist (q.v.), N. Northants, 1 N.E. of Peterborough.

Eastfield (2), vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Rutherglen (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood, employing many of the inhabitants.

Eastfield (3), vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 5 N.E. of Airdrie.

Eastgate, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2½ W. from Stanhope (q.v.), S. Dur. The church of All Saints (built 1888) is in E. Eng. style.

East Greenock. [GREENOCK.]

East Grinstead, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), E. Sussex, 14 N.E. of Horsham; ac. 1,506; soil light, in places clayey. The to. was a bor. returning two members to Parliament until the Reform Act (1832). The church of St. Swithin (rebuilt about 1785, and restored 1882) is in debased Gothic style. The monuments include a brass to Dame Catherine Grey, daughter of Lord Scales, and her two husbands (1505); an interesting iron slab to Anne Barcley (1507); and the tomb of Charles Abbot (d. 1829), first Lord Colchester and Speaker of the House of Commons. The Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Sackville College, for poor men and women, was founded by Robert, Earl of Dorset, in 1609. Many improvements are due to the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D., the celebrated hymnologist, who was warden 1841–66. St. Margaret's Orphanage and Home, for educating destitute girls and ministering to the wants of the poor, was instituted by Dr. Neale in 1855; it has various branches both in England and abroad. The Literary and Scientific Institute dates from 1888. E. G. retains some timber-built houses. The to. contains breweries, and bricks and tiles are made. The principal seats are *Brockhurst*, *Saint Hill*, and *The Hermitage*.

East Grinstead Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Sussex. It is in the north of the co., and returns one member.

Eastham (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Mersey and on the road from Chester to Birkenhead. N.W. Chesh., 6 S.E. of Birkenhead; ac. of pa. 7,976 (foreshore and tidal water 4,839), of tp. 1,604 (foreshore and tidal water 724); soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary is of E. Eng. and later periods; portioned off from the north aisle by a fine oak screen is the Stanley Chapel, which contains an Elizabethan oak chest, two 17th-cent. monuments, and some tablets to the Stanley family of Hooton. The south wall of the south aisle contains a stone with a list of the Bishops of Mercia and Lichfield from the middle of the 7th to the middle of the 16th cent., and a list of the Bishops of Chester from its creation as a diocese to the present time. The aisle also has three carved panels bearing the arms of the Pool family. The font is said to be of Saxon date, and there is an alabaster reredos. The Mersey is here more than 2 miles wide; during the summer boats run to and from Liverpool (about 7 miles) every hour. E. is a pretty place with shady woods and pleasant river-banks, and is much frequented during the summer by pleasure parties from Liverpool. Here on the Manchester Ship Canal are three locks placed side by side. The gates, 5 ft. thick in the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastergate	Barnham Junc. (1½)	63	174
Easter, Good	Chelmsford (7)	30	508
Easter, High	Dunmow (5)	40	690
Easterton, eccl. pa.	Devizes (4½)	86	582
Easterton, tp.	Devizes (4½)	86	363
Eastfield (2)	Rutherglen (1)	298	1268
Eastfield (3)	Airdrie (5)	395	701

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastgate	Stanhope (2½)	260	337
East Grinstead, pa.	East Grinstead	30	7569
East Grinstead, to.	East Grinstead	30	5180
East Grinstead Div.	.....	.....	52525
Eastham (1), pa.	Hooton (2)	187	9480
Eastham (1), tp.	Hooton (2)	187	1729

middle and 45 ft. high, are worked by water power. *Carlett Park*, with grounds of about 150 ac., is a seat.

Eastham (2), pa. and tp., N.W. Worcs., near the Salop border, 4 E. by N. of Tenbury; ac. of pa. 5,001, of tp. 2,155; soil clay, elsewhere lighter, overlying gravel. The Teme flows along the northern border. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm.; the chancel was restored 1864, and the nave 1890.

Easthampnett, ha., pa. of Boxgrove (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3½ N.E. of Chichester.

Easthampstead, pa., vil., and head of U., E. Berks., 4 E.S.E. of Wokingham; ac. 5,295; soil sand and gravel, overlying clay. The church of SS. Michael and Mary Magdalene (rebuilt 1867) has Byzantine and E. Eng. features; part of the old pulpit (dated 1631) remains; and there are monuments to Sir William Trumbull (d. 1716), Secretary of State under William III., and the poet Fenton (d. 1732) —the latter having an epitaph by Pope. In the churchyard stands a remarkable yew-tree with a girth of 63 ft. The Union Workhouse (1760) was an almshouse up to 1826, when it was enlarged by the Marquis of Downshire. Cæsar's Camp, to the south, is an entrenchment of irregular form, situated on a hill and surrounded by a double fosse. That part of Bagshot Heath which lies between the Middle Bagshot or Bracklesham Beds and Chobham Ridges is called E. Plain. *E. Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, is an edifice of brick and stone, in Elizabethan style, surrounded by a park of over 350 ac.; it occupies the site of a royal hunting-seat, occasionally visited by various sovereigns, the last of whom was James I. (1623). *South Hill Park* has a park of 800 ac., with three lakes and beautiful gardens.

Easthampton, ha., pa. of Shobdon (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., 6 N.W. of Leominster.

Easthams, ti., pa. of and 1 E. from Crewkerne (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

East Hartlepool. [HARTLEPOOL.]

East Haven, coast vil., pa. of Panbride (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Arbroath. Fisheries form the staple industry.

East Helmsdale. [HELMSDALE.]

Easthope, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 4½ S.W. of Much Wenlock; ac. 817; soil limy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1852) is an ancient building of rubble and stone. *Lutwych Hall* is a handsome mansion on the edge of a hill, surrounded by a large park and gardens arranged in terraces. Higher up on the same hill is an entrenchment called The Ditches, an almost perfect circle with an area of 8 ac., surrounded by ramparts and inner and outer ditches.

Easthorpe (1), pa., E. Essex, 4 E.S.E. of Coggeshall; ac. 921; soil light, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is a small E. Eng. structure of brick.

Easthorpe (2), ha., pa. of Appleton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Malton. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Easthorpe (3), dis. forming part of Southwell (q.v.), S. Notts.

Easthorpe (4), ha., pa. of Bottesford (q.v.), N. Leics., 7 S.E. of Bingham.

Easthouses, vil., pa. of Newbattle (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., ½ S.E. of Dalkeith.

Eastington (1), pa. and vil. on the Frome, E. Gloucs., 4⅓ W. of Stroud; ac. 2,042; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael (enlarged 1885) is Perp., and retains a Norm. font. There is a 16th-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent figures in the dress of the period, and two 16th-cent. brasses (one with a mutilated marginal inscription). In the churchyard Whitfield preached his first open-air sermon—the church being too small to accommodate the people. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The National School is endowed, and there are some small charities. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cloth factories. The workhouse of the Wheatenhurst Union is in this pa. *E. House* (in Elizabethan style) and *The Leaze* are seats.

Eastington (2), tp. on the Leach, pa. of and 1⅔ S.E. from Northleach (q.v.), E. Gloucs.; ac. 3,954. Here is the workhouse of the Northleach Union.

Eastington (3), vil., pa. of Worth Matravers (q.v.), S.E. Dorset, 4 S.E. of Corfe Castle.

Eastington (4), ha., pa. of Longdon (q.v.), W. Worcs., 3 S.W. of Upton-on-Severn.

Eastington (5), ha., pa. of Lapford (q.v.), N. Dev., 8 N.E. of Crediton.

East Kilpatrick. [NEW KILPATRICK.]

Eastleach Martin, pa. and vil. on the Leach, E. Gloucs., adjoining Oxon, 4 N. of Lechlade; ac. 1,877; soil brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1889) is Late Perp.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, EASTLEACH MARTIN.
(*From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

Eastleach Turville, pa. and vil. on the Leach, E. Gloucs., 4 N. by W. of Lechlade; ac. 2,784; soil brash, overlying rock. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. The Roman road Icknield Street enters this pa. on the east from Oxfordshire, and joins the fosse-way at Cirencester. There is a mineral spring in the pa.

Eastleigh (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 N.E. of Southampton.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastham (2), pa.	Tenbury (4)	152	728
Eastham (2), tp.	Tenbury (4)	152	321
Easthampstead	Bracknell (1)	32	1538
Easthope	Much Wenlock (4)	163	99
Easthorpe (1)	Marks Tey (2)	47	93
Easthouses	Dalkeith (2)	390	399
Eastington (1)	Stonehouse (2)	105	1370
Eastington (2)	Bourton-o-th'-W. (7)	91	319
Eastleach Martin	Lechlade (4)	86	139
Eastleach Turville	Lechlade (4)	86	374
Eastleigh (1)	Eastleigh	73	3582

The church of the Resurrection (1868) is in Dec. style.

Eastleigh (2), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Westleigh (q.v.), N. Dev.

Eastling, pa. and vil., N. Kent, 4 S.W. of Faversham; ac. 1,934; soil various. The church of St. Mary (restored 1856) is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina and three sedilia with elaborate ornamentation. The pa. is pleasantly wooded.

East Lomond. [LOMOND HILLS.]

East Lothian. [LOTHIANS, THE.]

Eastlound, ha., pa. of Haxey (q.v.), N. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Epworth.

Eastmead Street, ti., pa. of and ¼ E. from Calne (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Eastmoor (1), ha., pa. of Barton Bendish (q.v.), W. Norf., 4 N.E. of Stoke Ferry. Here was a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but it was used as a farmhouse at the dissolution of the monasteries, and there are now scarcely any remains.

Eastmoor (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

East Muir, part of Shettleston (q.v.), pa. of Shettleston, N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

East Neuk o' Fife, dis., E. Fifes., Sc. It has no civil or well-defined boundaries, but is the area surrounding Fife Ness and including the whole of the peninsula between St. Andrews Bay and Largo Bay.

Eastney, pl., pa. of Portsea (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 E.S.E. of Portsmouth. The E. Barracks are the headquarters of the Royal Marine Artillery, and are capable of accommodating upwards of 1,000 men. In the rear of the brick buildings are drill-shed, stables, recreation-rooms, theatre, canteen, and provision stores. Near is E. Fort.

Eastnor, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 2 E. of Ledbury; ac. 3,186; soil chiefly heavy, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt 1852) is mainly in E. Dec. style. *E. Castle,* the seat of Lady Henry Somerset, is a handsome castellated building, erected in 1815 by the 1st Earl Somers. It is rectangular in form, with round embattled towers at the angles, and a keep in the centre, from which there are beautiful views. The interior is magnificently furnished, with a central hall in Norm. style 60 ft. high, and contains some good pictures, wood-carving, and tapestry. The park, which extends over 500 ac., is well wooded, and contains a large lake. Adjoining the grounds are the ruins of Bronsil Castle, surrounded by a fosse.

Eastoft (1), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Adlingfleet, W.R. Yorks.), tp., and vil., pa. of Crowle (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9 S.E. of Goole; ac. 1,313. The church of St. Bartholomew (built 1855) is in E. Eng. style. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Eastoft (2), tp., pa. of Adlingfleet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 E.N.E. of Thorne; ac. 1,328.

Easton (1), pa. and vil. on the Itchen, Mid Hants, 3 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 2,172; soil loam and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) is Trans., with an apse at the east end; it contains some good horseshoe arches with rich mouldings.

Easton (2), pa. and vil., W. Hunts, 6 W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,353; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is chiefly E. Eng. and Dec.; the staircase and doorway which communicated with the rood-loft remain; there is an ancient piscina, and an oak roof of the 17th cent.

Easton (3), pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 3 E. of Pewsey; ac. 2,224; soil clay and loam, on a chalky subsoil. Holy Trinity Church, a debased Gothic building, dates from the close of the 16th cent.; the east window commemorates David Herbert Llewellyn, son of a late vicar, who was surgeon on board the Confederate warship *Alabama,* and sank with that vessel after her engagement with the *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg (1864), postponing his own chance of escape to that of the wounded sailors. On Godsbury, a round hill 2 S., there are traces of a circular earthwork enclosing a clump of trees; and on a height in the immediate neighbourhood a series of entrenchments surrounded by a mound mark the site of a British village. Farther to the west is Milton Hill, on which is a group of barrows.

Easton (4), pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 10 E. of Dereham; ac. 1,542; soil light and flinty, subsoil various. The small Perp. church of St. Peter (restored 1883) has a good E. Perp. roof. There are marble tablets to Ambrose Mears and Philip Vincent. Cardinal Easton was born here in the reign of Richard II.

Easton (5), pa. and vil. on the Deben, N. Suff., 6 N. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,462; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Dec., with some Perp. windows added; it contains brasses and monuments to the families of Wingfield, Touchet, and the Earl of Rochford. *E. Park* is the seat of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; the mansion stands in a large and well-wooded park.

Easton (6), eccl. pa., pas. of Bristol St. George and Stapleton (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 1 W. of Bristol. The church of St. Mark is in Norm. style.

Easton (7), eccl. pa., bor. of Wells (q.v.), Mid Somerset. 5 S.E. of Cheddar. The church of St. Paul (1843) is in Norm. style.

Easton (8), tp., pa. of and 1½ W. from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 734.

Easton (9), tp., pa. of Stoke (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5½ S. of Grantham; ac. 1,784. *E. Hall,* with mansion in Elizabethan style, standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Easton (10), ti. on the Kennet, pa. of Welford (q.v.), S.W. Berks., 4 N.W. of Newbury.

Easton (11), ha. on the Ship Canal, pa. of and 4½ E.S.E. from Bowness (q.v.), E. Cumb.

Easton (12), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Alvington (q.v.), S. Dev.

Easton (13), vil., pa. of Portland (q.v.), S. Dorset, 4 S. of Weymouth.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastling	Faversham (4)	53	433
Eastnor	Ledbury (2½)	133	413
Eastoft (1), ec. pa.	Crowle (4)	171	555
Eastoft (1), tp.	Crowle (3)	171	454
Eastoft (2)	Crowle (4)	171	101
Easton (1)	Itchen Abbas (1½)	60	439
Easton (2)	Grafham (2)	92	133
Easton (3)	Pewsey (3)	75	332
Easton (4)	Lenwade (4½)	139	265
Easton (5)	Parham (2½)	89	418
Easton (6)	Stapleton Road (1½)	119	9614
Easton (7)	Lodge Hill (1)	130	241
Easton (8)	Bridlington (1)	225	32
Easton (9)	Great Ponton (2½)	102	170

Easton (14), ha., pa. of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W., Hants, 9½ S.W. of Newport.

Easton (15), ti., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Chidham (q.v.), W. Sussex.

Easton (16), ti., pa. of and 1 E. from Corsham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Easton (17), ti., pa. of Bishops Canning (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Devizes.

Easton Bassett, ha., pa. of Berwick St. John (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2 S.E. of Donhead St. Andrew.

Easton Bavents, pa., W. Suffolk, 1 N. of Southwold; ac. 220; soil mixed, overlying sand. The church of St. Nicholas was standing in 1638, but has been destroyed by the sea, which for a long time has been encroaching on the land.

Easton, Great (1), pa. and vil. on the Chelmer, W. Essex, 3 N.N.W. of Dunmow; ac. 2,559; soil various, mostly overlying clay. The church of St. John (built mainly of flint) belongs to various periods—the south porch being Early Norm. work; the chancel was restored in 1877. There are monuments to several incumbents during the 17th cent. The Church of England school is partly supported by Viscount Maynard's trustees.

Easton, Great (2), tp., chap., and vil., on the Welland, pa. of Bringhurst (q.v.), S. Leics., 5 S.W. of Uppingham. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; within a recess in the chancel is a recumbent alabaster effigy of unknown date. The north aisle retains a piscina, and there is a brass (1721) to a former vicar. In the vil. are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. There are some charities for widows and the education of children.

Easton Grey, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 3 W. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,061; soil loamy and sandy, overlying stone. The church (dedication unknown), rebuilt 1836, is in various styles; the old tower remains. There are remains of two Roman stations —one, called *Mutuantonis*, being situated at Whitewalls, on the Roman road; the other further west, on Bransdown Hill. *E. G. House* is a seat.

Easton-in-Gordano, or **St. George,** pa. and vil. on the Avon, W. Somerset, about 7 W.N.W. of Bristol; ac. 1,868, water and foreshore 231; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. George (rebuilt, all but the tower, in 1872) is in Perp. style, and retains some 17th-cent. monuments. The tower has served for four churches—one of the 13th, one of the 16th, and two of the 19th cent. There is a brewery in the pa.

Easton, Little, pa. and vil. on the Chelmer, W. Essex, 2 N.W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,602; soil mixed sand and loam, overlying loam. The church (dedication uncertain), enlarged 1881, is an E. Eng. rubble structure, containing several tombs to the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex, and the Maynards, who succeeded them as lords of the manor. The most noteworthy is the altar-tomb of Henry, 1st Earl of Essex (d. 1483), Lord Treasurer to Henry VI. and Edward IV., and Isabel Plantagenet, his wife. *E. Lodge*, the seat of the late Viscount Maynard (a fine old timber-built house), was burnt down in 1847; the present mansion was erected in its place.

Easton Maudit, pa. and vil., E. Northants, 6½ S. of Wellingborough; ac. 1,764; soil mostly clayey, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1861) is mainly E. Dec., with a handsome spire supported by flying buttresses, in which quatrefoils are pierced. The Yelverton chapel, on the north side, contains monuments to Sir Christopher Yelverton (d. 1612), Speaker of the House of Commons, and to other members of the family. Bishop Percy, editor of the "Reliques," was vicar 1753–82.

Easton Neston, pa. on the Tove, S. Northants, 1 N.E. of Towcester; ac. 1,703; soil strong and loamy, overlying limestone and ironstone. The Perp. church of St. Mary contains several fine monuments to the Fermor family, including a group by Chantrey in memory of George, 2nd Earl Pomfret (d. 1785), and his countess. *E. N. House*, a magnificent building in Italian style, dates from the close of the 17th cent.; it contains some handsome apartments, and is surrounded by a well-wooded park of 250 ac.

Easton-on-the-Hill, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2½ S.W. of Stamford; ac. 3,170; soil light limestone, overlying limestone. All Saints' Church is E. Eng.; the chancel was restored 1888. The pa. contains a school originally erected in 1670 and endowed with land in Crutched Friars, London, which was rebuilt 1867. The neighbouring country is picturesque.

Easton Piercy, ti., pa. of Kington St. Michael (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 N.W. of Chippenham.

Eastover, eccl. pa., bor. of Bridgwater (q.v.), W. Somerset, forming a sub. of the to. The church of St. John the Baptist (1846), a handsome building of Bath stone in E. Eng. style, occupies the site of the ancient Hospital of St. John, an Augustinian establishment. E. was completely burnt during the storming of Bridgwater by Fairfax in July, 1645.

Eastrea, vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Whittlesey (q.v.), N.W. Cambs.

Eastridge, ti., pa. of Ramsbury (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Hungerford.

Eastrington, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Howden; ac. of pa. 8,189, of tp. 2,051; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is of Norm. and later periods; the porch contains some early rude carvings of beasts, and a portion of an effigy of a knight let into the wall. There are piscinæ, a stone credence, several ancient slabs having inscriptions, and an ornamental carved stone coffin slab; also a 17th-cent. alabaster tomb with recumbent figures.

Eastrip, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Colerne (q.v.), N.W. Wilts.

Eastrip and Four Towers, formerly a pa., S.E. Somerset, now divided between Bruton and South Brewham (q.v.).

Eastrop (1), pa., N. Hants, forming an eastern sub. of Basingstoke (q.v.); ac. 310; soil loam, over-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Easton Bavents	Southwold (1)	109	18
Easton, Great (1)	Dunmow (2)	40	674
Easton, Great (2)	Rockingham (1)	94	510
Easton Grey	Malmesbury (3)	94	127
Easton-in-Gordano	Pill (1)	126	2400
Easton, Little	Dunmow (2)	40	336
Easton Maudit	Castle Ashby (3)	74	142
Easton Neston	Roade (3)	60	171
Easton-on-the-Hill	Stamford (2)	92	914
Eastover	Bridgwater (1)	152	6366
Eastrington, pa.	Eastrington	182	1750
Eastrington, tp.	Eastrington	182	436
Eastrop (1)	Basingstoke (1)	48	279

lying chalk. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1886.

Eastrop (2), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Highworth (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Eastry, pa., vil., and head of U. and petty sess. div., E. Kent, 2½ S.W. of Sandwich; ac. 2,733; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored) is mainly E. Eng., with some Norm. work; there are brasses to Thomas Nevinson (d. 1590) and Sir Roger Nevinson (d. 1625), and a helmet which belonged to this family remains in the chancel: on the face of a pier in the south aisle is cut a curious circle, devised to show the Sunday Letter. The Betteshanger Cottage Hospital was built in 1879. *E. Court*, a 17th-cent. building with a secret chamber in the roof, occupies the site of an ancient palace which was frequently visited by Thomas à Becket. Part of the palace chapel is included in the modern kitchen. On the same site there is said to have stood a palace belonging to the early kings of Kent.

Eastville, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 11 N.E. of Boston; ac. 2,749; soil peat, overlying bog. The church (dedication unknown), built 1840, is a brick structure.

Eastwall, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Rushbury (q.v.), S. Salop.

Eastwater, small ha., pa. of and 3½ N. from Wells (q.v.), Mid Somerset. Near are lead mines from which the Bishops of Bath and Wells at one time derived great revenues. The smelting of the refuse is still carried on.

Eastwell (1), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 3 N. of Ashford; ac. 896 (including 41 water); soil light, overlying mixed soils. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; it contains several fine monuments, including the altar-tomb of Sir Moyle Finch (d. 1614) and his widow Elizabeth Heneage, Countess of Winchilsea, and a bust in white marble of their son Sir Heneage Finch (d. 1631), Speaker of the House of Commons. Beneath an arch in the chancel is a tomb which bears no inscription, but is believed to be that of Richard Plantagenet, natural son of Richard III., who fled hither from London after the Battle of Bosworth (1485); his burial in 1550 is recorded in the pa. register. *E. Park* was formerly the seat of the Earls of Winchilsea; the present mansion, a plain structure, has taken the place of a building erected by Sir Thomas Moyle in the reign of Henry VIII. From some parts of the park there are views of the Thames and the Channel. The Duke of Edinburgh at one time resided here. The cottage on the estate occupied by Richard Plantagenet remained till the latter part of the 17th cent.; near the site is a spring named "Plantagenet's Well."

Eastwell (2), pa. and vil. on the Wolds, N. Leics., 6½ N. by E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,361; soil heavy, overlying stiff clay and ironstone. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; an aumbry and a piscina remain in the south aisle. There is a Roman Catholic chapel (1798), dedicated to the Holy Family.

Eastwick (1), pa. and vil. on the Stort, S.E. Herts., adjoining Essex, 5 S.E. of Ware; ac. 841; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Botolph (rebuilt 1873) is in E. Eng. style; it retains the recumbent figure of an armed knight on a raised slab, supposed to commemorate some member of the De Ros or De Toni family, who lived about the beginning of the 13th cent.

Eastwick (2), ha., pa. of Combe (q.v.), N. Hants, 9 N. of Andover.

Eastwick (3), ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop.

Eastwood (1), pa. and large vil., near the Erwash Canal, W. Notts, 9 N.W. of Nottingham; ac. 951 (including 26 water); soil mostly clay with heavy sandstone beneath, overlying coal. The pa. is intersected by the Cromford and Nottingham canals, on which there are wharves. On the west is the river Erwash, which divides Notts from Derbys. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1858) is in E. Dec. style. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, and Congregational places of worship. The Mechanics' Institute dates from 1863. Most of the villagers are engaged in the neighbouring collieries. Rope-making was formerly carried on, but is nearly extinct. A mantle factory has recently been started. *E. Hall*, a fine building in Italian style, is surrounded by a park of about 150 ac.

Eastwood (2), pa., S. Essex, 1½ S.W. of Rochford; ac. 3,236; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence and All Saints is mainly E. Eng. and Dec., with two fine square-headed Norm. doorways. The old mansion of E. Lodge is now a farmhouse. *E. Bury* is a seat.

Eastwood (3), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. and constituting part of the to. of Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mary (built 1853–55) is in E. Eng. style.

Eastwood (4), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Stephen is in E. Eng. style.

Eastwood (5), ha. with railway station, pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2¼ N.E. of Todmorden.

Eastwood (6), pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Templemore (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir. *E. House* is a seat.

Eastwood (7), pa. and sub. of Glasgow, on the White Cart, E. Renfs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Glasgow; ac. 5,596; soil various, overlying carboniferous strata. The pa. church, in E. Eng. style, dates from 1863. Sandstone, limestone, iron, and coal are worked.

Eastwood (8), seat, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., near Dunkeld. It commands charming and extensive views. Millais resided here for a short time.

Eastwood End, ha., pa. of Wimblington (q.v.), N. Cambs., 2 S. of March.

Eathie. [ETHIE.]

Eathorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Wappenbury (q.v.), S. Warws.; ac. 526. *E. Hall* (in a park) and *E. Park* (on rising ground) are seats.

Eatington, or **Ettington,** pa. on the Stour, S. Warws., 5½ S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 3,638; soil mostly stiff clay. The present church of St. Thomas à

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eastry	Sandwich (3)	85	1343
Eastville	Eastville	117	342
Eastwell (1)	Ashford (3)	55	125
Eastwell (2)	Harby & Stath'n (1½)	115	200
Eastwick (1)	Burnt Mill (1)	23	71
Eastwood (1)	Eastwood (1)	137	4363
Eastwood (2)	Leigh (3)	33	585
Eastwood (3)	Keighley	205	6945
Eastwood (4)	Rotherham	163	7461
Eastwood (7)	Giffnock (1)	404	16042
Eathorpe	Marton (1½)	91	126
Eatington	Ettington (2)	96	620

Becket, at Upper E., is a plain structure, erected at the beginning of the 19th cent. Of the old cruciform church, which originally belonged to Kenilworth Priory, the only parts now remaining are the tower and the south transept; the latter has since 1825 formed the chapel of *Ettington Park*. It contains several monuments to the Shirley family, including an ancient altar-tomb; and a monument to Robert, 1st Earl Ferrers (d. 1717). The Friends' meeting-house at Upper E. dates from the latter part of the 17th cent. *Ettington Park*, which from time immemorial has belonged to the Shirleys, is surrounded by extensive grounds, which include a deer-park with some venerable hawthorns and a house a portion of which is believed to be very ancient. It has been enlarged and repaired in E. Eng. style, and adorned with sculptures illustrating scenes in the family history. Part of *Lower Ettington House*, mainly rebuilt 1858–62, dates from the 17th cent.

Eatington, Lower, a division of the pa. of Eatington (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Eatington, Upper, a division of the pa. of Eatington (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Eaton (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Leics., 8 N.N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,769; soil heavy clay. The Norm. church of St. Denis, with some later additions, has a fine E. Eng. oak screen. There are Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and some small charities. Ironstone occurs in abundance. *E. Grangé* is a seat.

Eaton (2), pa. on the Idle, N. Notts., 2 S. of East Retford; ac. 1,526; soil clayey and sandy loam, overlying limestone and marl. All Saints' Church, a modern building in Dec. style, occupies the site of an ancient Norm. edifice.

Eaton (3), pa., S. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Church Stretton; ac. 4,885; soil clay, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Edith (restored 1868) is Norm. and E. Dec.; the ancient font, aumbry, and credence-table remain, and under an arch in the north wall of the chancel is a curious wooden figure dating from the 14th cent., and supposed to represent some lord of the manor: the elaborately-carved pulpit is surmounted by a canopy with the date 1670.

Eaton (4). [Eaton St. Andrew.]

Eaton (5), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Dane and near the Macclesfield Canal, pa. of Astbury (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N.N.E. of Congleton; ac. 1,229. Christ Church is in Gothic style. Here are lace silk-throwing mills and a corn-mill. *E. Hall* (in Elizabethan style, with a well-timbered park) is a seat.

Eaton (6), tp. and small vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Tarporley (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,344. *Arderne Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, is a red-brick mansion standing in a large park.

Eaton (7), tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Northwich; ac. 456, water 16. *E. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Eaton (8), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Eccleston (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 S. of Chester; ac. 999, water 20. *E. Hall*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, is in Florid Gothic style, and replaced an old mansion demolished about 1866. The chief apartments are the hall, with variegated marble floor and alabaster doorway; the saloon, with some fine painted glass and frescoes; the drawing-room,

Eaton Hall, from the south-east.
(*From a Photograph by Catherall and Pritchard, Chester.*)

panelled with embroidery executed at the South Kensington School of Art; the library, lined with walnut, and with panelled ceiling, occupying the south wing; and the chapel, with some good stained windows and works of art. The long corridor contains portraits of famous racehorses belonging to this family. About a quarter of a mile from the mansion is the stud farm. In the beautiful grounds is a Roman altar discovered at Chester, and a Greek sacrificial altar brought from Delphi. The well-timbered park has an area of nearly 400 ac., with some noble avenues.

Eaton (9), ha. on the Thames, pa. of Appleton and Eaton (q.v.), N. Berks., 5 N.W. of Abingdon.

Eaton (10), ha., pa. of Doveridge (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 N.E. of Uttoxeter.

Eaton (11), tp., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Leominster (q.v.), N. Herefords.

Eaton (12), tp., pa. of Stoke-upon-Tern (q.v.), N. Salop, 6 N.W. of Newport.

Eaton (13), tp. with railway station, on the Onny, pa. of North Lydbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 2½ S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Eaton (14), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Sedgeford (q.v.), W. Norf.

Eaton and Alsop, tp., pa. of Ashborne (q.v.), N. Derbys., 6 N. of Ashborne; ac. 1,508.

Eaton Bishop, pa. and vil., S.W. Herefords., 4½ W. of Hereford; ac. 2,229; soil loamy, overlying limestone and red sandstone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1885) is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains some beautiful 13th-cent. stained glass which was brought from the chapel at Sugwas, built by Bishop Spofforth 1442–48. Sugwas, on the opposite bank of the Wye, was formerly a palace and chapel belonging to the Bishops of Hereford, and the favourite residence of Bishop Cantelupe. *Sugwas Court*, a seat, now stands on the site. Eaton Camp, of British origin, contains an area of about 40 ac.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eaton (1)	Harby & Stathern (2)	115	437
Eaton (2)	Retford (3)	139	138
Eaton (3)	Eaton	176	391
Eaton (5)	Congleton (2)	157	357
Eaton (6)	Beeston Castle (3½)	169	461
Eaton (7)	Hartford (1¼)	170	24
Eaton (8)	Chester (3½)	179	239
Eaton and Alsop	Ashbourne (8)	152	66
Eaton Bishop	Hereford (4)	144	360

Eaton Bray, pa. and vil., S.W. Beds., 4 w. of Dunstable; ac. 2,650; soil arable, with some grazing land, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. The font (E. Eng.) is a circular bowl with four shafts at the angles. A brass represents Lady Jane Braye (1558), wife of Sir Edmund Braye, and eleven children; and another has an inscription to Jane (1539), daughter of Edmund, Lord Braye. A large number of women and children are employed in the manufacture of straw plait.

Eaton Constantine, pa. and vil. on the Severn, N. Salop, 8 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 874; soil clay and partly gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1841) is in Gothic style, and contains a Norm. font. Stone is quarried for building purposes.

Eaton Ford, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Eaton Socon (q.v.), N.E. Beds.

Eaton Green (1), ha., pa. of Eaton Bray (q.v.), S.W. Beds., 4 W. of Dunstable.

Eaton Green (2), ha., pa. of Church Eaton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ N.W. of Penkridge.

Eaton Green (3), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Luton (q.v.), S.W. Beds.

Eaton Hall. [EATON (8).]

Eaton Hastings, pa., N.W. Berks., 3 N.W. of Faringdon; ac. 1,584; soil and subsoil clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Michael and All Angels has good Dec. east and west windows; a large octagonal Norm. font with billet-mouldings; a trefoil-headed piscina and sedilia; and in the chancel are some blue and yellow tiles. *Buscot House* (built 1780) stands in a large deer-park.

Eaton, Little, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Derby St. Alkmund (q.v.), S. Derbys., 3¼ N.N.E. of Derby; ac. 490. The church of St. Paul, which was in a ruinous condition previous to 1791, and used as a blacksmith's shop, was rebuilt in that year in the Norm. style. The Free Methodists and Congregationalists have chapels. Here are paper mills and stone quarries.

Eaton, Long, eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of Sawley (q.v.), E. Derbys., 7½ S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 2,099. The church of St. Lawrence is an old stone building; the chancel, north aisle, and nave were added in 1868; the south aisle is Norm.; and in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. Large railway-carriage works are here; the manufacture of lace is the principal trade. Long E. Recreation Ground is 12½ ac. in extent. Trent College, a handsome building in the Tudor style, was opened in 1868.

Eaton Mascott, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Berrington (q.v.), W. Salop.

Eaton St. Andrew, pa., E. Norf., within the bor. of Norwich, forming a south-western sub. which extends to the Yare; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel and sand. E. is a favourite residence of the wealthy inhabitants of Norwich, and contains many handsome villas. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; a piscina and sedilia remain in the chancel, and interesting wall-paintings, depicting the murder of Thomas à Becket, have been discovered. Kirke White's father (d. 1822) and mother are buried here. Christ Church, in French Gothic style, was erected in 1873.

Eaton Socon, pa. and vil., N.E. Beds., 11 N.E. of Bedford; ac. 7,530; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868) is a fine Perp. structure. The stairs to the rood-loft remain; also portions of wood screen-work, some ancient benches, fragments of stained glass, and an octagonal Perp. font. *Bushmead Priory*, a seat standing in a large park, was founded in the time of Henry II. for canons of the Dominican Order.

Eaton Tregose, tp. on the Wye, pa. of Foy (q.v.), S.E. Herefords., 3 N. of Ross.

Eau Brink Cut, an artificial course of the Ouse, joining it to the Wash, N.W. Norfolk. It was made in 1817, widened in 1826, is about 3 miles long from St. German's to Lynn, and helps the rapid discharge of water from the Fen country. Cambridge University Trial Eights have been rowed on it.

Eaudyke, ha., pa. of Quadring (q.v.), S. Lincs., 1 S.E. of Donington.

Eaugate, ha., pa. of Moulton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3 E. of Spalding.

Eaves (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Eaves (2), large and scattered ha., pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 N. of Wood Plumpton. There are large tile and drain-pipe works. *Hollowforth* is a seat.

Eavestone, tp., pa. of and 6½ S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,143.

Ebberly, ha., pa. of Roborough (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 E. of Torrington.

Ebber Rocks, a ravine in the Mendip Hills, Mid Somerset, 3 N.W. of Wells. It has rocky sides, slopes covered with *débris*, and cliffs rising picturesquely above.

Ebberston, pa., tp., and vil., near the Derwent, N.R. Yorks., 6 E. of Pickering; ac. of pa. 10,930, of tp. 6,094; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is chiefly Norm., and has a Norm. font. During the restoration some remains of sculptured work were unearthed, and have been built into the wall of the church. In the churchyard are two floriated crosses and the pediment and a portion of the shaft of an ancient cross.

Ebbesborne Wake, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 11 S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,700; soil chalk, overlying chalk and flint. The E. Eng. church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1877) has a fine west tower bearing the arms of the Wake family.

Ebbs Fleet, pl. on Pegwell Bay, pa. of Minster-in-Thanet (q.v.), E. Kent, 3½ S.W. of Ramsgate. In ancient times this was probably an important landing-place, whence, round by the south side of Thanet, was the shortest way to the Thames. Hengist and Horsa landed here, according to the "Saxon Chronicle"; and here St. Augustine and his forty monks landed on their mission to convert

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eaton Bray	Stanbridgeford (1½)	44	1330
Eaton Constantine	Cressage (2)	164	240
Eaton Hastings	Faringdon (2½)	70	157
Eaton, Little	Little Eaton	131	983
Eaton, Long	Long Eaton	121	9636

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eaton Socon	St. Neots (2)	52	2192
Eavestone	Pateley Bridge (3)	217	39
Ebberston, pa.	Wilton (1)	225	619
Ebberston, tp.	Wilton (1)	225	538
Ebbesborne Wake	Tisbury	96	244

the Angles. The rock on which Augustine stepped, and supposed to bear his footmark, was long preserved.

Ebbw Vale, eccl. pa., pas. of Aberystruth and Bedwelty, W. Mon., 2 E. of Tredegar. Christ Church (1869) is a handsome building in E. Eng. style. E. has Roman Catholic, Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Congregational places of worship, and a good Literary Institute. There are iron-works extending for a considerable distance along the valley of the Ebwyfach. The Bessemer steel process has been adopted, and iron of every kind is manufactured in very large quantities. It is estimated that the four 60-ft. blast-furnaces are capable of yielding 2,600 tons of pig-iron in the course of a week. There are also large collieries, from which coal is exported to all quarters of the globe. At the Abercarne Pit a great explosion took place in 1878, resulting in the loss of 260 lives.

Ebchester, pa. and vil. on the Derwent, N. Dur., 12 S.W. of Newcastle; ac. 1,126; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Ebba is of mixed periods, and stands within a Roman camp, where inscriptions, altars, and a large urn have been found. Here is thought to be the site of Antonine's *Vindomara*, and the vil. is on the old Watling Street. A monastery was founded in the 7th cent. by Ebba, daughter of Ethelfred, King of Northumberland, but was destroyed by the Danes. Ironstone and coal abound in the neighbourhood.

Ebden, ha., pa. of Worle (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Axbridge.

Ebenezer, vil., pa. of Llanddeiniolen (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 4 N.E. of Carnarvon.

Ebernoe, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kirdford (q.v.), W. Sussex, about 4 N. of Petworth. The church of the Holy Trinity (built 1867) is in Gothic style. *E.* is a seat.

Ebford, ha., pa. of Woodbury (q.v.), E. Dev., 1½ E. of Topsham. Here is a manufactory of nitrophosphate manure. *E. Barton* is a seat.

Ebley, vil., pa. of Stonehouse (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 E. of Stroud. There is an extensive woollen cloth mill and a steam sawing mill.

Ebnall, ha., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 N.E. of Oswestry.

Ebony, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 4 S.E. of Tenterden; ac. 2,188; soil mixed, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1858) is in E. Eng. style.

Ebrie, burn, N. Abers., Sc., rises 1½ S.E. of New Deer, and flows for over 8 s., falling into the Ythan, 2¾ W.N.W. of Ellon. It is a good trouting stream, and some salmon and white trout may be taken.

Ebrington, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 31 N.E. of Gloucester; ac. 2,960; soil loam, overlying clay. The Norm. church of St. Ethelburga (restored 1875–76) contains an altar-tomb to Sir John Fortescue (d. about 1476), and monuments and busts of the Keyt family. The Fortescue, Gainsborough, and Harrowby families have estates in the pa. Bronze and silver ornaments of Saxon manufacture have been dug up here.

Ebury Hill, an eminence with remains of an ancient rectangular camp, Mid Salop, 3 N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. It commands a fine view.

Ebwy, river, W. Mon., rises on the border of Brecons., in two headstreams (Ebwyfach and Ebwyfawr), uniting near Llanhilleth, flows past Risca (near which it is joined by the Sirhowy) and Bassaleg, and falls into the Usk, 2 S. of Newport. It is 24 miles long, and flows in a south-eastern direction.

Ecchinswell. [ITCHINGSWELL.]

Ecclefechan, vil., pa. of Hoddom (q.v.), S. Dumfs., 13 E. of Dumfries. The vil. lies in a hollow surrounded by wooded slopes, and contains Free and United Presbyterian churches. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; a market is held occasionally. It is the birthplace and burial-place of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881), who spent his early years here; and E. is generally identified as the Entepfuhl of his "Sartor Resartus."

Eccles (1), pa. and mun. bor., S.E. Lancs., 4 W. of Manchester, of which it is an outlying sub.; ac. of pa. 22,028; soil clay, overlying sand. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Irwell. The church of St. Mary (restored and partly rebuilt 1863–64) is a handsome Perp. edifice, with a carved timber roof over the nave; three of the four ancient chantries form chapels in the present building. St. Andrew's is an eccl. pa. with a church (1879) in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic school-chapel, and the Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, Congregationalists, and other sects have places of worship. The Town Hall (1881), in Church Street, is a red-brick structure with stone dressings and a turret; it stands on the site of the old cock-pit, which was removed to make room for it. The other buildings most worthy of note are the Junior Liberal Club (1890) and the Barton-on-Irwell Conservative Club—both in the Monton Road. There are numerous cotton-mills. E. was formerly famous for its wakes, with their accompaniments of bear-baiting, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and similar sports. They gave rise to so much disorder that they were suppressed in Elizabeth's reign; but James I. revived them, and they continued to attract great crowds within the present century. They were abolished in 1877, but are still held on private property. "Eccles Cakes" have long been renowned. Robert Ainsworth (1660–1743), the lexicographer, was born in this pa. The Right Hon. William Huskisson died at the vicarage after his accident on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (1830).

Eccles (2), pa. on the Thet, Mid Norf., 4 S. of Attleborough; ac. 1,685; soil clayey loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1885) is E. Eng., and contains sedilia, double piscina, two aumbries, and a portion of a stoup. *E. Hall* is an old mansion standing in a well-wooded park of about 60 ac.

Eccles (3), coast ha., pa. of Hempstead-with-Eccles (q.v.), N. Norf., 9 S.E. of North Walsham.

Eccles (4), pa. and vil. on the Tweed, S. Berws., Sc.,

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.
Ebbw Vale	Ebbw Vale	172	11137
Ebchester	Ebchester	268	382
Ebernoe	Petworth (4)	55	278
Ebony	Appledore (3)	63	174
Ebrington	Campden (1)	97	538

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.
Ecclefechan	Ecclefechan	319	746
Eccles (1), pa.	Eccles	188	121817
Eccles (1), bor.	Eccles	188	29633
Eccles (2)	Eccles Road (½)	101	216
Eccles (4)	Greenlaw (5)	366	1446

5½ S.E. of Greenlaw; ac. 12,418; soil various. The rocks are chiefly sandstone (which is worked) and limestone. The ha., formerly an important to. with a convent, some fragments of which remain, was burnt by Hertford in 1545. The pa. church dates from 1774, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, library, and reading-room. Leitholm Tower is in ruins, and a sculptured stone stands at Crosshall. *Antonshill*, *Belchester House*, *Bugletrig*, *E. House*, *Kames* (birthplace and seat of Lord Kames; 1696–1782), *Mersington House*, *Purves Hall*, *Springhill*, and *Stoneridge* are seats.

Ecclesall Bierlow, eccl. pa. and tp., bor. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,331. The church of All Saints (built 1788) is in E. Eng. style. The tp. has many fine mansions and villas, principally occupied by the merchants of Sheffield.

Ecclesall Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Sheffield. It is in the south-western part of the bor., and returns one member.

Ecclesbourn, stream, S. Derbys., flows S.E. past Turnditch, and falls into the Derwent at Duffield.

Ecclesbourne Glen, a picturesque wooded gap in the cliffs, E. Sussex, 2½ N.E. of Hastings. A small stream flows through the glen, and ferns grow in profusion.

Ecclescraig, or **Ecclesgreig,** former name for the pa. of St. Cyrus (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc. *Ecclesgreig House* is a seat.

Eccles Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancashire. It is in S.E. Lancs., and returns one member.

Ecclesfield (in Domesday "Eclesfelt"), large pa., tp., vil., and polling-place for the Hallamshire div. of the riding, W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Sheffield; ac. of pa. 51,294, of tp. 38,425; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Mary, formerly known as the "Minster of the Moors," is Perp.; the church (carefully restored) has a fine old carved oak screen and stalls, and there is some good modern stained glass, a reredos, several mural tablets, and a fine monument to Sir Richard Scott, an adherent of Lord Strafford. Dr. Scott (chaplain of the *Victory*, in whose arms Lord Nelson died) and Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. (author of "Hallamshire") are buried here. The font bears the date 1662. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Wandrille, Normandy, but given in the 14th cent. to the Carthusian monastery of St. Anne's, Coventry. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have chapels, and there are considerable charities. In the pa. are collieries, clay-pits, paper-mills, manufactories of flax and linen, an iron foundry, and brick-kilns. Brace-bits, nails, forks, files, and cutlery are manufactured. There is one of the largest racing stables in the county. In the neighbourhood are several seats.

Eccles Green, ha., pa. of and ¾ N.W. from Norton Canon (q.v.), W. Herefords.

Eccleshall, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), W. Staffs., 7 N.W. of Stafford; ac. of pa. 21,738, of tp. 19,755; soil various, overlying marl. The church of the Holy Trinity, one of the finest in the county, is mainly E. Eng., and was restored as a memorial to Bishop Lonsdale in 1867, who is buried in the churchyard. Five Bishops of Lichfield have been buried here, and have monuments in the church; there is a fine lych-gate at the entrance to the churchyard. The Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have chapels. E. is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by the Romans in the 1st cent. E. Castle was the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield from the 13th cent. to 1867, and was built by Bishop Muschamp (*c.* 1200); large additions were made by Bishop Walter de Langton (*c.* 1300). During the Civil War it was much injured, and in 1695 the south front was rebuilt by Bishop Lloyd; one ivy-clad tower and bridge are the only ancient remains. There are a number of small charities.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
E. Bierlow, ec. pa.	Mill Houses	156	2377
Ecclesall Bierlow, tp.	Mill Houses	156	68987
Ecclesall Division	.....	.....	63302
Eccles Division	.....	.....	78102
Ecclesfield, pa.	Ecclesfield	166	38239
Ecclesfield, tp.	Ecclesfield	166	25885
Eccleshall, pa.	Norton Bridge (2½)	139	4251
Eccleshall, tp.	Norton Bridge (2½)	139	3878
Eccleshill (1)	Eccleshill	192	7928
Eccleshill (2)	Darwen (2)	206	697
Ecclesmachan	Winchburgh (2½)	403	506
Eccles-next-the-Sea	Stalham (4)	145	18
Eccleston (1), pa.	Chester (3)	179	582
Eccleston (1), tp.	Chester (3)	179	343

Eccleshill (1), eccl. pa., tp., and to., near the Aire, pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 W. of Leeds; ac. 1,220. The church of St. Luke is in Dec. style. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Mechanics' Institute has a good library; and the Woodhouse Grove School (in the Italian style, with fine class-rooms, lecture-rooms, playground, and garden) is capable of accommodating upwards of 160 boarders. The chief industry is the woollen manufacture, and there are fulling-, scribbling-, and spinning-mills. In the neighbourhood bricks and tiles are made, and there are stone quarries.

Eccleshill (2), tp., pa. of and 3 S.S.E. from the bor. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 797. A portion of the tp. is in the mun. bor. of Over Darwen. There is a cotton and worsted manufactory, and the tp. has large beds of coal and fire-clay.

Ecclesiamagirdle, part of the pa. of Dron (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 7 S. of Perth. There are some remains of the ancient chapel. *Glencarn House* is a seat.

Ecclesmachan, pa. and vil., Mid Linlithg., Sc., 3 S.W. of Winchburgh; ac. 2,647; soil various, overlying igneous and carboniferous rocks. Coal is mined, and iron-ore occurs. The pa. church was partially rebuilt early in the 18th cent.

Eccles-next-the-Sea, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Hempstead-with-Eccles (q.v.), E. Norf., 9 E. of North Walsham; ac. 297. The church of St. Mary was destroyed by the sea about 1605; but the tower and a part of the walls are still standing. Eccles was once a noted fishing town.

Eccleston (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Dee (here crossed by an iron bridge), W. Chesh., 2 S. of Chester; ac. of pa. 2,391 (water 39), of tp. 1,392; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary, on an eminence, was rebuilt 1808 in Gothic style from W. Porden's designs, and contains a picture by R. Westall, R.A., depicting Joseph of Arimathea begging the body of Jesus Christ. The window of the north transept has the arms of the Grosvenor family, and underneath the window are the names of

twenty members of it who were buried (from 1645 to 1802) in the old church. The village belongs to the Duke of Westminster, and is very picturesque; all the houses standing in gardens, and many of them being covered with evergreens. [For *Eaton Hall*,

ECCLESTON CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by Messrs. Frith and Co., Reigate.)

see EATON (8).] In former times the rector of E. had the right of taking every twentieth fish caught in the Dee.

Eccleston (2), pa. and tp. (formerly a mkt. to.) on the Yarrow, N. Lancs., 4½ W. of Chorley; ac. of pa. 8,407, of tp. 2,090; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is E. Eng., and contains a 16th-cent. altar-tomb with a brass figure of a priest, besides several other monuments. There are several collieries, quarries, and a cotton-mill.

Eccleston (3), tp. with two eccl. pas. (E. Christchurch and E. St. Thomas), pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 3,569. A portion of the tp. and the whole of the eccl. pa. of St. Thomas are in the mun. bor. of St. Helens. Christ Church (1839) is in E. Eng. style, and the church of St. Thomas (1839) is in Gothic style. There are Roman Catholic and Dissenting places of worship. This district is noted for its manufacture of plate- and sheet-glass, stained glass, and mirrors of various kinds. Watchmakers' tools, watch-movements, and earthenware goods are made in great quantities. There is a watch factory and brewery and mineral-water works, and many of the inhabitants are employed in mines and quarries. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Eccleston, Great, tp. and large vil. on the Wyre, pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 S.W. of Garstang; ac. 1,469. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists; but a number are employed in the preparation of rushes for the London market. There is an endowed school. [COPP.]

Eccleston Green, pl., pa. of Eccleston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 W. of Chorley.

Eccleston, Little, tp. on the Wyre, pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 1 W. of Great Eccleston; ac. 1,280, water 148.

Ecclesville, pl. (with seat of same name), pa. of Donacavey (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 1 S.E. of Fintona.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eccleston (2), pa.	Euxton (3)	203	3532
Eccleston (2), tp.	Euxton (3)	203	980
Eccleston (3)	Prescot (1)	196	24624
Eccleston, Great	Brock (4)	216	553
Eccleston, Little	Poulton (4)	224	186

Eccup, ha., pa. of Adel (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Leeds. Here is a reservoir belonging to the Leeds Corporation Water Works, and covering an area of 195 ac. [ADEL-CUM-ECCUP.]

Echo Bank, southern sub. of Edinburgh, pa. of St. Cuthberts (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 S.W. of Duddingstone. Here is a large cemetery containing the Jewish burial-ground.

Echt, pa. and vil., S.E. Abers., Sc., 12 W. of Aberdeen; ac. 11,948; soil loam, clay, light earth, and peat, overlying granite and gneiss. The vil. (also known as Kirkton of E.) contains the pa. church, built in 1804. Seven annual horse and cattle fairs are held. *E.* is a mansion.

Eck, loch, pas. of Dunoon and Strachur (q.v.), Cowal, S.E. Args., Sc., 8 W. of Garelochend. It is 6½ miles long, is surrounded by mountains, and affords salmon-trout and "gwyniads" or freshwater herrings. A steamer for tourists crosses the loch.

Eckford, pa. and vil. on the Teviot and Kale, Teviotdale, N.E. Roxbs., Sc., 6 S. of Kelso; ac. 9,997; soil various, clay and mould predominating. Sandstone and trap are worked. The pa. church (1662) still preserves the ancient "jougs." There are two public schools. Cessford Castle is in ruins, but only the sites remain of several Border peels; stone coffins and a Roman urn and coin have been dug up. Several artificial caves are pointed out as the hiding-places of Covenanters. *Kirkbank* is a seat.

Eckfordmoss, ha., pa. of Eckford (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., about 6 S.W. of Sprouston.

Eckington (1), pa. and small to., E. Derbys., 7 S.E. of Sheffield; ac. 7,125; soil and subsoil clay. The Norm. church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1878) possesses a squint and several monuments. The Wesleyan, Free, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Market Hall was opened in 1879. E. has forges for making sickles and scythes; and saw-mills and collieries are in the neighbourhood. *Renishaw Hall* is a seat.

Eckington (2), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Worcs., 6½ N. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,122; soil rich alluvial meadow-land. The church of the Holy Trinity (restored 1886–87) is of Norm. and later periods, has a good west Norm. door, and contains several monuments. *Woollas Hall* is a pleasant seat, and has belonged to the Hanford family since 1536.

Ecklands, ha., pa. of and near Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Ecling Hill. [ETCHING HILL.]

Ecrehou Rocks, opposite Bouley Bay, 4 miles off the north-western coast of Jersey, Channel Islands. On these rocks are ruins of an ancient chapel, built in the beginning of the 13th cent.

Ecton (1), pa. and vil., E. Northants, 5 E.N.E. of Northampton; ac. 2,270; soil light loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng., and has remains of a rood-loft; a piscina is in the north aisle, and several memorials in the chancel to the Whalley and Palmer families. There are a few small charities. *E. House* is pleasantly

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Echt	Banchory (6)	543	1207
Eckford	Kirkbank (2)	364	757
Eckington (1)	Eck'ton & Renishaw	152	12357
Eckington (2)	Eckington	164	635
Ecton (1)	Billing (2)	71	572

situated on rising ground, and is supposed to have been a cell to the abbey of Delapré, near Northampton.

Ecton (2), ha., pa. of Wetton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 8½ E. of Leek.

Ecton Hill (700 ft.), N.E. Staffs., on the borders of Derbys., 4 S.E. of Longnor. It has a copper-mine (1,400 ft. deep), and the ore seems to have been worked earlier here than in Cornwall.

Edale (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Edale, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Castleton (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 7,043. Holy Trinity Church is in Dec. style. Here is a large lace-thread mill, and several natural curiosities are in the neighbourhood.

Edale (2), stream, N. Derbys., rises near Edale Rocks, in High Peak, flows S.W. through a valley past Edale, and falls into the Noe at Edale End.

Eday, island and *q.s.* pa., with two excellent harbours, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 19 N.W. of Harray. It is 7½ miles in length, and 2½ miles in width, its highest point being Ward Hill (333 ft.). The surface is mostly under pasturage. Sandstone of excellent quality is quarried and exported. The pa. contains two public schools. There are tumuli, brochs, and a standing stone.

Edburton, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 2,647; soil clay and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878) is mostly E. Eng.; the E. Norm. font is circular and of lead, with an arcade and other ornaments: a piscina is in the chancel, and there are monuments. Laud is said to have officiated here, and to have ordered the pulpit and altar-rails to be placed in the church. Roman urns have been found in the pa.

Edderton (1), tp., pa. of Forden (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 2 N. of Montgomery.

Edderton (2), pa. on the Dornoch Firth, N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Tain; ac. 22,120; soil various, resting on sandstone, granite, gneiss, and limestone. The pa. church dates from 1842, the former pa. church being now occupied by the Free Church congregation. There is a public and a side school. An abbey was founded here in 1227, but transferred to the pa. of Fearn in 1338. Two standing stones and faint traces of several prehistoric strongholds remain.

Eddington (1), ti. on the Kennet, pa. of and 2 N. from Hungerford (q.v.), S.W. Berks.

Eddington (2), ha., pa. of Herne (q.v.), E. Kent, 7 N.E. of Canterbury.

Eddisbury, tp., pa. of Delamere (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 7 S.W. of Northwich; ac. 2,085. On E. Hill (500 ft.), the highest point of Delamere Forest, was the site of an ancient fortress, said to have been built by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, at the commencement of the 10th cent. The camp is oval, and the earthworks and fortifications covered a large area; it was of considerable importance, and close to Watling Street.

Eddisbury Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Cheshire. It contains the mun. bor. of Chester, and returns one member.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edale (1)	Chapel-en-le-F'th (5)	167	955
Eday, island	Thurso (46)	744	647
Eday, *q.s.* pa.	Thurso (46)	744	705
Edburton	Dyke, The (1½)	55	359
Edderton (2)	Edderton	639	642
Eddisbury	Hartford (5)	170	279

Eddistone, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Hartland (q.v.), N. Dev.

Eddlestone (1), pa. and vil. on the Eddlestone, N. Peebs., Sc., 23¾ S. of Edinburgh; ac. 18,490; soil various, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. Most of the surface is under pasturage. The pa. church dates from 1829. There are the remains of five prehistoric strongholds. *Cringletie, Darnhall,* and *Portmore* are seats.

Eddlestone (2), stream, N. Peebs., Sc., rises near the border of Edinburghshire, flows 9 S., and falls into the Tweed at Peebles. With the exception of about a mile of its upper reaches, fairly good trout-fishing may be had.

Eddlethorpe, tp., pa. of Westow (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Malton; ac. 717.

Eddlewood, colliery vil., pa. of Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 6 W.S.W. of Wishaw. It is a modern place, containing a recreation hall and reading-room.

Eddrachalda. [CALDA.]

Eddrachillis, pa., N.W. Suths., Sc.; ac. 135,555; soil in the valleys and along the coast chiefly a mixture of gravel and moss, the subsoil being of gneiss or crystalline formation with some slate, sandstone, and limestone; the extreme northern portion of the pa. is composed of dark loam mixed with sand. A large proportion of the surface, which is of the most wild and rugged character, is devoted to deer-forests and sheep-walks, and is dotted with a multitude of small lakes abounding in fish. Mountains rise on the boundary to 2,980 ft. at Ceann Mor, and at Ben Hee to 2,864 ft.—many other summits in the pa. approaching the same altitude; the glens and ravines are narrow and tortuous, and the scenery is perhaps the grandest in the Highlands. The coast (with a total length of about 25 miles) is much indented with numerous fiords, some of which extend far inland. The pa. church, situated at the vil. of Badcall, is small; there are also two Free churches in the pa. Much improvement has been effected in recent years in roads and in the dwellings of the crofters, who are chiefly engaged in fishing. There are some remains of Scandinavian forts.

Eddy, an island at the head of Galway Bay, pa. of Drumacoo (q.v.), W. co. Gal., Ir. The island (1½ miles long from east to west) really consists of three islets connected by shingle.

Eddystone Lighthouse, on the Eddystone Rocks, a lonely reef 14 S.W. of Plymouth, covered by the sea at high water, and formerly the scene of frequent shipwrecks. The first lighthouse (erected 1696–98 by Mr. Winstanley, of Littlebury, Essex) was destroyed in 1703 by a tempest, in which the inventor lost his life. The second lighthouse, designed by John Rudyerd for the Trinity Board in 1709, was burnt down in 1755. Smeaton's lighthouse (1756–59), a granite building 100 ft. high and 26ft. in diameter, served as the model for most structures of its class subsequently erected. It was almost incorporated with the rock by means of dovetailing, and was perfectly firm when in 1877 it was found necessary

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eddisbury Division			55249
Eddlestone (1)	Eddleston	386	571
Eddlethorpe	Malton (3½)	209	43
Eddlewood	Hamilton	392	410
Eddrachillis	Lairg (40)	657	1409

to remove the site, as the rock itself had become insecure. The present lighthouse (1878–82), situated 40 yards S.S.E. of the old one, is a granite structure

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

designed by Sir J. N. Douglas, 168 ft. in height—a solid square base of 25 ft. being substituted for the sloping cylinder of the old building. The lantern shows a white double flash twice in the minute, which is seen nearly 18 miles. Smeaton's lighthouse has been re-erected on Plymouth Hoe.

Edeirnion, Vale of, that part of the valley of the Dee which lies between Corwen and Pont Calettwr, N.E. Merions., a distance of about 8 miles. Its general course is S.W. as far as Llandrillo, and after that W.S.W. The valley contracts between Llandrillo and Llanderfel; and after Llanderfel is passed, it becomes extremely narrow, terminating at Pont Calettwr in a grand wooded height.

Eden (1), river, rises on the borders of Westmd. and Yorks., in the Pennine chain, flows N.N.W. through the east of Westmd. past Kirkby Stephen, Appleby, and then through Cumb., past Edenhall (where the Eamont joins it), Kirk Oswald, and Carlisle to the upper part of Solway Firth, ending in a fine estuary at Rockcliffe. It is about 65 miles long, and affords some good fishing.

Eden (2), river, rises 2½ W. of East Grinstead, N. Sussex, flows 12 miles in an easterly direction past Edenbridge, and falls into the Medway at Penshurst, Kent.

Eden (3), river, Fifes., Sc., rises in two small burns (which unite near the borders of Kinross-shire), flows 30 E., and falls into the German Ocean at St. Andrews. Formerly subject to heavy flooding, damage is averted by canals and embankments. It affords good trout-fishing; but the presence of weirs prevents the ascent of salmon. The last six miles of its course are estuarine and dry at low water, containing valuable beds of cockles and mussels. There is a small harbour at its mouth, with a laboratory belonging to the Fishery Board for Scotland.

Eden (4), stream, Berws. and Roxbs., Sc., rises 3½ S.E. of Lauder, flows 23¾ E. and S., and falls into the Tweed, 1¾ E. of Ednam. It affords excellent trout-fishing, especially above the waterfall known as Stichill Linn, below which the scenery is beautiful. Salmon cannot ascend above the fall; sea-trout are not uncommon.

Eden (5), estate on the Deveron, pa. of King Edward (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 4 S.S.E. of Banff. An ancient castle is now in ruins. *E. House* is a modern mansion

Eden (6), vil., pa. of Carrickfergus (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 2 E. of Carrickfergus, on the road to Larne.

Edenacrannon, vil., pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 N. of Dungannon.

Edenageeragh, ha., pa. of Aghaloo (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 E. of Aughnacloy.

Edenbridge, pa. and small mkt. to. (T.), W. Kent, 10 W. of Tunbridge; ac. 5,328. The large church of SS. Peter and Paul is mainly Perp. There are some remains of painted glass, a brass to John Selyard (d. 1558), an altar-tomb, and monuments; in the south chancel is a piscina. The Oddfellows' Hall, in High Street, was built in 1886.

Edenderry, mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Monasteroris (q.v.), N.E. K. Co., Ir., 12 E.N.E. of Philipstown. It is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the Bog of Allen, a little to the north of the Grand Canal, and belongs to the Marquis of Downshire, whose predecessors did much to develop its resources. To them are due the branch canal connecting the Grand Canal with the town, and the handsome town hall. The Protestant church stands on a limestone hill, which forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape; near it is a statue erected in 1846 to the third Marquis (1778–1845). On the summit of the same hill there is a ruined castle, originally the seat of the Cooleys or Colleys, from whom was derived the name of Coolestown, by which E. was known in the 16th cent. All attempts to work a vein of silver-lead ore in the ground adjoining the church have been abandoned, the space being converted into a public cemetery. The chief trade is in corn.

Edendon, stream, N. Perths., Sc., rises amid the Grampians, on the border of Inverness-shire, at a height of 2,700 ft., flows 10 E. and S., and falls into the Garry, ½ W.N.W. of Dalnacardoch.

Edendork, ha., pa. of Tullyniskan (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 N. of Dungannon.

Edenfield, eccl. pa. and scattered vil., pa. of and 5½ N. from Bury (q.v.), Mid Lancs. The church (dedication unknown) was partially rebuilt in 1778; the tower bears the date 1614. The pa. has a Co-operative Society, some cotton-mills, woollen manufactories, and quarries.

Edenhall, pa. and vil. on the Eden, E. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Penrith; ac. 3,429; soil light and fertile. The scenery is picturesque, especially on the banks of the Eden. The Eamont forms the southern boundary. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1834) is of various periods, with a Perp. tower which in former times served as a beacon. The church contains some good stained glass, a carved pulpit, 16th-cent. roof, and other interesting woodwork; also a brass dated 1484. The chancel has marble monuments to all the baronets of the Musgrave

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eden (6)	Carrickfergus (1)	123	240
Edenbridge	Edenbridge (1)	26	2266
Edenderry	Edenderry	39	1577
Edenfield	Ewood Bridge	202	3784
Edenhall	Penrith (4)	281	243

family excepting the first. Near the confluence of the Eamont and Eden are some curious cavities called Isis Parlis, the reputed abode of a man-eating giant named Isis. *E. Hall* is the seat of the Musgraves. The present mansion was erected in 1824. It contains a good collection of pictures, including portraits of former baronets by Lely, Kneller, and Reynolds; but its chief treasure is the ancient enamelled goblet called the "Luck of Eden Hall." According to tradition, it was taken by a certain butler from a band of fairies who were sporting near St. Cuthbert's Well in the park, and as they vanished they exclaimed: "If that glass either break or fall, Farewell to the Luck of Edenhall." Nothing further is recorded concerning the heirloom, which is now known to be a unique specimen of Oriental work. A ballad by Uhland, translated by Longfellow, describes its destruction by the Lord of Edenhall in a drunken revel, and the consequent ruin which immediately overtakes the house.

Edenham (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 10½ N.E. of Stamford; ac. 6,844; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Perp., and has an ancient circular font surrounded by eight attached pillars, with ornamented capitals supporting small arches; in the aisles and chancel are several fine monuments of the Willoughby d'Eresby family. Remains of a Cistercian abbey called Vallis Dei (founded in 1147 by William le Gros, 3rd Earl of Albemarle) are in the park.

Edenham (2). [EDNAM.]

Edenhope, tp., pa. of Mainstone (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 W. of Bishops Castle.

Edenkillie. [EDINKILLIE.]

Eden Owen, tp., pa. of Whitford (q.v.), N. Flints., 3 N.W. of Holywell.

Edenshead, Edentown, or **Gateside,** vil. on the Eden, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Strathmiglo (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc. Here is a United Presbyterian church.

Edensor (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Derbys., 8½ N.N.W. of Matlock; ac. of pa. 4,829, of tp. 2,336; soil light grit, overlying gritstone. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1867) is in Dec. style—portions of the old church being preserved. There are remains of piscinæ in the interior, and in the Cavendish Chapel a monument to the 1st Earl of Devonshire (d. 1652); also a brass to John Beton (d. 1570), Comptroller of the Household to Mary Queen of Scots. Lord Frederick Cavendish (murdered in Phœnix Park May 6, 1882) and Sir Joseph Paxton are buried in the churchyard.

Edensor (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the potteries.

Edenstown, vil., pa. of Collessie (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., 1¼ W.N.W. of Ladybank.

Edenthorpe, ha. on the road from Doncaster to Thorne, pa. of and 1¾ S. from Kirk Sandall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. *E.* is a seat in well-timbered grounds.

Edentown. [EDENSHEAD.]

Edentrillick, vil., pa. of Dromore (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 3 S.W. of Hillsborough.

Edenwood, seat on the Eden, pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 2 S.S.W. of Cupar.

Edergole, island in Upper Lough Erne, pa. of Aghalurcher (q.v.), S. co. Ferm., Ir., 6 W. of Lisnaskea.

Ederham. [EDROM.]

Ederline, or **Aligan,** loch, pa. of Kilmichael Glassary (q.v.), 7 furlongs S. of Loch Awe. It lies at a height of 122 ft., is 4 furlongs long by a little over 2 furlongs wide, and contains pike and trout.

Edermine, pa. and vil. on the Slaney, Ballaghkeen bar., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 4 S. by E. of Enniscorthy; ac. 4,130. The soil, which is fertile, consists to a great extent of blue and red marl. There is a well, sacred to St. Coorwan, to which magic properties are ascribed by the peasantry. *E.* and *Rochfort* are seats.

Edernion. [EDEIRNION.]

Edernish, an island, pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., between the mainland and Rutland island, 4 W.N.W. of Dunglow. There is a creek and quay at the south end.

Ederny, vil. on the Kesh, pa. of Magheraculmoney (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 2 N.E. of Kesh.

Edeyrn, pa. and vil. on Carnarvon Bay, S.W. Carnarvs., 3 S.W. of Nevin; ac. 1,380. The church of St. Edeyrn is in E. Eng. style.

Edford, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Holcombe (q.v.), N.E. Somerset.

Edgbaston, pa. with four eccl. pas., N. Warws., W. dis. of Birmingham; ac. 2,606. The church of St. Bartholomew (rebuilt 1810) is in E. Eng. style. There are several monuments to the Calthorpe family. The church of St. George is in E. Eng. style, that of St. Augustine in Gothic style, and that of St. James in Dec. style. *E. Hall* stands in a well-wooded park.

Edgbaston Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Birmingham. It returns one member.

Edgbold, ha., pa. of Brace Meole (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 S. of Shrewsbury.

Edgbolton, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Shawbury (q.v.), N. Salop.

Edgcott (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Northants, 6 N.E. of Banbury; ac. 1,274; soil red loam, subsoil various. The church of St. James is Perp. A remarkable arcade of two arches separates the nave from the south aisle; on the capital of one of the columns is a carving of a man's hand holding a skull: in the chancel is a piscina, and there are a number of monuments to the Chauncy family. *E. House* is a seat in a picturesque park. The present mansion was built in 1752 on the site of an earlier one, in which King Charles I. and the two princes Charles and James slept before the battle of Edgehill.

Edgcott (2), pa. and vil., W. Bucks., 8 S. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Edenham	Edenham	96	528
Edensor (1), pa	Bakewell (1)	153	472
Edensor (1), tp.	Bakewell (1)	153	246
Edensor (2)	Longton (½)	147	6228
Edermine	Edermine Ferry	81	714
Ederny	Kesh (2)	136	296
Edeyrn	Pwllheli (10)	270	511
Edgbaston	Birmingham (1)	112	24436
Edgbaston Division	.....	.....	67612
Edgcott (1)	Morton Pinkney (2)	74	61
Edgcott (2)	Claydon (3)	58	150

Buckingham ; ac. 1,073 ; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. Near the pulpit is a curious carved head ; the seats are of ancient oak with fleur-de-lys ends. Lace-making is carried on here to a small extent.

Edge (1), tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh. ; ac. 1,601. *E. Hall*, with a park of 200 ac., is an ancient house, and has been the seat of the Dod family for a considerable period.

Edge (2), ha. with school, pa. of Painswick (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 N. of Stroud.

Edge (3), ha., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Edgebucklin Brae, small eminence on the coast, pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., at the east end of Musselburgh golf-links. Here a spirited skirmish took place before the battle of Pinkie.

Edgecott, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Exford (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Edgefield, pa., N. Norf., 3 N.E. of Melton ; ac. 2,435 ; soil light mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, in E. Eng. style, was erected in the centre of the parish partly from the materials of the former church, which was pulled down. There are several small charities.

Edge Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Ashton-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S. Lancs.

Edgehead (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc.

Edgehead (2), ha., pa. of Cranston (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., 3 E.S.E. of Dalkeith.

Edge Hill, a populous district, with five eccl. pas., pa. of West Derby, in the east of Liverpool (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church of St. Catherine is in E. Eng. style, St. Cyprian in Dec. style, St. Dunstan in Gothic style, St. Jude in E. Eng. style, and St. Stephen in Dec. style. The Roman Catholics have a church in Dec. style, and the dis. has various Dissenting chapels. There are works for the manufacture of safes, and bricks are made.

Edgehill (1), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Chewton Mendip (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Edgehill (2), ha., pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 W. of Lichfield.

Edgehill (3), a hill-ridge on the south-eastern border of Warws., 3 S.E. of Kineton. It is entirely in Warws., extends almost north and south, and commands some very picturesque scenery. The battle of Edgehill, the first encounter between Charles I. and the Parliament, was fought (1642) on the northern slope. On the southern side is the figure of a horse, cut in the red iron-stained rock, giving the name to the plain (the Vale of the Red Horse). There are valuable quarries, some of which have been worked for centuries.

Edgeley (1), dis. in the bor. of Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.

Edgeley (2), tp., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Edgerley (1), tp., pa. of Aldford (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 6 S.S.E. of Chester ; ac. 121.

Edgerley (2), ha. near the Severn, pa. of Kinnerley (q.v.), N. Salop, 8½ S.E. of Oswestry.

Edgerston, *g.s.* pa., pas. of Jedburgh, Oxnam, and Southdean (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 7½ S.E. of Jedburgh. The church was built in 1838. There is a public school. *E. House* is a seat.

Edgeside, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 7 S. of Burnley. The church of St. Anne is in Norm. style.

Edgeworth (1), pa., E. Gloucs., 7 N.W. of Cirencester ; ac. 1,538 ; soil stone-brash and loam. The church of St. Mary is Norm., and contains a piscina, sedilia, and rood-stairs. There are small charities. *E. Manor House* was built about 1700, but has been much altered and enlarged.

Edgeworth (2), tp. on the Watling Street, pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5 N.N.W. of Bolton ; ac. 2,925. Here is a Children's Home, established 1872 ; the family system is adopted, and the home accommodates upwards of 100 children. There are quarries and a cotton-mill.

Edgeworthstown, mkt. to. (T.), pa. of Mostrim (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir., 8 E.S.E. of Longford. The to., which is a neat little place, takes its name from the Edgeworths, who have resided at *E. House* since the reign of Elizabeth. The Protestant church (1811) is remarkable for its spire, designed by the late Mr. Edgeworth. *E. House* is a substantial and comfortable building, standing in pleasant grounds. Each representative of the family has in turn contributed to the social welfare of the inhabitants—one of the most conspicuous in this respect, as well as for his salutary influence on Irish politics, being Richard Lovell Edgeworth (1744–1817), father of the famous novelist Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), who lived here during a great part of her life.

Edginswell, ha., pa. of St. Mary Church (q.v.), E. Dev., 3 N.W. of Torquay.

Edgmond, pa., tp., and vil., N. Salop, 2 W. of Newport ; ac. 8,742 ; soil sandy loam, overlying Old Redstone. The Gothic church of St. Peter (restored 1877–78) has a brass to Francis Yonge (d. 1533), his wife, and fourteen children.

Edgton, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 20 S.W. of Shrewsbury ; ac. 1,652 ; soil heavy clay, overlying sandstone. The ancient church of St. Michael contains some old monuments and a font.

Edgware (formerly **Edgeworth**), pa. and vil., N.W. Middx., 11 N.W. of London ; ac. 2,090 ; soil clay. The vil. is partly in the pa. of Stanmore Little (q.v.), on the left-hand side of the road to St. Albans. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1845) is in debased Gothic style ; it is supposed to have belonged originally to the establishment of the Hospitallers which existed here. E. possesses two sets of almshouses. There is a Congregational church. The place was a market town in the reign of Henry II. Watling Street here

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edge (1)	Malpas (2)	177	244
Edgefield	Holt (2)	133	452
Edge Hill	Liverpool	199	43473
Edgeley (1)	Stockport	178	18889
Edgerley (1)	Tattenhall (4)	177	5
Edgerston	Jedburgh (7)	368	289
Edgeside	Waterfoot (1½)	205	2014

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edgeworth (1)	Cirencester (5)	93	140
Edgeworth (2)	Turton & Edge'th (½)	201	1861
Edgeworthstown	Edgeworthstown	70	623
Edgmond, pa.	Newport (2)	145	2489
Edgmond, tp.	Newport (2)	145	835
Edgton	Horderley (2)	172	185
Edgware	Edgware	11	864

passes over a bridge. Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" is said to have been composed one rainy afternoon in a blacksmith's shop that formerly stood in the vil.

Edicliff, ha., pa. of Clun (q.v.), S. Salop, 5½ S.W. of Bishops Castle.

Edinample, estate, pa. of Balquhidder (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 2 N.E. of Lochearnhead. *E. Castle,* an ancient turreted building amid finely-wooded grounds, stands at the foot of Glenample, on Loch Earn, and near a small stream which here makes a couple of beautiful cascades.

Edinbane, ha. on Loch Greshinish, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 10½ E. of Dunvegan. Here is a public school, a meal-mill, and an endowed hospital.

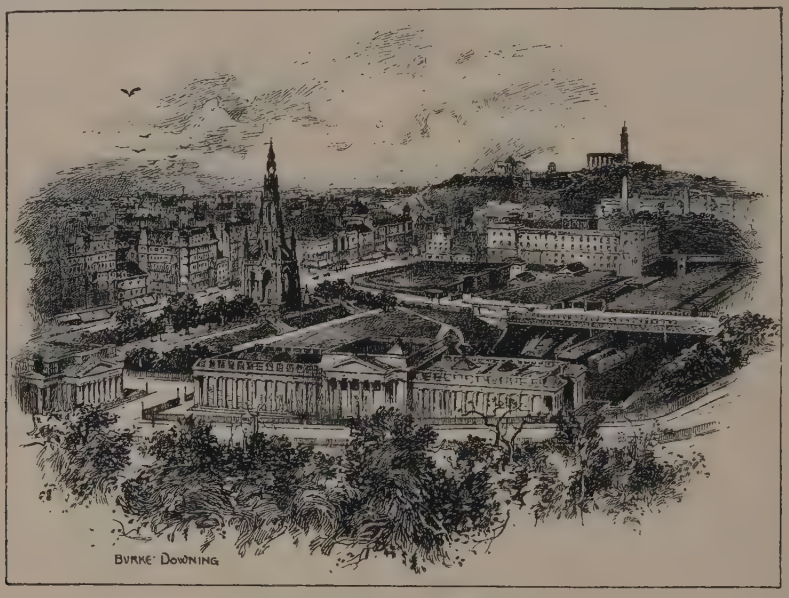
Edinbellie, estate, pa. of and 1½ E. from Balfron (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. It was the scene of the abduction of the daughter of Jean Keecy by the sons of Rob Roy in 1750. *E. House* is an ancient building.

Edinburgh, city, metropolis of Scotland, royal and parl. burgh, co. and mkt. to., and co. in itself, on the Water of Leith, N. Edins., Sc., 42 E. of Glasgow. The city is built upon two hills and several smaller ridges—the irregularities in its situation tending, with the beauty and magnificence of its buildings, to make it one of the fairest cities in the world. The principal elevation, commencing with the huge rock crowned by the castle, slopes down in an eastward direction towards the palace of Holyrood House, and is occupied by the Old Town (the ancient city) —the buildings, many of them of great age, being generally of a distinctly national character; it is now mostly inhabited by artisans, and contains a number of factories and business premises. The ridge of the hill is occupied by the Lawnmarket, High Street, and the Canongate (all wide thoroughfares), off which narrow lanes and courts, known as "wynds" and "closes," run down the slopes to the north and south. The New Town, separated from the above by Princes Street Gardens (formerly the Nor' Loch), lies to the north, and was principally built towards the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th cent. It consists of wide streets, fine squares and crescents, and commanding terraces. The style of architecture is generally classical—the rows of houses between the street openings being frequently treated as if a single building, giving parts of the to. the appearance of being occupied by a series of palaces. Here the professional classes—especially advocates—reside. Communication between the Old and New Towns is afforded by the North Bridge, the Waverley Bridge, and the Mound (the last-named formed, after the loch had been partially drained, by the *débris* of the foundations of the New Town). South and west of the Old Town another to. has sprung up, consisting mostly of modern villas, principally occupied by tradesmen and professional people. E. is essentially a city of churches. Among the pa. churches are the High Church of St. Giles, commonly but erroneously known as St. Giles' Cathedral. It stands in the High Street, and dates from the 13th cent. It is a cruciform structure, surmounted by a spire, in the shape of an imperial crown, containing musical bells. At the Reformation the fabric suffered grievous damage, and was partitioned off into several different churches or preaching-places, and so remained until it was reopened in 1883, after restoration at the expense of the late Dr. William Chambers, the author and publisher. It is now internally one of the most beautiful churches in the country; most of the windows are filled with stained glass. Against the south wall is the Royal Pew. Around the walls are many fine monuments—several erected to the memory of officers and men of Scottish regiments who died during active service. From the roof droop a number of national regimental colours. There are monuments to the great Marquis of Montrose, the Regent Moray, Dean Stanley, Dean Hanna, and many others. St. Cuthbert's Church (rebuilt 1892–94) is said, with the exception of the cathedrals, to be the largest church in the country. It stands immediately below the Castle, and at the west end of the Princes Street Gardens. The Tolbooth Church (including the Victoria Hall, the meeting-place of the General Assembly) is in Gothic style. Trinity College Church (founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres) was removed in 1848 to make way for a railway station, and now occupies a neighbouring site, the features of the ancient building being reproduced in the new. The Tron Church (so called from occupying a site near which formerly stood a public weighing machine or tron) was founded in 1637. The spire replaces the tower burnt down in 1827. The Old and New Greyfriars churches are under the same roof; the building is very plain. The churchyard contains many quaint old monuments, including that of Lord Advocate Mackenzie and the so-called Martyrs' Memorial. In this burial-ground the Covenant was signed, and in it the prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge were secured. The Canongate Church is another plain erection, having the arms of the burgh of Canongate carved upon one of its gables. In the churchyard, now closed, is the tombstone erected over the grave of the poet Fergusson by Robert Burns. St. George's Church, in Charlotte Square, is a fine building in Classical style, and is surmounted by a massive dome. St. Andrew's Church has a graceful spire and a good peal of bells; from it, on May 18th, 1843, the dissentient members of the General Assembly, headed by Dr. Welsh, the Moderator, walked in procession to Tanfield Hall, and constituted the Free Church, after having handed a protest to the Lord High Commissioner. St. Stephen's Church has a high square tower, and is a very massive erection. Lady Yester's Church, very plain externally, was built in 1803, and Lady Glenorchy's Church was originally a chapel-of-ease. The principal Free churches are St. George's, the Barclay Church (a very curious building), St. John's (of which Dr. Guthrie was pastor), and the Free High, included in the Free Church College and Assembly Halls. Newington Free Church had the Rev. Dr. Begg as minister for many years. There are a number of Episcopal churches. St. Mary's Cathedral, in E. Eng. style, was erected from plans by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and is a magnificent building; the song-school, murally decorated, is most beautiful, and much resorted to by visitors. St. John's, in Princes Street, is an exquisite example of Gothic style; a Celtic cross, in memory of Dean Ramsay, stands near it. The Roman Catholic procathedral of St. Patrick has recently been enlarged. Most religious bodies have places of worship in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Edinburgh, burgh	Edinburgh	395 | 261225

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Edinburgh, to.	Edinburgh	395 | 263646

the city; but the only other church calling for particular remark is the Catholic Apostolic. The City Chambers, or Royal Exchange, are in the High Street, occupying three sides of a square with a piazza. The County Buildings are in Classical style. The Supreme Courts occupy the old Parliament House. A piazza or arcade runs round the front of the building. The Parliament Hall, with spendid roof of partially gilt oak, has a stained-glass window representing the institution of the Royal College of Justice; the hall has portraits and statues of celebrated judges. Below is the Advocates' Library, the largest collection of books in the country, including many priceless manuscripts. It is entitled to receive a copy of every volume entered at Stationers' Hall. Here is a statue of Sir Walter Scott. The Free Library, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is a useful and well-patronised institution. The University is in South Bridge, and an extension containing the New Medical School is near Heriot's Hospital. The project of founding a college at E. was taken up in 1561 by the Town Council, which some years later acquired the site of the old collegiate church of Kirk-of-Field; but, owing to the Civil War, the Royal Charter authorising its erection was not obtained till 1582. It was at first conducted on a very humble scale; and it was only in 1708 that a regular staff of professors was established. The appointment of Alexander Monro to the chair of anatomy (1724) marks the beginning of the Medical School, which now ranks among the first in Europe. The reputation of the University was established during the closing years of the 18th cent., when the historian Robertson became Principal. The present building (1789–1827) is a massive edifice in Classical style, entered through a triple archway; the dome was added in 1887. The College Hall (1889) was the gift of Mr. McEwan, M.P. The new Medical School was opened in 1884. The Library contains about 150,000 printed books and 2,000 MSS. The Natural History Museum was in 1854 removed to the new Museum of Science and Art. The Anatomical Museum was established in 1826. The Botanical Museum is situated in the Botanic Garden. Degrees are conferred in Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. There are forty-one professors, and the number of students exceeds 3,500. Other educational establishments include George Heriot's Hospital, founded and endowed by George Heriot, the king's goldsmith, so frequently mentioned in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." George Watson's College School, under the management of the Merchant Company; Donaldson's Hospital (1851), in Tudor style, from designs by Playfair, giving education to deaf and dumb children; Fettes College, on the plan of the English public schools; the Edinburgh Academy; the Edinburgh Institution; the High School, in Greek style; Daniel Stewart's College for boys, in a mixed Tudor and Scottish castellated style; and the Heriot-Watt College, a high-class secondary and technical school, partly founded by surplus revenues of George Heriot's Trust, are among the chief schools. Besides the above, there are many less important institutions, and a number of Board schools. The Royal College of Surgeons is in Greek style, and contains an excellent anatomical museum; and the Royal College of Physicians stands in Queen Street. Charitable institutions comprise the Royal Infirmary (built on the pavilion plan), the Longmore Hospital for Incurables, the Blind Asylum, Fever Hospital, Chalmers Hospital, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, Insane Asylum, Eye Dispensary, refuges for the destitute, etc. The Synod Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church Hall, the Music Hall, Freemasons' Hall, Albert Hall, and the Waverley Market are all utilised for public meetings. The jail, on a commanding site on the Calton Hill, is built in imitation of a feudal castle. In the adjoining burial-ground is an obelisk to some political prisoners



EDINBURGH, FROM THE CASTLE HILL.
(*From a Photograph by A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.*)

banished in 1794, and the tomb of David Hume. The Royal Institution, facing Princes Street, at the foot of the Mound, in Classical design, surrounded by beautiful pillars and surmounted by a colossal statue of the Queen in state robes, contains the rooms of the Royal Society and a gallery of sculpture. Behind it is the National Gallery, with many modern pictures and rare examples of the old masters. The National Portrait Gallery, in Perp. style, the gift of Mr. Findlay of the *Scotsman*, besides a collection of portraits, contains the museum of antiquities and the rooms of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. The Museum of Science and Art, in Italian style, contains many objects of interest—the collections of Persian art and of Scottish fossils being particularly fine. The Royal Observatory stands on the Calton Hill, and the New Observatory on Blackford Hill. The monuments are those of Scott, a colossal statue of the poet seated under a spire-like erection, the niches in which are filled with figures of the principal characters in his novels and poems, designed by a self-taught genius named Kemp; Nelson's Monument, a tower shaped like a telescope, on the top of the Calton Hill, and from a mast on its summit a time-ball falls at 1 p.m. daily, when a cannon is fired from the castle. Beside it is the National Monument, an unfinished work, commemorating the officers and men who fell in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Two smaller erections in Classical style stand near, in memory of Dugald Stewart and Professor Playfair; while at the foot of the hill is a similar building in memory of Burns, containing a museum of articles associated with the poet. Opposite the old Register House (where registers, sasines, etc., are preserved) is an equestrian statue of Wellington, and in Charlotte Square one of the Prince Consort. The statues in Princes Street Gardens are those of Dr. Livingstone, Adam Black, Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"), Allan Ramsay, and Sir James Simpson. In George Street are statues of George IV., Pitt, and Dr. Chalmers. In the middle of St. Andrew's Square rises the tall Melville pillar, and opposite it is an equestrian statue of General Lord Hopetoun. In St. Colme Street is a monument in memory of Miss Catherine Sinclair, the authoress. An equestrian statue of Charles II. stands between St. Giles and the Parliament House; at its foot a small iron plate, let into the pavement, with the letters "I. K.," marks the grave of John Knox. On the Castle Esplanade is a statue of the Duke of York (1763–1827), and regimental memorial stones. The Castle, entered by a drawbridge over the moat, is on the top of a precipitous rock, dominating the to., and, before modern artillery, well-nigh impregnable. A place of defence from prehistoric times, the buildings, as they are, belong to many ages. The Argyll Tower (lately restored) was the ancient state prison. The Norm. chapel of St. Margaret, founded in the 11th cent. by Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, is still much in its original state. Before the doorway stands Mons Meg, a huge cannon, the age and history of which are obscure. The barracks are modern erections. The Citadel contains the old Royal Lodging or Palace, with Queen Mary's rooms, the Crown Room with the Regalia, and the ancient Parliament Hall (restored) —all open to visitors. Holyrood Palace (q.v.) is still occasionally used as a royal residence. The adjoining chapel is in a ruinous condition, having been fired by the mob in the reign of James II. Several Scottish monarchs were buried here. The principal parks and open spaces are the Queen's Park, Princes Street Gardens, Blackford Hill, the Braid Hills (with a golf course), the Meadows, Bruntsfield Links, Regent Terrace Gardens, and North Side Park. The Burgh Muir is now built over. Many of the old closes, opening off the Lawnmarket and High Street, are historically and architecturally interesting. In James Court Boswell resided and entertained Dr. Johnson. Riddle's Court, now occupied as a University Hall by students, has the house of Bailie McMorran, formerly used for royal banquets. The rooms in the houses of Advocates' Close are very fine, although now occupied by the very poorest classes. The White Horse Close, an extremely interesting example of Scottish national architecture, has been restored to its original aspect. In the gardens of *Moray House* it is said the Treaty of Union was signed. *Merchiston Castle* is now a school, as is the *Grange*. E. is not a manufacturing centre, and its industries are comparatively unimportant, with the exception of printing. Lithography has attained a very advanced position in late years, and the production of maps is a speciality—more than half the charts used throughout the world being produced here. Whisky is distilled and beer brewed on a considerable scale, although the old strong Edinburgh ale is no longer in repute. Type and other founding is also carried on, and ink is made. Electric light is used. The city is well supplied with tramways, now the property of the Corporation, with the exception of two cable lines. The city is served by the North British, Caledonian, and Suburban railway lines. E. has numerous societies for carrying out research in various branches of science. The Royal Society (founded 1783) and the Royal Physical Society (founded 1771) deal with subjects of scientific interest, the former also including literature as one of its subjects. Other similar bodies are the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, the Society of Antiquaries, the Botanical Society, the Geological Society, the Royal Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Mathematical Society, the Meteorological Society, the Highland and Agricultural Society, the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, the Actuarial Society, the Dialectic Society, the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the Philosophical Society, Obstetrical Society, and Medical Missionary Society. The Philosophical Institution and the Literary Institute have premises including reading- and writing-rooms, smoking-, billiard-, and amusement-rooms. Most of the societies have libraries, that of the Royal Society being said to contain the finest collection of Proceedings and Transactions in the world. The environs of the city are generally pleasing in aspect, varied by hill and dale. The Firth of Forth, with its active shipping trade, forms an attractive portion of the view from the northern parts of the to. Alexander III. was the first monarch who habitually resided here; and afterwards the establishment of a mint, keeping the Regalia within the walls, and holding Parliaments, made it, for all purposes, the capital of the country, although it was only on the accession of the Stuart family that it legally became the metropolis. In 1291 the castle and city became the property of the English, but were captured by the Scots in 1313, only again to fall into the Southron power in 1334, and to be recaptured by the Scots in 1341. In 1400 Henry IV. burnt part of the to., but was repulsed in an attack upon the castle. Forty-one years later the plague broke out with disastrous results. In 1532 the Court of Session

(the supreme court) was established. In 1544 the city was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford, and many troubles arose through the Reformation—a time when the history of the city is so intimately associated with the career of Queen Mary, the murders of Darnley and Rizzio, etc. The city was last taken by Prince Charles Edward, who entered it by surprise, but failed to reduce the castle. After James II.'s abdication no sovereign visited the city until George IV. For further historical particulars, Cassell's "Old and New Edinburgh," by the late James Grant, may be consulted with advantage.

Edinburghshire, or **Mid Lothian,** co., Sc.; ac. 231,724. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Forth, on the east by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire, on the south by Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire, and Lanarkshire, and on the west by Linlithgowshire and Lanarkshire. The surface is irregular, varied by hill and dale, although never assuming a mountainous character—the highest point reached being 2,136 ft. at Blackhope Scaur. The scenery is always pleasing, although seldom varied by any particularly striking features. Besides the Moorfoot systems, the principal ranges and isolated eminences are the Pentlands, Carberry Hills, the Braids, Blackford Hill, Craiglockhart Hill, Corstorphine Hill, Arthur's Seat, and the Calton Hill. The coast-line is low and tame, pierced by two important harbours at Leith and Granton, with several smaller shelters utilised chiefly by fishing-boats and trading vessels of light draught. The chief rivers are the North and South Esk (uniting to form the Esk proper), the Almond, the Water of Leith, the Tyne, and the Gala. Duddingstone Loch is now the largest natural lake within the co., although large sheets of water, now drained, formerly stood at Gogar, Corstorphine, The Meadows, etc. Even Duddingstone Loch has been very considerably reduced within a comparatively late period. Clay, loam, gravel, and sand are the prevailing soils, almost all fertile, and much mixed. The western portion of the co. is mostly occupied by a series of calciferous sandstones, with some intrusive basaltic masses, continuing as a gradually-narrowing band as far east as Portobello. Limestones and Coal Measure rocks succeed eastward along the coast. Old Red Sandstone, various limestones, and intermediate igneous rocks occupy the larger part of the remaining area, and great masses of lavas and basaltic rocks occur in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Agriculture is followed on the most approved modern methods, resulting in the finest crops produced in the country. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, grass, potatoes, and turnips. Dairy-farms are numerous, especially in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where there are also some small farms irrigated by the city sewage, and producing most luxuriant crops of grass and other produce several times a year. The climate, although rendered cold by prevailing keen east winds, cannot be called severe, the average annual temperature standing at about 47° Fahr. The annual average rainfall is over 32½ inches. The roads throughout the co. are numerous and well kept, and the Caledonian and North British railways afford fairly good facilities for travelling and for transport of goods. The Union Canal, also, has a considerable traffic, chiefly in minerals. The shipping trade is extensive, but mostly confined to the ports of Leith and Granton. The manufactures are not extensive, with the exception of that of paper, and are principally those of tiles, bricks, inks, gunpowder, carpets, candles, leather, mineral oils, glass, and iron. Iron and coal are largely mined (especially the latter), and shale, building-stone, and stones for road-metal are freely quarried. A large part of the coast population are engaged in the herring and white-fish fisheries of the Forth, which are very important. The principal antiquities are a couple of stone circles, numerous cairns, and the curious caves in the cliffs of Hawthornden, evidently partly or wholly of artificial origin; but the date and object of their excavation are matters of dispute. There are ancient castles at Borthwick, Catcune, Craigmillar, Crichton, and Roslyn (the latter with a beautiful old chapel). St. Anthony's Chapel, now a mere shell, stands on a spur of Arthur's Seat in the Queen's Park, near the palace of Holyrood House, Edinburgh; and other ecclesiastical ruins occur at Temple, Newbattle, and Holyrood, while the vestiges of a hospital at Soutra had, probably, an original connection with the Church. E. was occupied by the Romans about 81 A.D., and the dis. afterwards became the scene of numerous bloody struggles among the local tribes, it being on the borders of the four contending kingdoms of Strathclyde, Pictavia, Dalriada, and Bernicia. In later times the English and Scots frequently met here in battle—the principal engagements being those of Roslyn in 1303, in which the English were defeated; of the Borough Muir in 1334, in which victory again fell to the Scots; in 1385, when the invasion of Richard II. took place, resulting in several engagements and skirmishes; in the first half of the 16th cent., when Henry VIII. sent forces into the country, which met with stubborn resistance; and in 1547, when the Scots suffered total rout at Pinkie. The co., which contains thirty-four whole pas. and portions of two others, returns one member to Parliament.

Edingale, pa. and vil., E. Staffs., 5 N. of Tamworth; ac. 900; soil marl, overlying clay and marl. The church of the Holy Trinity is an E. Eng. structure. There are some traces of a raised way in the direction of Lullington, which is said to be a Roman *via vicinalis.* The Rev. T. Buckeridge (d. 1803), the antiquary, was incumbent of the pa.

Edingight, seat, pa. of Grange (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 7 N.E. of Keith.

Edinglassie, estate, pa. of Strathdon (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 28 S. of Rothes. The mansion house is ancient.

Edingley, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 3 N.W. of Southwell; ac. 1,800. The church of St. Giles, a brick and stone structure with some Norm. details, has a Norm. font and a piscina. The Manor House (a very old building, formerly surrounded by a moat) is now a farmhouse.

Edingthorpe, pa. near the coast, E. Norf., 3½ N.E. of North Walsham; ac. 1,123; soil fine mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of All Saints is partly Dec., and has a good Dec. screen. In the nave is a piscina, and a stoup niche is near the north wall.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edinburghshire	.....	.....	434276
Edingale	Haselour (2)	134	124

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edingley	Kirlington & E. (3)	142	279
Edingthorpe	North Walsham (3½)	130	223

Map XVII, Page 337. Vol. III

English Miles

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Edington (1), pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 6 S.E. of Trowbridge; ac. 5,705; soil green sand, overlying chalk and some clay. The church of St. Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints is Dec. and Perp., and contains several interesting monuments, a fine piscina, and remains of some of the original stained glass. In 1347 a College of Canons was founded here by William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, which became afterwards a branch of the Augustinian order.

Edington (2), chap. and tp., pa. of Moorlinch (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Glastonbury; ac. 2,166. The church of St. George (rebuilt 1879) is in Perp. style. E. Moor is noted for its marsh flora. Romano-British pottery in considerable quantities has been found in the neighbourhood.

Edington (3), tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3½ S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 652.

Edington (4), ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Chirnside (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc. In the neighbourhood are some scanty remains of an ancient castle.

Edingworth, ha., pa. of East Brent (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5½ S.W. of Axbridge.

Edinkillie, pa. and ha. on the Divie (here spanned by a railway viaduct of seven arches), W. Elgs., Sc., 8½ S. of Forres; ac. 32,466; soil loam, overlying clay, gravel, or sand. The pa. church was built in 1741 and altered in 1813, and there is a Free church and five public schools. Some of the scenery is very fine, and a considerable part of the surface is covered by the forest of Darnaway. Duniphail Castle and Relugas Doune are ancient strongholds. *Duniphail*, *Logie*, and *Relugas* are seats.

Edin's Hall, large broch on the slope of Cockburnlaw, pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Duns, N. Berws., Sc. This is one of the three brochs existing south of the Caledonian Canal, and consists of two concentric circles with the space between arched over and divided into small cells of various sizes. The inner circle is 40 ft. in diameter, and the walls are 7 ft. in thickness.

Edinville, ha. on the Aberlour burn, pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), 2 S. of Charlestown of Aberlour.

Edithmead, ha., pa. of Burnham (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 8½ N.E. of Bridgwater.

Edith Weston, pa. and vil., Mid Rutld., 5 S.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,852; soil clay, overlying limestone. The place takes its name from Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, who had large estates in this part of the country. The church of St. Mary (restored 1848) is Trans. and Perp., with a graceful Dec. spire; a mural painting of St. Christopher was discovered during the repairs. The school was founded and endowed in 1852; the present building dates from 1864. There are some small charities. *E. W. Hall*, a mansion in Elizabethan style, was erected in 1830.

Edlaston, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 2½ S. of Ashborne; ac. 1,379; soil stony and light, overlying clay. The pa. is skirted on the south by the Dove, which here joins the Trent. The church of St. James, an ancient building, was restored 1870. There is a fine yew-tree in the churchyard.

Edlesborough, pa. and vil., E. Bucks, on the Beds. border, 5½ S.E. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 3,780; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, a handsome Perp. building standing on a hill, was originally attached to the Benedictine house at Asheridge; it retains its chancel stalls with carved miserere seats, also a sedile and a trefoil-headed piscina; brasses of the 16th and 17th cents. remain, but two of the 14th and 15th cents. have been removed to Asheridge. The spire was burnt by lightning in 1828. Traces of a large building were found here in 1858, together with fragments of earthen jars and some Roman coins.

Edleston (1), tp. near the Shropshire Union Canal, pa. of Acton (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 1 W.S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 640. *E. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Edleston (2). [EDDLESTON.]

Edlingham, pa., tp., and vil., N. Northumb., 6 S.W. of Alnwick; ac. of pa. 12,545, of tp. 5,818; soil clayey, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Norm. style. E. Castle, now in ruins, was built in the 12th cent., and commands the opening of a ravine. The high ground of the pa. is covered with heather, and affords good grouse-shooting.

Edlington (1), pa. and vil. on the Doncaster and Rotherham road, W.R. Yorks., 4½ S.W. of Doncaster; ac. 1,758, soil and subsoil clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter is Perp. with Norm. remains, and has two 17th-cent. brasses and a 16th-cent. font. *E. Wood* has an area of 400 ac., and contains the remains of an entrenchment named the "Double Dykes."

Edlington (2), pa., Mid Lincs., 2½ N.W. of Horncastle; ac. 2,739; soil various, mostly overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, almost wholly rebuilt 1860, is in Gothic style. *E. Manor* is a seat.

Edmondbyers, or **Edmundbyers,** pa. and vil. near the Derwent, and on the road from Gateshead to Stanhope, N. Dur., 12 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 5,132; soil loam, peat, or clay, overlying gravel or sandstone. The church of St. Edmund, restored 1859, is E. Norm. During the restoration the ancient altar was discovered. The greater portion of this pa. is moorland, which affords excellent red grouse shooting. Freestone, blue limestone, flagstone, lead, and other minerals occur here.

Edmondsham, pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., 1 S. of Cranborne; ac. 1,803; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Nicolas, restored 1863, is Trans. *The Manor House* is a seat; the mansion was erected in 1589.

Edmondsley, tp. and vil., pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur., 5 N.W. of Durham; ac. 1,960. The tp. has large collieries and stone quarries. Bricks are made here, and there are coke-ovens.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Edington (1)	Westbury (3¾)	101	846
Edington (2)	Edington	138	482
Edington (3)	Morpeth (3½)	288	22
Edinkillie	Dunphail (½)	557	1032
Edith Weston	Luffenham (2)	94	281
Edlaston	Ashbourne (3)	152	183
Edlesborough	Stanbridgeford (2)	44	1371
Edleston (1)	Nantwich (2)	162	65
Edlingham, pa.	Edlingham	316	460
Edlingham, tp.	Edlingham	316	106
Edlington (1)	Conisbrough (2)	160	142
Edlington (2)	Horncastle (3)	130	199
Edmondbyers	Burnhill Junct'n (4)	260	252
Edmondsham	Verwood (2)	101	231
Edmondsley	Pelton (2)	263	2741

Edmonston Castle, a modern mansion, pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Biggar (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc.

Edmonstone, ha. (with public school) and estate, pa. of Newton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Edinburgh. The estate was possessed by the Edmonstones of that ilk for nearly 400 years. *E. House* stands amid fine grounds.

Edmondstown, small vil., pa. of Whitechurch (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S. of Rathfarnham. There are paper and woollen mills.

Edmondstrip Beenham, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants.

Edmondstrip Lances, ti., pa. of and about 1 N. from Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants.

Edmondthorpe, pa. and vil., N.E. Leics., on the Rutld. border, 7 E.S.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,803; soil mostly clay and red loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, mainly E. Eng., is partly Trans. and Dec.; there are several monuments of the 17th and 18th cents. *E. Hall* is a handsome old mansion in a park of 75 acres.

Edmonton (in Domesday "Adelmeton" = "Town of Aldhelm or Adholm"), pa. and to., on the New River, E. Middx., 7½ N. of London; ac. 7,483, including 86 water; soil gravel and brick-earth, overlying clay. The to. consists of two portions, known respectively as Upper and Lower E. All Saints' Church, mainly Perp., was considerably altered in 1772, when it was encased in brick; the interior was restored and the chancel enlarged in 1866; during the erection of the south aisle in 1889 some Norm. masonry was found in the south wall; there are several brasses of the 16th and 17th cents. The church of St. Mark, Bush Hill Park (1893), is a brick building in E. Dec. style. E. contains also the eccl. pas. of St. James's, Upper E., and St. Mary's, with churches in E. Eng. style, erected in 1849 and 1884 respectively. There are two Congregational churches, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The cemetery (1884) extends over 30 ac. Latymer's School was founded in 1624. E. has several almshouses and other charities. The Bell Inn, mentioned by a contemporary writer in the reign of James I., has been rendered famous by Cowper's poem of "John Gilpin" (1782). Bay Cottage, in Church Street, was for some years the abode of Charles Lamb; he died here in 1834, and beside him in the churchyard now rests his sister Mary (d. 1847); the inscription on their grave is by Lamb's friend, the Rev. H. F. Cary. John Keats resided in Church Street from 1810 to 1816, whilst apprentice to the surgeon Hammond. E. is the scene of two curious old legends concerning the black art—the "Merry Devil of Edmonton" and the "Witch of Edmonton"—each preserved in a drama of the Elizabethan period. E. carries on a trade in timber by means of the river Lea.

Edmundbyers. [EDMONDBYERS.]

Ednageragh. [EDENAGEERAGH.]

Ednam, pa. and vil. on the Eden, N. Roxbs., Sc., 2½ N.N.E. of Kelso; ac. 3,849; soil loam, clay, humus, and gravel, overlying sandstone. The pa. church dates from 1800, and there is a public school. The vil. was burnt by the English in 1558. The old manse, now a farm building, was the birthplace of Thomson, the poet (1700–48), to whose memory an obelisk has been erected in the neighbourhood. *Hendersyde Park* is a seat.

Ednaston, ha., pa. of Brailsford (q.v.), S. Derbys., 5½ S.E. of Ashborne. *E. Lodge* is a seat.

Ednol, tp., pa. of Radnor, Old (q.v.), E. Radnors., on the east border of Radnor Forest, 3 N.E. of New Radnor; ac. 1,182.

Edrachillis. [EDDRACHILLIS.]

Edradour, burn, N. Perths., Sc., rises amid the north-eastern mountains of the co., flows 4½ S.W., and falls into the Tummel above Logierait. In its course it forms a fine cascade, called the Black Spout, with a leap of 120 ft.

Edradour, Milton of, vil. on the Edradour, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2 E. of Pitlochry.

Edradynate, estate on the Tay, pa. of Weem (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 3 N.E. of Aberfeldy. *E. House* is a seat.

Edrington Castle, ruined stronghold on the Whitadder, pa. of Mordington (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 4½ W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It was, both naturally and artificially, a strong position, figured much in the annals of Border warfare, and was held by the English for a time during the 16th cent. *E. Castle* and *E. House* are modern mansions.

Edrom, pa. and vil. on the Blackadder, Mid Berws., Sc., 3 N.E. of Duns; ac. 9,545; soil fertile, consisting of improved peat and moss, with clay and marl. The pa. church was built in 1732, but almost entirely renewed in 1886. There is a Free church and three public schools. *Allanbank, Blackadder House, Broomhouse, E. House, Kelloe, Kimmerghame House,* and *Nisbet House* are seats.

Edstaston, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wem (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 N. by E. of Wem. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt early in the 18th cent., and restored 1883, is Norm., E. Eng., and later; it has three good Norm. doorways, one of which is an exceptionally fine example of the period. The chancel contains mutilated sedilia and an aumbry, and on either side of the space formerly spanned by the chancel arch a piscina remains in the wall. The pa. is traversed by a branch of the Ellesmere Canal.

Edstock and Beer, tp., pa. of Cannington (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Bridgwater.

Edstone, ha. on the Alne, pa. of Wootton Wawen (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 S.E. of Henley-in-Arden.

Edstone, Great, pa., tp., and vil., near the Rye, N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Pickering; ac. of pa. 1,800, of tp. 1,286; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael, on the top of a small round hill, is an old building of uncertain date; the font is ancient, and has traces of carving on it.

Edstone, Little, tp., pa. of Sinnington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Pickering; ac. 171.

Edvin Loach, pa., W. Worcs., forming a detached portion entirely surrounded by Herefords., 12 W.N.W.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Edmondthorpe	Whissendine (1½)	99	251
Edmonton, pa.	Silver Street	8	36351
Edmonton, to.	Silver Street	8	25381
Ednam	Kelso (2¾)	354	581
Ednol	New Radnor (2)	176	45
Edrom	Edrom	355	1361
Edstaston	Wem (2)	174	713
Edstone, Great, pa.	Kirby Moorside (2)	225	128
Edstone, Great, tp.	Kirby Moorside (2)	225	104
Edstone, Little	Kirby Moorside (2)	225	14
Edvin Loach	Bromyard (2)	135	48

of Worcester; ac. 533; soil clay, overlying sandstone. The ancient church is mainly Norm. with some work which is believed to date from the Saxon period. Divine service is now held in the modern church of St. Mary, built from Scott's designs, and consecrated in 1873.

Edvin Ralph, pa., N.E. Herefords., 2 N.W. of Bromyard; ac. 1,228; soil stiff clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael, restored 1862, is Norm.

Edw. [EDWY.]

Edwalton, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 3 S.S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 831; soil mostly clay. The church of the Holy Rood, partly restored 1881, is E. Eng. According to tradition, it was built by one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket to atone for his crime.

Edwardstone, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 6 E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,847; soil mostly clay, overlying loam and stiff clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1880, is an ancient fabric; the chancel and nave are Dec., and the aisle Perp. A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Mary was formerly here, but the monks were removed to Colne Priory in Essex in 1160. *E. Hall* is an old mansion standing in pleasant grounds.

Edwardthorpe, ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Barnsley.

Edwinstowe, pa., tp., and vil., on the Maun, N. Notts., 8 N.E. of Mansfield; ac. of pa. 17,649, of tp. 6,052; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building, with remains of Norm. work in the tower; the chancel retains a piscina. The pa. includes Birkland Forest and Bilhagh, originally parts of Sherwood Forest; much of the former has been enclosed, yet a large tract of woodland remains unchanged. Between E. and Budby is the Major Oak, which has a girth of 30 ft., the greatest distance round the branches being 240 ft.

Edworth, pa., E. Beds., on the Herts border, 3½ S.E. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,122; soil chiefly clay, overlying strong clay. The church of St. George, restored 1876, is Dec. and Perp.; it retains some old painted glass.

Edwy, or **Edw,** river, Radnors., rises 3½ S.W. of New Radnor, flows 10 S.S.W. through some fine scenery, past Llansaintfread, Cregrina, and Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, and falls into the Wye at Aberedwy, 4 miles below Builth.

Edzell (locally pronounced "Aigle"), pa. and vil. on the North Esk, N.E. Forfs., Sc., 6 N. of Brechin; ac. 20,068; soil loam and clay, with most of the area under pasture or waste. Primary rocks occur, and iron-ore was formerly worked. The pa. church was erected in 1818, and there is a Free church, two libraries and reading-rooms, two public schools, and an arch in memory of the 13th Earl of Dalhousie and his countess. The vil., founded in the 16th cent., was formerly known as Slateford. Seven annual fairs are held. Regular daily communication by coach is kept up with Brechin.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Edvin Ralph	Bromyard (2)	135	100
Edwalton	Edwalton (3½)	121	234
Edwardstone	Sudbury (5)	59	420
Edwinstowe, pa.	Mansfield (7)	141	2328
Edwinstowe, tp.	Mansfield (7)	141	944
Edworth	Biggleswade (4)	41	100

The Rev. George Low (d. 1795), naturalist and translator of Torphæus' works, was a native. There are ruins of E. Castle, consisting of two towers (one of unknown age, the other dating from

EDZELL CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

the 16th cent.) connected by a ruined curtain wall. The garden wall contains a number of quaint old carvings. Auchmull Castle was destroyed in 1773. The antiquities are a stone circle, a sculptured stone, and several ancient remains. The Lindsay aisle, containing Norm. arch and vault, is the only remaining part of the old pa. church, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Eel Craggs (2,143 ft.), W. Cumb., 5½ S.W. of Keswick. A large cairn marks the summit, from which a splendid view may be obtained.

Eel Pie Island, in the Thames, S.W. Middx., opposite Twickenham church. The island, chiefly laid out as pleasure grounds, is about seven acres in extent, was once in repute for picnic parties, and is now a resort of anglers. A fine view of Richmond Hill is to be obtained from it.

Eel Tarn, a lonely little sheet of water, W. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Eskdale.

Eeragh Island, the most westerly of the Brannock Islands (q.v.), Galway Bay, west coast of Ir. At its west extremity stands a lighthouse 101 ft. in height, with a white revolving light 115 ft. above high-water mark, which flashes once in three minutes, and is visible sixteen miles.

Efenechtyd, pa. and vil., Mid Denbighs., 2 S.S.W. of Ruthin; ac. 1,233; soil limestone and rock. The scenery is highly picturesque, consisting of bold but well-wooded undulations, amidst which flow the Clwyd and other streams. The church of St. Michael, which is Perp., retains an ancient wooden font and a rood-loft, which has been converted into a singing-gallery. There are Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Effin, pa., Coshlea and Coshma bars., S. co. Lim., Ir., 3 S.W. of Kilmallock; ac. 5,266. The surface is hilly, and there is good pasture land.

Effingham, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 4 N.W. of Dorking; ac. 3,183; soil light marl, overlying gravel

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Edzell, pa.	Brechin (6)	492	700
Edzell, vil.	Brechin (6)	492	351
Efenechtyd	Ruthin (2)	215	197
Effin	Kilmallock (3)	125	912
Effingham	Effingham Junction	21	620

and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1885–88, is mainly E. Eng.; the tower, a stucco-covered structure, was erected in 1757; the chancel contains a slab to Walter de Jeddinges, Lord of E., supposed to date from the early part of the 14th cent. The manor was given by Edward VI. to Lord William Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham, who became Lord High Admiral, and commanded the English fleet against the Spanish Armada. The manor remained in the hands of the family till 1647. *E. Hill* and *E. House* are seats.

Effock, stream and glen, N. Forfs., Sc. The stream rises on the borders of the pa. of Lethnot and Navar, flows 4½ N.E. (in which it has a fall of 1,550 ft.), and empties into the North Esk, after running through the glen, 1½ S.E. of Lochlee church. It contains fine trout, and the fishing is free.

Efford, ti., pa. of Milford (q.v.), S. Hants, 1 S.W. of Lymington.

Efford Beacon. [BUDE.]

Egbare, ha., pa. of Werrington (q.v.), W. Dev., 2 N. of Launceston.

Egbrough, tp. and vil. on the Goole Canal, pa. of Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Snaith; ac. 2,010. E. has bone and corn mills and maltkilns.

Egbrough, High, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Egbrough, Low, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Egbury, ha., pa. of Bourne St. Mary (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Whitchurch. Near is Egbury Hill, an ancient entrenchment.

Egdean, pa., W. Sussex, 1½ S.E. of Petworth; ac. 739; soil dry and light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew is a small E. Eng. edifice.

Egerton (1), pa., E. Kent, 7½ N.W. of Ashford; ac. 2,786; soil various, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. James, restored 1854, is Dec. and Perp.; a piscina and sedilia remain in the chancel, and there is an ancient carved octagonal font; the large Perp. tower is a landmark for many miles round.

Egerton (2), tp., pa. of Malpas (q.v.), S.W. Chesh., 7 S.S.W. of Tarporley; ac. 942. The site of E. Hall, long the seat of the Egerton family, is now occupied by a farmhouse.

Egerton (3), vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3½ N. of Bolton.

Egerton Fostal, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Egerton (q.v.), S. Kent.

Egford, ha., pa. of Whatley (q.v), E. Somerset, 3½ S.W. of Frome.

Egg. [EIGG.]

Eggardon, Higher, ha., pa. of Litton Cheney (q.v.), W. Dors., 5 N.E. of Bridport. [EGGARDON HILL.]

Eggardon Hill, pa. of Litton Cheney (q.v.), W. Dors., 5 N.E. of Bridport. It is crowned by a camp with double entrenchments on its north and east sides, and triple on its west; on its south side they cannot be accurately traced. The oval area of about 20 acres, enclosed by a rampart more than 50 ft. high, contains several burial mounds. The camp, in the strength and shape of its defences, resembles Maiden Castle (q.v.), near Dorchester.

Eggborough. [EGBROUGH].

Egg Buckland, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 2½ N. by E. of Plymouth; ac. 3,331; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Erasmus, almost completely rebuilt 1864, is in Perp. style. Slate is quarried in large quantities, and the pa. also contains copper ore. Much of E. B. is occupied by the north-east defences of Plymouth. At *Widey Court* the troops of Prince Maurice were quartered during the siege of Plymouth in 1643; and Charles I. lodged here in the following year. *Derriford* and *Leigham* are other seats.

Eggerness, headland (100 ft.), pa. of Sorbie, E. Wigs., Sc., 6¾ S.S.E. of Wigtown. It presents a rocky front towards the ocean. Of the origin and history of E. Castle, now an overgrown heap of ruins, nothing is known.

Eggesford, pa. on the Taw, N. Dev., 3 S. of Chulmleigh; ac. 1,329; soil dunland, overlying stone. The scenery in the Taw valley is extremely picturesque—thickly-clustered trees, which rise in a series of tiers, crowning the heights above the riverside. All Saints' Church, restored 1867, is a small ancient building of various periods; it contains 17th-cent. monuments to the families of Fellowes and Wallop. The pa. is an important hunting centre.

Eggington, eccl. pa., tp., and ha., pa. of Leighton Buzzard (q.v.), S. Beds., 2½ E. of Leighton Buzzard; ac. 1,372. The church of St. Michael, restored 1883, is E. Eng. and E. Dec.; it retains a trefoiled piscina of the Dec. period. *E. House* is a seat.

Egginton, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., on the Staffs. border, 8 S.W. of Derby; ac. 2,406; soil mostly light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wilfred, restored 1891–92, is in the E. Eng. and later periods; a piscina, almery, and trefoil-headed sedile remain in the chancel; and the church possesses a black-letter copy of Erasmus's paraphrase of the New Testament. *E. Hall* is a modern mansion surrounded by a handsome park of 50 acres.

Egglescliffe, or **Eaglescliffe,** pa., tp., and vil., on the Tees (here spanned by a bridge of five arches, built early in the 15th cent.), S. Dur., 4 S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees; ac. of pa. 4,955 (water 75), of tp. 1,547; soil loamy. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp., and over the door has a sun-dial bearing the date 1779 and a motto; in the south aisle is the recumbent figure of a knight in mail, with two chained books above, one in black letter; the south porch has an effigy of a knight in chain armour; the font is ancient. There are paper mills and chemical works. The river is crossed by a railway viaduct 780 yards in length, and having forty-three arches.

Egglestone (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., near the Egglestone, pa. of Middleton-in-Teesdale (q.v.),

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Egbrough	Whitley Bridge	175	325
Egdean	Petworth (1½)	55	75
Egerton (1)	Pluckley (3)	49	795
Egerton (2)	Beeston Castle (5)	169	121
Egg Buckland	Plymouth (3)	229	1833
Eggesford	Eggesford (1)	194	159

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eggington	Eggington	133	268
Egginton	Leighton (3)	40	396
Egglescliffe, pa.	Eaglescliffe	232	965
Egglescliffe, tp.	Eaglescliffe	232	791
Egglestone (1), ec. pa.	Barnard Castle (3)	249	653
Egglestone (1), tp.	Barnard Castle (3)	249	645

S. Dur., 6 N.W. of Barnard Castle; ac. 8,073. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1869, is in the E. Eng. style, and contains a modern brass. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. The Mechanics' Institute has a good library and reading-rooms. About 1 N. of the vil. are lead-smelting works, which were established some 200 years ago by members of the Society of Friends, who received their charter as an incorporated company in the reign of William and Mary. Near the village are some so-called Druidical remains, named "the Standing Stones," but a large portion has been destroyed for road-metal. Not far off is a cross formed by a number of stones. *E. Hall*, in a pleasant position on an eminence, is a seat.

Egglestone (2), rivulet, rises on the hills north of Middleton, S. Dur., flows about 8 S. through the tp. of E., and falls into the Tees.

Egglestone Abbey, tp. on the Tees, pa. of Startforth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 1½ S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 648, water 7. The river is crossed by a lofty one-arched bridge (named Abbey Bridge), with battlemented parapets; it was built in 1773, and commands lovely views up and down the river. Near the south end of the bridge, on rising ground, are the picturesque ruins of Egglestone Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Ralph de Multon, for monks of the Premonstratensian Order; it is chiefly E. Eng., but has windows of the Dec. and Perp. periods, and contains piscinæ and aumbries. The church, which consisted of a nave, broad transepts, with eastern aisles and chancel, has several ancient tomb-slabs with crosses, and one engraved with a hand holding a staff, and another with a Maltese cross and inscriptions; the chancel windows have the dog-tooth ornament on the exterior. A portion of the abbey has been converted into a mill and farm. The abbey is the scene of the death of Wilfred in Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby."

Eggleton, tp., pa. of Stretton Grandison (q.v.), E. Herefords., 8 E.N.E. of Hereford; ac. 738. Hops are largely grown here.

Egham, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 1½ W. of Staines; ac. 7,786, including 162 water; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay. The pa. adjoins Berks. on the west, and is divided from Bucks. and Middx. on the north and east by the Thames (here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, connecting E. and Staines). The vil. is situated on the old western road from London to Exeter. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt 1817, is a brick building in modern Gothic style; it contains an alabaster monument to Sir John Denham (d. 1639), father of the poet, and two monuments by Flaxman. The Vicarage House, formerly called The Place, was built and occupied by the elder Denham, but has been much altered since his time. The Wesleyans and Congregationalists have handsome churches. The Royal Holloway College for Women, E. Hill, was founded by Mr. Thomas Holloway, of London, in 1883, and opened by Queen Victoria in 1886. It affords higher education to over 250 students. The buildings, of red brick, in the French Renaissance style, surround two quadrangles; in the recreation hall there is a good collection of pictures,

Holloway College, Egham.
(*From a Photograph by J. Burgess, Egham.*)

including many works by the most celebrated British artists. The chapel, which stands in the grounds, is richly ornamented with sculptures and decorations in oil colours and gold. The Holloway Sanatorium (1885), St. Ann's Heath, is intended for patients suffering from diseases of the mind. Among the almshouses are five founded by Sir John Denham in 1624. E. is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and contains many handsome residences. The chief seats are *Luddington House*, *Milton Park*, *Portnall Park*, and *Wentworths*.

Egham Wick, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from the vil. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Egilshay (1), **Eagleshay,** or **Egilsha,** island, pa. of Rousay and Egilshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 11 N. of Kirkwall. It is 3 miles long by 1½ miles broad. The soil, though sandy, is cultivated. Rabbits are very plentiful. On the spot where St. Magnus was murdered in 1110 stand the remains of a church dedicated to him, with a round tower and vaulted choir. Two shoals off the shore are marked by strong sand ripples. The Grand of E. is a dangerous shoal, jutting ¾ mile off the south end of the island.

Egilshay (2), island, pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 16 N.N.E. of Walls. It measures about 1½ miles each way, affords excellent pasturage, and abounds with rabbits.

Egish Lough, Cremorne bar., S. co. Monagh., Ir., 4 S.W. of Castleblayney.

Egleton, pa. in the Vale of Catmose, Mid Rutld., 1½ S.E. of Oakham; ac. 923; soil red land and clayey. The church of St. Edmund is Norm.; its size has been reduced by walling up the north aisle.

Eglin (or **Eagton**) **Lane,** stream, S. Ayrs., Sc., rises on the border of Kirkcudbrightshire, in Loch Enoch, flows 6½ N.E., draining Loch Macaterick and Loch Riecawr, and falls into the head of Loch Doon. It affords excellent trout-fishing.

Eglingham, pa., tp., and vil., between the Aln and Breamish, N.E. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Alnwick; ac. of pa. 24,854, of tp. 2,009; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Maurice is

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Egglestone Abbey	Barnard Castle (1)	249	60
Eggleton	Ashperton (4)	137	124
Egham	Egham	21	10187
Egilshay (1)	Thurso (49)	744	147

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Egleton	Oakham (2)	94	111
Eglingham, pa.	Wooperton (3)	324	1562
Eglingham, tp.	Wooperton (3)	324	284

Gothic, and contains some 17th-cent. monuments, and several to the Ogle family.

Eglinton Castle, seat of the Earl of Eglinton, on the Lugton, pa. of Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N. of Irvine. It was erected in 1798, and is a castellated building, comprising a keep and towers, connected by a curtain wall. Here, in 1839, was held the celebrated Eglinton Tournament, in which Napoleon III. (then Prince Louis Napoleon) was one of the knights, and Lady Seymour, the granddaughter of Sheridan, was the Queen of Beauty.

Eglinton Ironworks, vil., pa. of Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Irvine. Here, as the name implies, are ironworks.

Eglis-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also EAGLES-.

Eglish-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also AGLISH-.

Eglish (1), bar., W. K. Co., Ir.; ac. 28,704. It is bounded by Garrycastle bar. on the west and northwest, co. Tip. on the south-west, Ballyboy bar. on the north-east, and Ballybritt bar. on the south and south-east. The soil is mostly light limestone, with a large amount of moorland.

Eglish (2), pa. on the Ulster Canal, Armagh and Tiranny bars., W. co. Arm., Ir., 4½ N.W. of Armagh; ac. 10,575. The surface is undulating, with a large proportion of limestone; there is much good arable land. The Blackwater forms the west boundary. The Protestant church is a fine building, erected in 1821. Navan Fort, or Emania, is elliptical in form, and covers 12 ac.; according to tradition, the Kings of Ulster resided here for 600 years. A mound, known locally as the "King's Stables," is supposed to be a remnant of a stronghold of the Hy Nials.

Eglish (3), pa., Eglish bar., W. K. Co., Ir., 3 N.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 14,799. There is much bog and limestone. The pa. contains Lough Coura, on which is an island with a ruined castle. The Protestant church is an ancient structure. *Cloneen, Dovegrove, E. Castle, Woodfield,* and *Whigsborough* are seats.

Eglish (4), vil., pa. of Drumglass (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 4 S. of Dungannon, on the road to Armagh.

Egloshayle, pa. and vil. on the Camel, E. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Bodmin; ac. 5,682; soil light, chiefly loam, overlying stone. The church of St. Helie is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; there remain a roughly-carved Norm. font, a stoup in the south porch, and part of a 16th-cent. monument to the Kestell family, now in the tower; the older portion of the pulpit is Perp. Beside the churchyard gate stand two ancient crosses, about 3 ft. in height, with round heads, on one of which is cut a Maltese cross, on the other fleurs-de-lys. The Three-Hole Cross is a round-headed monolith between 7 ft. and 8 ft. high. The pa. contains two large earthworks, Pencarrow Castle and Kelly Rounds, formed of concentric mounds and fosses. *Pencarrow,* erected in 1765, contains valuable art collections and a very fine library; the terraces, shrubberies, and other grounds cover 140 acres.

Egloskerry, pa. and vil., N. Cornw., on the Devon border, 4 W.N.W. of Launceston; ac. 3,262; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church (dedication uncertain), restored 1887, is Early Perp.; it retains a Norm. font. *The Manor House* has portions said to date from the 16th cent.; it is approached by a beautiful avenue of limes.

Eglwysael, another name for the pa. of Llangadwaladr (q.v.).

Eglwys Bach, pa. (Denbighs. and Carnarvs.) and tp. and vil., on the Tudor, N.W. Denbighs., 6 N. of Llanrwst; ac. of pa. 10,804, of tp. 7,902; soil of fair quality, overlying limestone. The Conway skirts the pa. on the west. The church of St. Martin was rebuilt 1782. There are Methodist chapels. The national school received an endowment in 1835. *Bodnod* and *The Abbey* are seats. Of the monastery of Maenan, founded 1283, from which the latter takes its name, there are now no remains.

Eglwys Brewis, pa. and small vil., S. Glamorgs., 4½ S. of Cowbridge; ac. 381; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Brice is Norm.

Eglwys Cymmin, pa., S.W. Carmarths., 4 W. of Langharne; ac. 3,724; soil redstone. The church of St. Margaret has a Gothic nave with vaulted roof; the chancel is modern; in it is preserved an Ogam stone which is said to date from the 3rd cent.

Eglwyseg, ha., pa. of Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 9 E. of Corwen. There are large stone quarries. E. Rocks are formed of carboniferous limestone, presenting strata of peculiarly regular appearance, and constituting the geological boundary of the coal-field in North Wales.

Eglwys Fach, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, N. Cardigs., 5½ S.W. of Machynlleth. The church of St. Michael consists of a nave with a short chancel railed off. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Eglwysfair-a-Churig, tp., pa. of Henllan Amgoed (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 9 N.W. of St. Clears; ac. 2,576. It is in the upper part of the Taf valley, on the Pembs. border. There is a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. David.

Eglwysilan, pa., E. Glamorgs., 9 N.W. of Cardiff; ac. 13,852; soil mostly clay, gravel, peat, and alluvial sand. The church of St. Helen, restored 1873, is E. Eng. Castell Coch ("Red Castle"), so called from the red dolomite of which it is built, stands on a precipitous limestone rock overhanging the pass of the same name. It is triangular in form, with a circular tower at each angle. Ivor Bach, who bravely resisted the Norman settlers, is said to have had a stronghold here. The present building dates from the middle of the 13th cent.

Eglwys Newydd, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddyn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 12½ S.E. of Aberystwith. The church (dedication unknown) was rebuilt in 1803, and is picturesquely situated in a sequestered spot on the hillside; it contains a fine

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eglinton Ironworks	Irvine (2)	398	930
Eglish (1)	.....	.....	2314
Eglish (2)	Armagh (4½)	89	2444
Eglish (3)	Parsonstown (5)	89	1174
Egloshayle	Wadebridge (1)	279	1368
Egloskerry	Egloskerry	227	470
Eglwys Bach, pa.	Tal-y-Cafn & E. (2)	229	1494
Eglwys Bach, tp.	Tal-y-Cafn & E. (2)	229	1070
Eglwys Brewis	Cowbridge (4)	180	18
Eglwys Cymmin	Whitland (3½)	247	240
Eglwys Fach	Glan Dovey (1)	227	418
Eglwysfair-a-Churig	Rhydowen (1½)	257	242
Eglwysilan	Treforest (1)	171	15795
Eglwys Newydd	Trawscoed (2)	252	706

monument to Miss Johnes by Chantrey, and some ancient stained glass brought from a church in Holland at the time of the French Revolution. The magnificent seat of Hafod originally belonged to the Herberts, from whom it passed to the family of Johnes. A Gothic mansion erected in 1783, which contained valuable art and antiquarian collections, was destroyed by fire in 1807; but it was rapidly replaced by another building, to which additions have subsequently been made. On the Ystwyth, which flows through the grounds, there are some beautiful cascades. On a neighbouring hill stands an obelisk, placed there in memory of Francis, 5th Duke of Bedford.

Eglwys Rhôs, pa. and vil, N.E. Carnarvs., 2 N.N.E. of Conway; ac. 3,243; soil fair quality, overlying limestone. The Conway bounds the pa. on the west. The church of St. Hilary (restored) contains some old painted glass in the south transept, and there are several monuments to the Mostyn family. There are but scanty traces of Deganwy Castle, built on the sea-coast by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the 11th cent., and destroyed by Llewelyn ap Grufydd in 1260. *Bodyscallen* is delightfully situated on a well-wooded hill. *Gloddaeth,* another seat belonging to the Mostyns, commands magnificent views over the neighbouring country.

Eglwyswrw, pa. and vil., N. Pembs., 5 S.S.W. of Cardigan; ac. 3,701; soil fairly good, overlying Lower Silurian. The vil. is picturesquely situated near the north base of the Preseley Mountains, which pass through the pa. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very grand. *Berllan* is a seat.

Eglynod Eagle, ha., pa. of and near Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs.

Egmanton, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 1½ S. of Tuxford; ac. 2,217; soil black loam and clay, overlying gypsum and strong heavy red clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the ancient piscina is preserved.

Egmere, pa., N. Norf., 3 W. of Walsingham; ac. 1,237; soil rich loam. The church of St. Edmund has long been in ruins; the tower and portions of the walls of the nave still remain. It was desecrated by Sir Nicholas Bacon, who used it as a barn.

Egremont (1), pa. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Ehen, S.W. Cumb., 5 S.E. of Whitehaven; ac. 2,749; soil generally light and thin, overlying gravel. E. is situated in a pleasant valley, and about 3 miles from the Irish Sea; it consists mainly of one long street, which contains some old houses. E. was a parl. bor. in the reign of Edward I. The Norm. church of St. Mary has been rebuilt, but retains internally many of its original features. The Wesleyan, Free Church, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The principal buildings are the Town Hall, Mechanics' Institute, the Oddfellows' Hall (1861), and the rooms of the Industrial Co-operative Society, founded in 1859. The castle was built in the early part of the 12th cent. by William de Meschines, lord of Copeland; from him it passed by descent to the family of Lucy, who were the owners in the time of the early Plantagenets, and to this period belongs the legend of "The Horn of Egremont Castle," which forms the subject of a poem by Wordsworth. The castle was in ruins as far back as 1578. The walls, which contain some herring-bone masonry, are surrounded by a deep moat; the remains include a square tower, which has a Norm. doorway with a groined vault The iron-ore quarried in the neighbourhood is sent from Whitehaven to S. Wales. Limestone is also quarried.

Egremont (2), pa. on the East Cleddau, W. Carmarths., 5 N. by W. of Narberth; ac. 1,015; soil clayey, with some sand. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt in 1839; it contains a stone with a roughly-carved inscription, found in the churchyard. On the high ground near the church there are traces of an encampment.

Egremont (3), eccl. pa., small to., and steamboat station on the Mersey, nearly opposite Liverpool (to which there is a ferry every half-hour), pa. of Wallasey (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 2 N.N.W. of Birkenhead. The church of St. John is in classic style. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship. E. Institute has an assembly-room, billiard- and reading-rooms, class-rooms, and a library. The Liverpool Home for Aged Mariners is a brick structure, with chapel and houses attached, for the residence of married couples, and is capable of accommodating seventy persons. The public park has an area of about 200 acres. E. ferry landing-stage was opened in 1875, and is joined to the pier by an iron-girder bridge 80 ft. long, capable of adjustment to the tide-levels. Under the pier is an inclined slipway, along which a carriage runs to the steamers. The slipway and the banks are washed by water from a sluicing-chamber filled at each tide, and which holds 200,000 gallons.

Egremont Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Cumb. It lies in the south-west of the county, and returns one member.

Egton, eccl. pa., tp., and small mkt. to. (T.), on the Eske, pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Whitby; ac. 15,657. The church of St. Hilda, built from the materials of the ancient church of this pa., is in Norm. style, and has a saddle-back tower. The pa. has traces of a Roman road, and an inscribed Roman stone has been conveyed to the York museum. A Grammontian priory was founded here about the year 1200. In the pa. are the Whitby waterworks, and E. High Moor (1,075 ft.), which commands a splendid view, and has some hut-foundations indicating the site of a British village. These consist of irregular hollows with a raised border of earth and stones and an opening on one side.

Egton Bridge, ha. on the Esk (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Egton. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Hilda, in the E. Eng. style. The ha. is much frequented by visitors from Whitby for the beautiful scenery.

Egton-with-Newland, eccl. pa. and tp. near the Leven, pa. of and 3 N. from Ulverston (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eglwys Rhôs	Conway (2)	224	2527
Eglwyswrw	Boncath (4)	268	419
Egmanton	Tuxford (2)	132	231
Egmere	Walsingham (2)	132	111
Egremont (1), pa.	Egremont	297	6105
Egremont (1), to.	Egremont	297	6273
Egremont (2)	Whitland (½)	247	107
Egremont (3)	Birkenhead (1)	194	6587
Egremont Division	.....	.....	53604
Egton, eccl. pa.	Egton	240	905
Egton, tp.	Egton	240	1329
Egton-with-Newl'nd	Greenodd (½)	255	923

N. Lancs.; ac. 3,661. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has a bobbin manufactory, coal and timber yards, and an iron foundry. There is a school with a small endowment. The scenery of this neighbourhood is very beautiful. *Penny Bridge Hall*, *Summer Hill*, and *Thurstonville* are seats.

Egwad, ha., pa. of Llanegwad (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 7½ N.E. of Carmarthen.

Ehen, river, S.W. Cumb., issues from Ennerdale Water, flows past Cleator and Egremont, and falls into the Irish Sea at Sellafield. It has a south-west course, and is 12 miles long.

Eidda, tp., pa. of Yspytty (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., 9 S.E. of Llanrwst; ac. 6,634. The Conway, which flows from a lake in the neighbourhood, here divides Carnarvs. from Denbighs.

Eifion Division, one of the two parl. divs. of Carnarvs. It lies in the south of the county, and returns one member.

Eigg, or **Egg,** island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 7½ W. of Arisaig. It measures 6⅓ miles long by 4 miles broad, with fairly fertile lowlands, and bare, sterile, stony heights. More than one-eighth of the island is under cultivation; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle-raising. The island contains the pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school. The headland, 1½ miles long, which forms the southern extremity of the isle, is called the Scaur of E., and rises 1,346 ft. in a porphyritic peak. The rocks present a valuable study for geologists, and have been minutely described by Hugh Miller in his "Cruise of the *Betsy*." The cliffs, which mostly surround the coasts, are frequently 900 ft. high. The Sound of E. makes a safe natural harbour. There are several Scandinavian forts, and a tumulus is said to mark the grave of St. Donan. In one of the numerous caves among the crags a great quantity of human bones have been found. In another cavern, on the south-east coast, 200 of the McDonalds, then inhabiting the island, were suffocated by a party of McLeods from the Isle of Skye towards the close of the 16th cent.

Eigheach, loch, traversed by the Ghaoir, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 15 S.W. of Dalnaspidal.

Eighter (1), vil. on Lough Ramor, pa. of Munterconnaught (q.v.), S. co. Cav., Ir., 4 W.S.W. of Virginia.

Eighter (2), island, pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., about 3 W. of Dunglow.

Eighton Banks, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Chester-le-Street and Gateshead (q.v.), N. Dur., 4 S.E. of Gateshead. The church of St. Thomas (1853), is in E. Eng. style. The vil. has a Mechanics' Institute and a Mutual Improvement Society, with library and reading-room. In the neighbourhood are several coal-mines.

Eilan-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also EILEAN-.

Eildon, ha. on the Eildon Hills, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc., ½ S.E. of Melrose. *E. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Eildon Hills, pas. of Melrose and Bowden (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Maxton. The range consists of a homogeneous mass, from which rise three peaks—the middle and highest attaining an altitude of 1,385 ft. They present a fine appearance—tradition affirming that they were split asunder

EILDON HILLS.

by the familiar spirit of Michael Scott of Balwearie. On their slopes is a tumulus and the remains of a Roman camp. The hills were a favourite resort of Sir Walter Scott—the view from the summit being unequalled in the country. Trap and whinstone, with felspar, are the prevailing rocks, and basaltic columns occur. Sixteen distinct natural terraces may be traced upon their sides, which are cultivated to a very considerable height.

Eilean-a-Bhroin, islet in Loch Vennachar, S.W. Perths., Sc., about 5 S.W. of Callander.

Eilean Aigas. [AIGAS.]

Eilean-an-Righ, islet in Loch Laggan, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 11 W. of Dalwhinnie.

Eilean-an-Tighe, or **Eilean-na-Kelly,** one of the Shiant islands in the Minch, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 22½ S.E. of Stornoway. It is 1 mile long by about ¼ mile broad, and, except at high tides accompanied by gales, is connected with Garve by a beach of pebbles. The rocks are basaltic, and present columnar arrangements. Some ruins are believed to have been of ecclesiastical origin.

Eilean Chaistal. [CASTLE ISLAND.]

Eilean Columcill (pronounced "Columkill"), islet in Portree Bay, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Skaebost. It is 1 mile long by ½ mile wide, and was named in honour of St. Columba.

Eilean Derg. [DHEIRRIG.]

Eilean Donan, rocky islet in Loch Alsh, pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eidda	Bettws-y-Coed (5)	239	282
Eifion Division	.....	.....	42816

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eigg	Oban (57)	504	233
Eighton Banks	Gateshead (4)	268	2723

Kintail (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 6 S.S.E. of Strome Ferry. It contains the ruins of an ancient castle, now overgrown with ivy, occupying the site of a vitrified fort. Within its walls Randolph, Earl of Moray, is said to have executed (1331) fifty criminals at one time. Later, it was a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail. In 1719 it became the headquarters of the invading Spaniards.

Eilean Duirinnis. [DUIRINISH (2).]

Eilean Fada, island in Loch Killieport, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 8 S.W. of Ardrishaig. It serves as a natural breakwater against the Atlantic waves that rush up the narrow loch during western gales.

Eilean Finnan, islet in Loch Shiel, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 25 N. of Oban.

Eilean Fraoch, islet in the Sound of Islay, W. Args., Sc., 27 S.W. of Ardrishaig. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold.

Eilean Iosal. [EILEAN-NAN-ROAN.]

Eilean Issa, islet in Dunvegan Bay, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 W.N.W. of Portree.

Eilean Iubhard, islet in Loch Shell, pa of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 14 S. of Stornoway.

Eilean Maree, islet in Loch Maree, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 17 N.W. of Achnasheen. It is thickly wooded, and is said to have been the site of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin. The ancient burial-ground and a holy well are still pointed out. Lunatics were formerly brought here to be cured; the treatment consisted of towing them by a rope in the wake of a boat round the islet, and then making them drink from the well.

Eilean Mhuire, one of the Shiant islands in the Minch, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S.W. of Lewis island. It is of basaltic formation.

Eilean More (1), islet, pa. of Coll and Tyree (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 8 S.W. of Adnamurchan Point.

Eilean More (2), islet in the Sound of Jura, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 14 N.W. of Tarbert. A small but well-preserved old chapel, dedicated to St. Cormac, measures only 15 ft. by 8 ft. An upper room, reached by a ladder, contains a fine piece of sculpture representing a priest under a canopy. The shaft of a Celtic cross stands on the highest ground, the sculptured disk of which was discovered in 1864.

Eilean Munde, islet in Loch Leven, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 10 S. of Fort William. It formerly gave its name to a separate pa., in which it was included. A Culdee cell was founded here at an early period, and on its site a chapel was built by Abbot Munde in the 10th cent., the ruins of which still remain.

Eilean Musdile, the largest island of a small archipelago in Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 4 N.E. of Jura island.

Eilean-na-Co'ombe, or **Eilean-na-Navimhe,** island, pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., separated from the mainland by the Caol Bean channel, 1 furlong wide. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs wide, and 231 ft. high. The rocks are so perforated by wave-action that at half-flood tide with north-eastern gales a jet of water is forced through a tunnel to a height of 30 ft., accompanied by a loud roaring noise. Here are the ruins of an old chapel, and an ancient burial-ground.

Eilean-na-Gamhna, islet, pa. of Glenelg (q.v.), Knoydart, W. Invs., Sc., $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of the Coir islands.

Eilean-na-Kelly. [EILEAN-AN-TIGHE.]

Eilean-na-Navimhe. [EILEAN-NA-CO'OMBE.]

Eilean-nan-Caorach, islet in the Firth of Lorne, W. Args., Sc., off the coast of the island of Islay.

Eilean-nan-Con, islet in Loch Laggan, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 12 N.W. of Dalnaspidal.

Eilean-nan-Gobhar, islet in Loch Aylort, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 25 W. of Fort William. Here are the remains of two vitrified forts.

Eilean-nan-Roan, or **Eilean Roan,** islet in the Kyle of Tongue, pa. of and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.E. from Tongue (q.v), N. Suths., Sc. It is 1 mile long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad, and 247 ft. high. The coasts present precipitous cliffs—the shelves and crannies containing salt, derived from the sea-spray, which without any preparation is used in fish-curing. A fine natural arch in the rocks is 150 ft. high and 70 ft. wide. Near the middle of the island is a round hole, supposed to communicate with a subterranean sea-worn cavern. At one time the place was greatly frequented by seals.

Eilean Ruairidh, islet in Loch Maree, pa. of Gairloch, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., about 17 S.W. of Ullapool. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel.

Eilean Shona, island in Loch Moidart, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 27 W. of Corpach. It has a rocky, rugged appearance, and contains a mansion-house.

Eilean Stacker. [CASTLE STALKER (1).]

Eilean Suabhainn, Suinn, or **Subhain,** islet in Loch Maree, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 furlongs N. of Terradale. It is 1 mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, contains a small lake, and is richly wooded.

Eilean Vow. [ISLAND VOW.]

Eilean Wirrey. [EILEAN MHUIRE.]

Eilein, Loch-an-. [LOCH-AN-EILEIN.]

Eil, Loch, sea-loch, opening off Loch Linnhe, pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), Args. and Invs., Sc., 19 N. of Port Appin. It penetrates for 6 miles into the land, with an average width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an extreme depth of 38 fathoms. It is only frequented by small flat-bottomed boats, locally known as "gabarts," engaged in conveying timber from the neighbouring forests. *Achdalieu* and *Fassiefern* are mansions on its shores.

Eilt, loch, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), Moidart, W. Invs., Sc., 16 W.N.W. of Fort William. It is 4 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and affords splendid salmon, grilse, sea and loch trout, and char fishing.

Einig, stream, N. Ross and Crom., Sc., rises by small burns in the pa. of Lochbroom, flows 4 N.E., and falls into the Oykel at Oykel Bridge. It affords fairly good fishing.

Eirias, tp., pa. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, Carnarvs. and Denbighs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Conway; ac. 977. The dis. church of St. Catherine was built in 1838. Here is a magic well (Fynnon Elian), the water of which, when repeatedly drunk and thrown over the head, is supposed to give efficacy to a curse.

Eirw, ha., pa. of Llantrisant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S.S.W. of Pontypridd. There are several collieries.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Eirias	Colwyn Bay ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	220	971

Eisey, pa., N. Wilts., 1 N.E. of Cricklade; ac. 2,516; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is a small Perp. edifice.

Eishart, or **Eishort,** sea-loch, pas. of Strath and Sleat (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 4½ S. of Broadford. It penetrates into the land for about 6½ miles, presents Highland scenery along its shores, and is full of dangerous rocks.

Elan, river, rises near the borders of Cardigans. and Radnors., flows south-south-east to the borders of Brecknocks. (where it receives the Clearwen), then north-east, and falls into the Wye, 4½ S. of Rhayader. It has a course of about 15 miles, passes through some beautiful scenery, and affords good fishing.

Elberton, pa. and vil., S.W. Gloucs., 2½ S.W. of Thornbury, near the Old Passage ferry over the Severn from Aust; ac. 1,531; soil marl, clay, and lime, overlying stone-brash, elsewhere sand. The church of St. John the Evangelist, restored 1858, is E. Eng. There is a quadrangular Roman camp, surrounded by a fosse with a high and broad rampart on either side; it was built to protect the Aust Ferry (*Trajectus Augusti*) and the intervening marsh.

Elborough, ha., pa. of Hutton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2 S.E. of Weston Junction.

Elburton, vil., pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S. Dev., 3½ S.E. of Plymouth.

Elchaig, stream and strath, S.W. Ross and Crom., Sc. The burn rises by two headstreams, flows 6½ N.W. through the strath, and falls into the head of Loch Long, 5 S.E. of Strome Ferry. Its course lies amid fine scenery, and it affords excellent salmon- and trout-fishing, strictly preserved. Eileandonan Castle and Gruighach Castle, both in ruins, stand near its mouth.

Elchies, Easter, mansion, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 1 S.W. of Craigellachie Junction. The house dates from the early part of the 18th cent., but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1857.

Elchies, Wester, mansion, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 2 W. of Easter Elchies. It contains fragments of an old fortalice, and close by is an observatory, in which formerly stood the great telescope shown at the Exhibition of 1851.

Elcho, ruined castle on the Tay, pa. of Rhynd (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 5¼ S.E. of Perth. A new roof was put upon the building in 1830 to preserve it from further decay. Since 1633 it has given the title of baron to the Earls of Wemyss.

Elcombe (1), ha., pa. of Wroughton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Swindon.

Elcombe (2), ha., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Stroud.

Elcot (1), ti., pa. of Preshute (q.v.), N. Wilts., near Marlborough.

Elcot (2), ha., pa. of Kintbury (q.v.), S. Berks., 4 S.E. of Hungerford. *E. Park* is a seat.

Elden. [ELVEDEN.]

Elden Hill (1,545 ft.), N. Derbys., 2½ S.W. of Castleton. On the southern slope is a deep vertical chasm, known as Elden Hole, formerly supposed to be fathomless. The chasm has a large cavern with sloping floor, the walls and roof of which are covered with stalactites.

Eldersfield, pa., S. Worcs., on the Gloucs. border, 7½ S.W. of Upton; ac. 3,387; soil clay mixed with loam, overlying marl. The church of St. John is Norm., E. Eng., and later; in it is preserved an ancient shield of the family of De Clare. Gadbury Banks, a very remarkable old earthwork, occupying the level summit of a hill, is about 9 ac. in area, and surrounded by a vallum and fosse. Its shape is that of an irregular square, and the ascent on all sides is abrupt, the only entrance to the interior being by way of a steep slope at the south-east. It is supposed to have been a British village.

Elderslie (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Abbey (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 2 W. of Paisley. The church was built in 1840, and there is a cottage hospital and the Wallace public school. It appears certain that Sir William Wallace (often known as "the Knight of Elderslie") was born here; but the house pointed out as his birthplace belongs to a later period. "Wallace's Yew," evidently of great age, is still standing; "Wallace's Oak" was destroyed by a gale in 1856. *Fergushe* is a seat.

Elderslie (2), estate on the Clyde, pa. of and ½ E. from Renfrew (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc. It has a fine mansion (built 1777–82) containing numerous relics of Sir William Wallace.

Elderslie and Fardlehill, vil., pa. of Kilmaurs (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 1¼ W. of Kilmarnock.

Eldon, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 S.E. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,421. The church of St. Mark is in Gothic style. There are extensive collieries in the pa. E. gives the title of earl to the Scott family.

Eldon, Upper, pa., W. Hants, 3 S. of Stockbridge; ac. 295; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.

Eldrig, vil. and loch, pa. of Mochrum (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Port William. The loch lies 1 N. of the vil., is ½ mile long by 1 furlong wide, and has good trout-fishing.

Eldroth, ha., pa. of Clapham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Settle.

Eldwick, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Eleigh Water, ha., pa. of Combe St. Nicholas (q.v.), W. Somerset, near Chard.

Elephant's Tusk, a rock south of the Kettle and Pans, with a rock-basin on its side, and a small recess under it named Pitt's Parlour.

Elerch, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 8 N.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 4,266. The surface is mountainous.

Elf House, cave with fine stalactites, pa. of and adjoining Dalry (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc.

Elford (1), pa. and vil. on the Tame, S.E. Staffs., 4½ N.N.W. of Tamworth; ac. 2,024; soil gravel, peat,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eisey	Cricklade (1)	86	128
Elberton	Thornbury (2)	217	144
Eldersfield	Tewkesbury (7)	171	548
Elderslie (1), *q.s.* pa.	Elderslie	409	2353
Elderslie (1), vil.	Elderslie	409	1468
E. and Fardlehill	Gatehead (2)	393	458

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eldon, eccl. pa.	Bish'pAuckland(3½)	244	4179
Eldon, tp.	Bish'pAuckland(3½)	244	1646
Eldon, Upper	Romsey (4)	79	10
Elerch	Aberystwith (8)	243	174
Elford (1)	Haselour & Elford	134	373

and rich loam, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Peter, restored 1849, is Dec. and Perp.; it retains some old painted glass, some of which was executed on the Continent. In the Chantry of the Holy Cross, or Howard Chantry, there are several fine monuments, restored in 1849; of these the most noteworthy are the magnificent altar-tomb of alabaster to Sir Thomas Arderne and his wife (*c.* 1400), with recumbent effigies of the knight and lady (richly clad and wearing collars of SS), and panels containing twenty-two statuettes of mourners carved on the sides; also a tomb of like character to Sir William Smyth (1526) and his two wives, the latter of whom was Isabella Neville, daughter of the Marquis of Montacute. The modern altar-tomb to a grandson of Sir John Stanley (founder of the chantry), who was killed by a tennis-ball (*c.* 1460), has an ancient figure and inscription, the former representing a child with a ball in his left hand, and pointing with his right to his head, the accompanying words being "*Ubi dolor ibi digitus.*" *E. Hall* and *E. House* are seats.

The Approach to Elgin, from the East.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

The former occupies the site of a mansion in which Henry VII. is said to have slept the night preceding the battle of Bosworth. To the south are "Robin Hood's Butts" (two barrows, one of which is called E. Low). Portway, the name of an adjoining farm, indicates that a Roman or British road passed in the neighbourhood.

Elford (2), coast tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 s.e. of Belford; ac. 1,075.

Elgin, pa., city, parl. and royal burgh, co. and mkt. to. (f.), on the Lossie, N.W. Elgs., Sc., 5 s. of Lossiemouth; ac. 19,166; soil various, fertile, and mostly under crop and timber. The rocks are sandstone and limestone, the former largely quarried and exported—London Bridge being partly built of it; the limestone is no longer worked. The cathedral (founded 1224), although ruinous, still retains traces of its former grandeur. Burnt down in 1270, it was immediately rebuilt, only to be again fired and partly demolished in the attack upon the city by the Wolf of Badenoch in 1390. The subsequent rebuilding appears to have occupied fully a quarter of a century. It was unroofed at the Reformation, afterwards suffering much damage at the hands of the Covenanters. The pa. church (1827) is a fine building in Greek style, and occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Giles. There are two Free, two United Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Congregational churches. Anderson's Institution (1831), built and endowed with £70,000 for the support of the aged poor and the education of poor children, is in Greek style, and was founded by General Anderson (1746–1824), whose mother, who lived in a room in the cathedral, cradled him in the font. He entered the Indian army as a private. The Assembly Rooms date from 1821, and there is a public reading-room and library in the town hall. The museum, besides a large general collection, contains a number of fossils from the Elgin Sandstones. There are two clubs—the Elgin and the New—both fairly good buildings. Gray's Hospital was founded and endowed by Dr. Andrew Gray (1751–1808). Other buildings include court-house, County Buildings, the Academy, the Victoria School of Science and Art (1889), market houses, town hall, baths, and a lunatic asylum. The castle, some ruins of which remain, is probably the oldest edifice in the city. Near it is a Tuscan column, in memory of the last Duke of Gordon, erected in 1839, and surmounted by a statue of the Duke in 1853. Some large fragments remain of a monastery of the Grey Friars, the church being nearly entire. The Beid or Bede House (rebuilt 1846) contains the dwellings of poor men, who also have pensions. The Bishop's Castle is in ruins. The pool in which witches underwent the ordeal by water was filled up in 1890; an obelisk marks the spot. There are handsome drinking fountains, and the market or muckle cross, after being destroyed in the 18th cent., has been restored; the little cross still stands. With the exception of one gate, hardly a vestige remains of the ancient defensive walls. The manufactures are those of

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Elford (2)	Newham (2½)	318	58
Elgin, pa.	Elgin	577	9285
Elgin, to.	Elgin	577	7894
Elgin, parl. burgh	Elgin	577	7799
Elgin, royal burgh	Elgin	577	7646

woollens, tweeds, plaiding, and leather. There are breweries, saw-mills, corn-mills, foundries, and nurseries. Trade is carried on in corn, vegetables, farm produce, and fish, and a considerable number of young trees and plants are annually sent to all parts of the country. The city is principally a residential place, consisting largely of fine villas and pleasant cottages—the inhabitants being attracted by the pleasing situation and surroundings, salubrious climate, cheapness of living, and the excellent educational facilities afforded by the schools. There are weekly cattle sales, and three annual hiring fairs are held. E. is of remote antiquity, and was formerly a favourite royal residence. It was visited by Edward I. in 1296 and 1303, by James II. in 1457, and by James IV. in 1490. Created a royal burgh by David I., it obtained a charter (still preserved) from Alexander II. The to. suffered severely from the attack of the Wolf of Badenoch, when it was burnt, and again when partially consumed by the Earl of Huntly in 1452. The city unites with Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead to form the Elgin Burghs, which return a member to Parliament. *Blackhills* and *Westerton* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Elgin and Nairn, a parl. div., consisting of the cos. of Elgin and Nairn, which unite to return one member.

Elgin Burghs. [ELGIN.]

Elgin, New, vil. in the pa. and forming a sub. of Elgin (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc.

Elginshire, or **Morayshire,** co. on the Moray Firth, Sc.; ac. 304,606. It is bounded on the north by the Moray Firth, on the east by Banffshire, on the south by Inverness-shire, and on the west by Nairnshire. The surface is low and sandy towards the coast, but inland it swells up in gentle undulating ridges, until, along the southern border, it assumes a mountainous character; soils sand, gravel, heavy loam, strong clay, and moss. Large tracts are still under forests and sporting moors, but the arable land is among the most fertile and carefully-cultivated areas in the country. The geology of the co. has given rise to many disputes among experts as to the age of the sandstones, in the neighbourhood of Elgin especially. These were long classified as belonging to the Old Red series, but are now generally classified as among the Triassic rocks. The great gneissic beds of the Highlands are here represented in the valleys of the Lossie, Findhorn, and Divie, as well as along the streams draining the western watershed of the Spey, where they are partially covered with quartzite formations, giving way, along the Banffshire borders, to great schistose masses. The hollows and valleys, including many hill-bases, are of undoubted Old Red Sandstone, overlying a series of much broken and weathered strata. In the neighbourhood of Elgin, and north of the Quarry Ridge, are presented the Elgin Sandstones, which have given rise to so many differences of opinion. Cherts occur on the coast near Lossiemouth. The climate is singularly mild and equable—west winds prevailing for most of the year, with a moderate rainfall. The crops raised are large—consisting principally of barley, wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Agriculture is in an advanced state, much waste bog having been reclaimed. Cattle herds, mostly crosses between short-horns and polled animals, are not large in numbers, but are of very excellent quality; and the sheep raised in the co. are much sought after by dealers. The manufactures are those of leather, chemicals, woollens, and wooden pit-props. There are distilleries, and boat-building is carried on at Lossiemouth. The sea-fisheries are of considerable value—the fleet of boats, which belong to the towns along the coast, annually proceeding to work at stations outside the co.; but the home fisheries are not neglected. The salmon fisheries of the Spey and other rivers are of great value, and they, as well as many lochs, afford abundance of fine trout. The export trade consists of cattle, sheep, timber, farm produce, granite, sandstone, and slate. Numerous auction sales of stock are held, which are attended by dealers and buyers from all parts of the North. E. is intersected by several lines of railway, owned by the Highland Railway Company and by the Great North of Scotland Railway Company, giving ample means of communication with all parts of the country; and there are ports at Lossiemouth and Burghead, with small harbours at Hopeman, Findhorn, and Kingston. The antiquities consist of so-called Roman remains at Burghead, sculptured and cup-marked stones, ancient camps, and ruined ecclesiastical buildings. E. contains 19 pas. [ELGIN AND NAIRN.]

Elgoll, ha., pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 N.W. of Broadford.

Elham, pa., vil., head of U. and petty sess. div., on a tributary of the Stour, E. Kent, 6 N.W. of Folkestone; ac. 6,599; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. E. formerly ranked as a town, and received from Edward I. the privilege of holding a market. The church of St. Mary, a spacious and handsome building, is Trans. and E. Eng.; the chancel has been restored and much altered; a library of 800 vols., presented by Dr. Warley, of Canterbury, in 1809, and kept in the vestry, includes valuable tracts relating to the Great Rebellion and other scarce books. The endowed school was established in 1720. An ancient mantelpiece, painted and richly carved, remains in a house in the High Street. The E. Kent foxhounds have their kennels here. The pa. contains a large brickfield.

Elibank, estate on the Tweed, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), N. Selks., Sc., 5 E. of Inverleithen. The castle, now in ruins, dates from about the beginning of the 17th cent. It is owned by and gives the title of baron to the Murray family. *E. Cottage* is a seat.

Elidyr-fawr, mountain (3,033 ft.), N.W. Carnarvs., 2 N.N.E. of Llanberis.

Elie, coast pa. and to., S.E. Fifes., Sc., 5 S.E. of Largo; ac. 2,020; soil good, and almost all cultivated. The to. contains some fine old houses, but is chiefly modern. The pa. church (restored 1885) dates from 1639. E. has a Free church, a library, two public schools, and a coastguard station. E. is a favourite summer resort, the bathing is excellent, and there is a fine golf-course on the neighbouring links. The harbour is safe and provided with quays and a pier, but the shipping trade is small. The Rev. Robert Traill (1642–1716), an

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elgin and Nairn	.....	.....	37613
Elgin, New	Elgin	577	704
Elginshire	.....	.....	43471

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elham	Elham	72	1225
Elie	Elie	432	1172

eminent divine, and James Horsburgh (1762–1836), the hydrographer, were natives. *E. House*, in fine grounds, is a 17th-cent. mansion.

Eling (1), pa. and vil., S. Hants, on the north-west shore of Southampton Water, near its head, 4 W. of Southampton; ac. 18,642; soil gravel, with some sand overlying Bracklesham beds. The church of St. Mary, restored and partly rebuilt 1865, is mainly Dec., the new portions being in E. Eng. style; the arch at the east end of the north aisle of the nave is supposed to be a remnant of the original Saxon structure. The New Forest Union workhouse is in the pa.

Eling (2), ha., pa. of Hampstead Norris (q.v.), Mid Berks., 7 N.E. of Newbury.

Eling, North, eccl. pa. and ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 8 N.W. of Southampton. The church of St. Mary, built 1834, is in debased Gothic style. *Beechwood House* and *Paultons* are seats.

Eling, South, ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, about 5 W. of Southampton.

Eliock, or **Elliock,** estate and trout-burn, pa. of Sanquhar (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Kirkconnel. *E. House* was the birthplace of "the admirable Crichton" (1560–83), and stands in extensive grounds. The burn rises on Weather Hill, flows 3 N.E., and enters the Nith, 1¼ W. of Menock.

Eliogarty, bar., E. co. Tip., Ir.; ac. 90,257. It is bounded by Ikerrin bar. on the north, Kilnamanagh bar. on the west, Q. Co. on the east, Slieveardagh bar. on the south-east, and Middlethird bar. on the south. The Suir runs through from north to south. The land is on the whole good, though there is a large amount of bog.

Eliseg's Pillar, the remains of a cross, S.E. Denbighs., 2 N.W. of Llangollen. It was erected early in the 9th cent. by Concen or Cyngen, in memory of his great-grandfather, Eliseg, father of Brochmail, Prince of Powis. A modern inscription records that it was thrown down and mutilated during the rebellion, and replaced in 1779. It was once 12 ft. high, but now the broken shaft is reduced to 6 ft. 8 in.; it stands on a tumulus.

Elishaw, ha. on the Rede, pa. of Elsdon (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7½ N.E. of Bellingham.

Eliston. [ILLIESTON.]

Elizabeth Castle, a fortress built on a sea-girt rock in front of St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands. It was built by Raleigh, in the reign of Elizabeth, on the ruins of an abbey. It is cut off from the mainland at high tide, and is approached by a pebble causeway at low water. The castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians on December 15th, 1651, and was one of the last fortresses held for the King.

Elizabeth College. [ST. PETER PORT.]

Elizafield, vil., pa. of Torthorwald (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Dumfries.

Elkington, pa. on the Grand Union Canal, W. Northants, 2 S.W. of Welford; ac. 1,984; soil red loam and clay, overlying clay. There is no church.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Eling	Totton (½)	81	6462
Eling, North	Totton (½)	81	1470
Eliogarty	.....	...	17023
Elkington	Yelvertoft (3)	88	67
Elkington, North	Louth (3)	141	82
Elkington, South	Louth (2)	141	366

Elkington, North, pa., N. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Louth; ac. 1,001; soil chalk and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, rebuilt 1852, is in E. Eng. style.

Elkington, South, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 2½ W. by N. of Louth; ac. 3,085; soil loamy, overlying chalk. All Saints' Church, rebuilt 1843 and 1873, is in Perp. style. *E. Hall* is a modern brick building in the Italian style. *Thorpe Hall* was erected in 1584.

Elksley, pa., N. Notts., 4½ S.S.W. of E. Retford; ac. 2,661; soil sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles, partly rebuilt in 1884, is Dec.

Elkstone, pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 7½ N.N.W. of Cirencester, near the road to Gloucester; ac. 2,116; soil clay and light, overlying rock. The church of St. John the Evangelist is chiefly Norm. and Perp.; the chancel, which is only 12 ft. high, has good Norm. groining and elaborately-ornamented arches, and above it is a chamber, to which a staircase ascends; the east window is, both externally and within, a beautiful specimen of rich Norm. work; on the outside carved heads adorn the cornice of the nave; there is a good Norm. south door and Perp. font and pulpit.

Elkstone, Lower, ha., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6 N.E. of Leek. [WARSLOW AND ELKSTONE.]

Elkstone, Upper, chap. and ha., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5½ E.N.E. of Leek. The chapel of St. John the Baptist (1786) is a plain structure. [WARSLOW AND ELKSTONE.]

Ellacombe, eccl. pa., pa. of Tormoham (q.v.), S. Dev., forming part of Torquay. Christ Church (1867) is a plain building in E. Dec. style.

Ella, Kirk. [KIRK ELLA.]

Ellam. [ELLEM.]

Ellan-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also EILEAN.

Ellanabriech. [ELLENABRIECH.]

Elland, eccl. pa. and formerly a mkt. to., on the Calder, pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Huddersfield. The church of St. Mary is an old stone building, and contains an ancient font; the east window has the arms of John of Gaunt (1340–90). There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian, and Christadelphian chapels. The cemetery has an area of eight acres, and two mortuary chapels. The Town Hall (1888) is in classic style, with shops on the ground floor, and a hall on the first floor capable of accommodating upwards of 1,000. There are two endowed schools, and some charities. E. has woollen manufactures, and cotton and worsted spinning mills. The pa. is noted for its flagstone-quarries and its fire-clay. The manufacture of fire-clay goods and sanitary pipes is carried on. The Ealands formerly had a seat here; their feuds in the reign of Edward III. form the subject of a ballad.

Elland Division, one of the 19 parl. divs. of the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Elksley	Retford (5)	139	268
Elkstone	Cirencester (8)	93	199
Ellacombe	Torquay		6151
Elland	Elland	192	10476
Elland Division	.....	.....	64632

W.R. Yorks. It is in the northern part, contains the mun. bor. of Halifax, and returns one member.

Elland-with-Greetland, tp., pa. of and 3 S.S.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,448.

Ellastone, pa., tp., and vil., N. Staffs., on the Derbys. border, 5 S.W. of Ashborne; ac. of pa. 7,415, of tp. 755; soil sandy, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Peter is Perp. To the north, at Moat in Ribden, on the Weaver Hills, is a mound of quadrangular form, surrounded by a fosse, and believed to be a British barrow. E. is said to be the scene of George Eliot's novel "Adam Bede."

Ella, West, tp., pas. of Kirk Ella and North Ferriby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Hull; ac. 534.

Ellel, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Conder and the Lancaster and Preston Canal, pa. of Cockerham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 S.S.E. of Lancaster; ac. 5,814, water 32. The pa. church of St. John (built at the beginning of the 19th cent.) is a plain structure. The chapel of St. Mary is in Gothic style, and is beautifully decorated; on the south-west is a mausoleum, built in the same style. There are large silk-spinning mills and a cotton mill. The national school has a small endowment. *E. Grange*, *E. Hall*, and *Haycar House* are seats.

Ellem, or **Ellam,** ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Longformacus (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc.

Ellen, river, rises on Caldbeck Fells, Mid Cumb., flows about 15 N.W. and W., passing Ireby, and flows into the Solway Frith at Maryport.

Ellenabriech, vil. on Sill island, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., opposite Easdale, from which it is separated by Easdale Sound.

Ellenborough, vil., pa. of Dearham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 S.E. of Maryport. There is a small endowed school. A Roman gateway with a perfect arch was found in 1787, but does not now exist. The inhabitants are mostly colliers. Edward Law, Lord Chief Justice, who was created Baron Ellenborough in 1802, took his title from this vil.

Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, tp. on the sea-coast, pa. of Dearham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 S.E. of Maryport; ac. 996.

Ellenbrook, chapelry and vil. with railway station, pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 7 N.W. of Manchester. The chapel is in Norm. style.

Ellenhall, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 2 S. by E. of Eccleshall; ac. 2,549; soil various, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael (restored 1886) is in various styles, a considerable part of the edifice being modern; the east window is Perp., and there is a small Norm. window in the chancel; the stone font is said to be Saxon.

Ellen, Port. [PORT ELLEN.]

Ellen's Isle, or **Eilean Molach,** islet in Loch Katrine, pa. of Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 8 S.W. of Strathyre. It is rocky and well wooded, and was formerly used as a stronghold and depôt by Highland rievers. It is chiefly the scene of

ELLEN'S ISLE, LOCH KATRINE.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

most of the incidents in Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Ellenthorpe, tp., pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1½ E. of Boroughbridge; ac. 611.

Elleray, seat on the west border of Westmd., 4 S.S.E. of Ambleside. It overlooks the Windermere, and was the seat of Professor Wilson (1785–1854), the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Ellerbeck, tp. and small vil., pa. of Osmotherley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Northallerton; ac. 871.

Ellerburne, pa. on the road from Pickering to Scarborough, N.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Malton; ac. 3,597; soil clay and limestone, overlying limestone. The church of St. Hilda is of various periods, and is reputed amongst the oldest in the county. The chancel contains an aumbry and a piscina; there is a blank west window, hidden behind buttresses that support the squat tower; on the east side of the porch are remains of an old scrolled Maltese cross. In the churchyard is a memorial granite column to the Dobson family.

Ellerby (1), tp. and scattered vil., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7½ N.E. of Hull; ac. 2,248.

Ellerby (2), tp. near the coast, pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of Whitby; ac. 750.

Ellerdine, ha., pa. of Ercall Magna (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ N.W. of Wellington.

Ellergill, ha., pa. of Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 5 S.S.W. of Kirkby Stephen.

Eller Holm, islet in Ellwick Bay, pa. of Shapinshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 5 S.E. of Rendall.

Ellerker, tp., chap., and vil., near the Humber, pa. of Brantingham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 12 W. of Hull; ac. 2,144. The chapel (restored 1842) is a small stone structure.

Ellers, High, ha., pa. of Cantley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Doncaster.

Ellers, Low, ha., pa. of Cantley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Doncaster.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elland-w.-Greetland	Elland	192	14679
Ellastone, pa.	Norbury (1½)	147	1032
Ellastone, tp.	Norbury (1½)	147	274
Ella, West	Willerby (1)	207	152
Ellel, eccl. pa.	Galgate (1)	226	1318
Ellel, tp.	Galgate (1)	226	1799
Ellenborough and E.	Maryport (1)	315	4471

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ellenhall	Norton Bridge (3¾)	139	244
Ellenthorpe	Boroughbridge (1)	210	59
Ellerbeck	Northallerton (5)	218	74
Ellerburne	Thornton Dale (1½)	222	571
Ellerby (1)	Ellerby	204	331
Ellerby (2)	Hinderwell (1)	254	50
Ellerker	South Cave (2)	199	299

Ellerton (1), or **Ellerton Priory,** pa. on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 9 N.N.W. of Howden; ac. 2,555; soil sand and clay, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary is in Norm. style, and has some ancient stained glass, removed from the ancient priory. The pa. has almshouses for three persons. There are scanty remains of E. Priory, a small Gilbertine house, founded about 1212 by William Fitz-Piers.

Ellerton (2), ha., pa. of Cheswardine (q.v.), N. Salop, 5 N.W. of Newport.

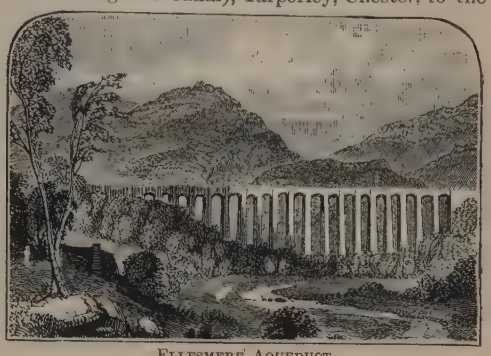
Ellerton Abbey, tp. on the Swale, pa. of Downholme (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Richmond; ac. 1,665. Here are ruins of a small Cistercian convent, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Warnerius, steward to the Earl of Richmond.

Ellerton-upon-Swale, tp. and vil., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Richmond; ac. 1,635. It was the birthplace of Henry Jenkins, who is stated to have been born in 1500 and died in 1670.

Ellesborough, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks, 2½ W.S.W. of Wendover; ac. 3,595; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1871) is Late Dec. and Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina; the south aisle has a marble tomb with recumbent effigy; there are 16th-cent. brasses, and a font of the Dec. period. There are almshouses, founded in 1746, with a weekly allowance, and other charities. *Chequers Court* is a seat with well-timbered park; the mansion, with gables and bay windows, is ancient and picturesque, and has associations with Oliver Cromwell and his family.

Ellesmere, pa. (extending into Flintshire), tp., mkt. to. (T.), and head of U., N.W. Salop, 8 E.N.E. of Oswestry; ac. 26,457. E. is prettily situated on the west side of the mere or lake from which it takes its name. The church of St. Mary, a fine cruciform Gothic building of various periods, was restored in 1849, when the nave and north transept were rebuilt by Scott in Dec. style; in the south or Oteley Chapel there is a fine altar-tomb with marble effigies of Sir F. Kynaston and his wife (1590). There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. The Town Hall (1833) has a good reading-room and library, and contains the natural-history collections of the E. Field Club. E. College is a large middle-class school for boys. There are no remains of the castle, an old border fortress, which was probably destroyed during the Civil War; the mound on which it stood has been converted into a bowling-green, from which there is a magnificent view, embracing parts of nine cos. The meres are well supplied with pike and other fish, and many rare ferns and mosses are to be found on their banks. E. is an important agricultural centre, and malting is carried on. *E. House* and *Oteley Park* are seats; the former, a modern building in Elizabethan style, at the south end of the mere, has a park of 150 ac., well stocked with deer.

Ellesmere Canal, N. Wales, Shropshire, and Cheshire, was cut in 1777, has several branches, and connects the Severn with the Mersey; it passes Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Nantwich (where it joins the Birmingham Canal), Tarporley, Chester, to the



Ellesmere Aqueduct.

Mersey at Ellesmere Port. It is carried across the Dee and Llangollen Valley by Telford's Ellesmere Aqueduct (constructed in 1805), an iron trough 1,007 ft. long and 127 ft. high, supported by 19 stone arches.

Ellesmere Port, eccl. pa. and vil. at the junction of the Ellesmere Canal with the Manchester Ship Canal (which has extensive wharfage here) and on the Mersey, pa. of Eastham (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 7 N. of Chester. Christ Church is in E. Dec. style. Here are large docks and warehouses, and a quantity of iron-ore is stored. There is considerable passenger traffic, and merchandise and pig-iron are carried to a large extent. A large embankment, about a mile long, 140 ft. wide at the base and 70 ft. at the top, separates the Manchester Ship Canal from the Mersey.

Elley Green, ha., pa. of Corsham (q.v.), N. Wilts., 8 N.E. of Bath.

Ellingham (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S.W. Hants, 2 N. of Ringwood; ac. 2,559; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, formerly All Saints' (restored 1885–87), is E. Eng. and later; it has a good oak rood-screen of late date, and above the altar hangs a picture of the Day of Judgment, taken from a church at Port St. Mary, near Cadiz, in 1702; the churchyard contains the tomb of Lady Alicia Lisle, executed in 1685 for affording shelter at Moyles Court to some of Monmouth's adherents after the battle of Sedgemoor. *Moyles Court*, the ancient seat of the Lisles, is a fine old red-brick mansion, surrounded by wooded hills.

Ellingham (2), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2½ N.E. of Bungay; ac. 1,379; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Mary was built in the 12th cent.; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, and at the west end is an oil painting of St. Peter in prison; in the north aisle is a carved head and a bishop's crozier. *E. Hall*, a substantial modern building, stands in a well-wooded park.

Ellingham (3), pa., tp., and vil., near the sea,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ellerton (1)	Scorton (3)	231	263
Ellerton Abbey	Richmond (7)	237	48
Ellerton-upon-Swale	Catterick Bridge (4)	233	149
Ellesborough	Wendover (2½)	33½	641
Ellesmere, pa.	Ellesmere	182	5828
Ellesmere, tp.	Ellesmere	182	5507
Ellesmere, to.	Ellesmere	182	1830
Ellesmere Port	Ellesmere Port	190	5344
Ellingham (1)	Ringwood (2½)	102	260
Ellingham (2)	Ellingham	113	342
Ellingham (3), pa.	Chathill (2)	317	743
Ellingham (3), tp.	Chathill (2)	317	251

N. Northumb., 6½ S.E. of Belford; ac. of pa. 9,369, of tp. 3,176; soil clayey, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Maurice is E. Eng. There are limestone quarries and several collieries. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Ellingham, Great, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 4 S.W. of Hingham; ac. 2,670; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. James is Late Dec., and the tower has a shingle spire; the piscina and sedilia still remain.

Ellingham, Little, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 5 N.W. of Attleborough; ac. 1,519; soil clayey loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Peter, a small E. Eng. structure, was partially destroyed by fire on Dec. 1, 1867; the nave, which was destroyed, has been rebuilt, and the chancel restored. *E. Hall* is in the Italian style.

Ellingstring, tp. and vil., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 430.

Ellington (1), pa. and vil., W. Hunts, 5 W. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,700; soil mostly clay, overlying strong clay. All Saints' Church is to a great extent modern, but much of the building, including the tower, is Perp., and there is a good E. Eng. doorway in the south wall.

Ellington (2), tp. and vil. on the Line (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of Woodhorn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.E. of Morpeth; ac. 2,257.

Ellington (3), ha., pas. of St. Lawrence and Ramsgate (q.v.), N.E. Kent, near Ramsgate. *E. House* is a seat.

Ellingtons, tp., pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,791.

Ellinorton, vil., pa. of Kirriemuir (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 10 W. of Aberlemno.

Elliot, stream, S.E. Forfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Carmyllie, flows 8 E.S.E., and enters the German Ocean, 1½ S.W. of Arbroath. Trout are small and not very numerous.

Ellisfield, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 5 S. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,349; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. E. perhaps derives its name from Ælla, leader of the South Saxon host which conquered this part of Britain. The church of St. Martin or St. Andrew (restored 1872) is E. Eng. There is an endowed Sunday school. A large circular camp here is completely hidden by trees.

Ellishill, estate, pa. of Peterhead (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 4 E.N.E. of Longside. *E. House* is a seat.

Ellisland, farm on the Nith, pa. of Dunscore (q.v.); W. Dumfs., Sc., 2½ S.S.E. of Auldgirth. It was tenanted for three years by Robert Burns; but, proving unremunerative, was reluctantly abandoned by the poet.

Elliston Tower, ancient castle on Castle Semple Loch, pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc., 3¼ S.W. of Johnstone. Down to about the middle of the 16th cent. it was a stronghold of the Sempill family.

Ellistown, vil., pa. of Ibstock (q.v.), W. Leics., 7 S.S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. There are large collieries, and a manufacture of glazed stoneware, bricks, tiles, and sanitary pipes is carried on.

Ellmeldale, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Irmingland (q.v.), N. Norf.

Ellon, pa. and vil. on the Ythan, E. Abers., Sc., 11¾ S.E. of Maud; ac. 22,259; soil various, overlying gneiss and granite. The vil., formerly the capital of Buchan, belonged to the abbey of Kinloss. The pa. church (erected 1777, repaired 1876) is a plain structure. There are also the fine Episcopal church of St. Mary of the Rock (1870) in E. Eng. style, a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church. A monument to the Unnans of Auchterellon is built into the wall of the old church. Twenty-four annual cattle and grain fairs and two annual hiring markets are held here. There are the ruins of Waterton, a justiciary mound. *Arnage*, *E. Castle* (partly ancient), *Dudwick*, *Esslemont*, and *Turner Hall* are seats.

Ellough (or **Willingham**), pa. and vil., N. Suff., 3 S.E. of Beccles; ac. 1,499; soil heavy, subsoil mixed. The church of All Saints (restored 1882–83), an old flint structure, appears to be E. Dec.; there are remains of a good screen, and a small brass figure of Margaret Chewt (1607); the octagonal font is Perp., and decorated with roses and shields.

Elloughton, pa. and vil. on the road from Hull to Selby, E.R. Yorks., 9 W. of Hull; ac. 2,635, foreshore and tidal water 677; soil sandy, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Mary was almost rebuilt about 1846; the arch of the south door has dog-tooth mouldings. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Elloughton-with-Brough, tp., pa. of Elloughton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10 W. of Hull; ac. 1,614. [BROUGH (4).]

Ellridgehill. [ELSRICKLE.]

Ellrig (1), loch, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. It is 5½ furlongs long by 1¼ furlongs wide, and discharges into the Avon by a small burn.

Ellrig (2), hill (1,230 ft.), pas. of East Kilbride and Eaglesham (q.v.), Lanarks. and Renfs., Sc., 4 S.S.E. of Eaglesham.

Ellwick, or **Elswick,** vil. and bay, pa. of Shapinshay (q.v.), Shapinshay island, Ork., Sc., 5 S.E. of Rendall. The bay forms one of the most secure natural harbours among the islands.

Ellwood, pl., pa. of Dean West (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Coleford.

Elly Harbour, on the west coast of Blacksod Bay, N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 S. of Belmullet. *Bingham Castle*, a large modern mansion, is a seat on its shores.

Elm (1), pa. and vil. on the Frome, E. Somerset, 2 N.W. of Frome; ac. 763; soil various, overlying limestone and clay. The vil. stands at the edge of a romantic valley enclosed between rocks of 150 ft., which are clothed with a rich growth of brushwood and ivy. The church of St. Mary (restored 1837) is E. Eng.; the tower has a saddle-back roof.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ellingham, Great	Attleborough (2½)	105	603
Ellingham, Little	Attleborough (5)	105	298
Ellingstring	Masham (5)	224	115
Ellington (1)	Grafham (1½)	92	333
Ellington (2)	Widdrington (3)	294	243
Ellingtons	Masham (2)	224	100
Ellisfield	Basingstoke (5)	48	259

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ellon, pa.	Ellon	547	3998
Ellon, vil.	Ellon	547	1254
Ellough	Beccles (3)	109	140
Elloughton	Brough (1)	186	980
Elloughton-with-B.	Brough (1)	186	927
Elm (1)	Frome (3)	107	289

There are traces of a Roman camp. Agricultural tools are manufactured. *Rook House* is a seat.

Elm (2), pa. and vil. in the I. of Ely, N. Cambs., 2 S.S.E. of Wisbech; ac. 11,402; soil loamy, overlying clay. The pa. is situated on the Wisbech Canal, and adjoins Norfolk. All Saints' Church (restored) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., the tower and clerestory belonging to the first of these periods. Near it, to the south-east, is an embankment, supposed to be Roman. The pa. possesses large charities, and over 35 ac. of allotments.

Elm (3), ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Sheffield.

Elmbridge, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Dodderhill (q.v.), N. Worcs., 3 N. of Droitwich; ac. 1,778. The church of St. Mary (restored 1872) belongs to the Norm. and later periods. Purshull Hall, formerly the seat of the Purshull family, is now a farmhouse.

Elmdon (1), pa., N. Warws., 7 S.E. of Birmingham, on the road from that town to Coventry; ac. 1,134; soil loamy, subsoil clayey. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1780, and restored 1880) is in various styles; there is a painted east window dated 1532. *E. Hall* stands in a well-wooded park.

Elmdon (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 6 W.N.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 3,461; soil in some places heavy, elsewhere light, mostly overlying chalk, with clay in certain parts. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng.; it contains a tomb to Thomas Meade, Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1585), and some 16th-cent. brasses.

Elmer, coast ha., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 2 E. of Bognor.

Elmer's End, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Beckenham (q.v.), W. Kent.

Elmfield (1), ha., pa. of Carr House and Elmfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 1 S.E. of Elmfield.

Elmfield (2), suburb of Ryde (q.v.), I. of W., Hants.

Elmgate, vil., pa. of and 3 S.W. from St. Stephen's-by-Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Elm, Great, ha., pa. of Elm (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2½ N.W. of Frome.

Elmham, North, pa. and vil., Mid Norf., 5 N. of East Dereham; ac. 4,361; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. Elmham, one of the oldest tos. in the co., was the seat of the Bishops of Norfolk from 673 to 1075. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is in mixed styles; it contains several ancient carved seats and two marble monuments; there is also some painted glass. The Norfolk County School stands on the summit of a hill 2 N. of Elmham station. *Elmham Hall* is a brick mansion standing in a well-wooded park.

Elmham, South, All Saints and St. Nicholas, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 5 S. of Bungay; ac. 1,641; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. A stone cross marks the site where the church of St. Nicholas formerly stood.

Elmham, South, St. George (or **St. Cross** or **Sandcroft**), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 5 S.S.W. of Bungay; ac. 1,310; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. George (restored 1887) is E. Eng. There are very ancient ruins of an old Minster standing in a nearly square precinct, named the Minster Yard, nearly 4 acres in extent, and surrounded by a small bank and moat.

Elmham, South, St. James, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 7 S. of Bungay; ac. 1,315; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is Dec., and stands on high ground.

Elmham, South, St. Margaret, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 3 S. of Bungay; ac. 595; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. The Hall, with a moat, is now a farmhouse.

Elmham, South, St. Michael, pa. and small vil., E. Suff., 4 S. of Bungay; ac. 827; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Norm.

Elmham, South, St. Nicholas. [ELMHAM, SOUTH, ALL SAINTS AND ST. NICHOLAS.]

Elmham, South, St. Peter, pa., E. Suff., 3 S. of Bungay; ac. 570; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. The Hall, a very ancient structure, is now a farmhouse.

Elmhams, South, group of pas., E. Suff., lying S. and S.W. of Bungay.

Elmhurst, ha., pa. of Lichfield St. Chad (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 N. of Lichfield. *E. Hall*, with a park of 200 acres, is a seat. [CURBOROUGH AND ELMHURST.]

Elmington, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Oundle (q.v.), N. Northants.

Elmire-with-Crakehill, tp., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Thirsk; ac. 986.

Elmley (1), pa., E. Kent, 6 S. by E. of Sheerness; ac. 1,973; soil clay, overlying gravel and clay. The pa. occupies the south-west corner of the Isle of Sheppey, and is called the "Isle of Elmley," being cut off from the mainland by the Swale on the south and west, and from Sheppey by a stream on the east and north. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1853) is in E. Eng. style. The marshes abound in wild fowl, and coursing matches are also held here. Portland cement is manufactured. The pa. is connected with the mainland by a ferry.

Elmley (2). [EMLEY.]

Elmley Castle, pa. and vil., S. Worcs., 4 S.S.E. of Pershore; ac. 2,062; soil marly and clay, overlying gravel, stone, and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1878–79) is mainly Perp.; it has an apsidal chancel, and during the repairs some Norm. carved work was discovered, besides wall-paintings and a coped tombstone with a fine cross, dating from the early part of the 13th cent.; the church retains a remarkable Dec. font, and some old stained glass, in which the badges of York and Lancaster are united; the beautiful altar-tomb of alabaster to the Savage family dates from the reign of James I.; and there is a marble cenotaph with an effigy of Thomas, first Earl of Coventry (d. 1699). *E. Park* is a seat on

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elm (2)	Wisbech (1)	94	1779
Elmbridge	Droitwich (3)	126	348
Elmdon (1)	Marston Green (1½)	106	230
Elmdon (2)	Audley End (4½)	42	595
Elmham, North	North Elmham	126	1103
E., S'th, All SS. & St. N.	Halesworth (4)	101	241
E., South, St. George	Harleston (3)	107	222
E., South, St. James	Halesworth (5)	101	201
E., South, St. Marg't	Bungay (3)	114	123
E., South, St. Mich'l	Bungay (4)	114	116
E., South, St. Peter	Bungay (3)	114	79
Elmire-w.-Crakehill	Sessay (3)	206	47
Elmley	Sittingbourne (3)	45	219
Elmley Castle	Hinton (1½)	166	305

Bredon Hill; in the grounds there remains the moat which surrounded the ancient castle, the foundations of which can still be traced; it was built by Robert, steward to William I., from whom it passed to the Beauchamps and Nevilles, coming eventually into the hands of the Savages, to whom it belonged for three centuries.

Elmley Lovett, pa. and vil., N. Worcs., 4 N.W. of Droitwich; ac. 2,365; soil clayey, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1839–40) is in debased Gothic style; the ancient tower and spire (Dec. in the lower portion and Perp. above) remain. In the churchyard there is part of an old stone cross, with a base consisting of three steps. A dove-cot and the stabling of the old Manor House are still standing, but the site of the old house is now overgrown with vegetation. It gives the title of Viscount to the Lygon family.

Elm, Little, ha., pa. of Elm (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 N.W. of Frome.

Elm, North, ti., pa. of Chew Magna (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Bristol.

Elmore, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 5 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,820; soil partly clay, partly alluvial, overlying clay. The church of St. John (restored 1879) is E. Eng.; it contains several monuments to members of the Guise family, including a tomb dated 1479. *E. Court* has belonged to the Guises since the reign of Henry III., when it was granted to Sir Anselm de Gyse, son of Robert de Gyse, of Apsley Guise, Beds. The deed conveying the estate is still preserved. The present mansion, which dates from the reign of Elizabeth, commands fine views of the Severn valley; it contains pictures by Guido, Murillo, Teniers, and other old masters.

Elmsall, North, tp. and small vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from South Kirkby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,118. *E. Lodge,* on an eminence commanding fine views, is a seat.

Elmsall, South, tp. and scattered vil., pa. of South Kirkby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,424. Malting is extensively carried on, and there are lime quarries and brickyards (both with a large output) and a corn-mill.

Elmscott, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Hartland (q.v.), N. Dev.

Elmsett, pa. and vil., S. Suff., 4 N.N.E. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,973; soil heavy and stiff, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter, an ancient structure, is built with flints; there is a plain sedile in the south wall; against the north wall is a monument to Edward Sherland, of the I. of Sheppey (date 1609). The ancient rectory house is almost surrounded by a moat. There are several small charities. The old hall near the church was once moated, and is now a farmhouse. The Rev. John Boise, one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible, is said to have been born in the rectory house in 1560.

Elm, South, ha., pa. of Elm (q.v.), E. Somerset, 1½ N.W. of Frome.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Elmley Lovett	Droitwich (4)	126	301
Elmore	Gloucester (5)	114	430
Elmsall, North	Upton & N. Elmsall	169	394
Elmsall, South	South Elmsall	164	620
Elmsett	Hadleigh (4½)	71	434
Elmstead (1)	Alresford (2)	58	928

Elmstead (1), pa. and vil., E. Essex, 4 E. of Colchester; ac. 3,725; soil light, overlying gravelly loam. The church of St. Lawrence is mainly Trans. and E. Eng., with a Dec. chapel and a doorway which is said to be Saxon; the chapel retains a wooden figure of a cross-legged knight in armour, drawing his sword from the scabbard. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Elmstead (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent. *Sundridge Park House,* in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Elmstead Market, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Elmstead (q.v.), N.E. Essex.

Elmsted, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6½ E.N.E. of Ashford; ac. 2,691; soil generally light, overlying chalk. The church of St. James (restored 1878) is E. Eng., with additions in later styles. *Evington Place* stands in a well-wooded park.

Elmsthorpe, or **Elmesthorpe,** pa. and small vil. on the Nar (a small affluent of the Soar), S.W. Leics., 3 N.E. of Hinckley; ac. 1,305; soil strong and cold. The E. Dec. church of St. Mary was restored and partly rebuilt in 1869, but part of the edifice, including the tower, remains in a ruined condition. The surface is low, and much of it is swampy, abounding in rare aquatic plants; but large tracts have been drained and brought into cultivation. According to some accounts, Richard III. remained at E. during the night before the battle of Bosworth.

Elmstone, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 N.W. of Sandwich; ac. 439; soil loam, overlying sand and clay. The church (dedication unknown), partly restored in 1878, is Norm. and E. Eng.; it has low side windows in the nave and chancel. *E. Court,* a red-brick edifice, has recently been enlarged; part of the building is very ancient, and there are some remains of the moat surrounding it.

Elmstone Hardwicke, pa. and tp., N. Gloucs., 3 N.W. of Cheltenham; ac. of pa. 2,613, of tp. 746; soil mostly a stiff heavy clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1871–78) has E. Eng. chancel and Perp. tower; the nave, which has been modernised, retains two square pillars with plain chamfers, believed to be very early Norm. work—perhaps by Saxon workmen—and two arches of the same period; there is also an octagonal pedestal with Saxon scroll on it, supposed to be the base of a cross; a richly-carved 16th-cent. oaken screen divides the chancel from the nave; the west side of the tower exhibits some interesting carvings and grotesque gargoyles; a sum, which now yields over £100 annually, was bequeathed in 1598 for the purpose of keeping the church in repair. There are traces of the moat which encircled the manor house that formerly stood here.

Elmstree, ti., pa. of and 2 S.S.W. from Tetbury (q.v.), E. Gloucs. *E. House,* an Elizabethan mansion standing in a small park, is a seat.

Elmswell, pa., W. Suff., 6 N.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,089; soil clay, elsewhere loam, overlying clay,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Elmsted	Westonhanger (5)	63	373
Elmsthorpe	Elmesthorpe	104	38
Elmstone	Grove Ferry (3)	76	74
E. Hardwicke, pa.	Cleeve (1½)	172	345
E. Hardwicke, tp.	Cleeve (1½)	172	197
Elmswell	Elmswell	86	781

gravel, and brick-earth. The church of St. John (enlarged 1867) is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a handsome octagonal Dec. font, and the tower and porch are good examples of flint-work common in Norfolk and Suffolk; the chancel was almost wholly rebuilt in 1864. Part of an old cross remains in the churchyard. There are large charities, bequeathed by Sir Robert Gardiner in the reign of James I. A hard white kind of brick is made here. *E. Grange* and *E. Hall* are seats.

Elmton, pa. and vil., N.E. Derbys., on the Staffs. border, 7 E. by N. of Chesterfield; ac. 2,830; soil limestone, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1771) is a small plain structure of stone. The rock-scenery in the neighbourhood of Creswell Crags is very romantic. Jedidiah Buxton (1707–72), the Calculating Boy, was the son of the schoolmaster at E., and was born and died in the vil. Limestone is quarried.

Elphin (1), or **Elphine,** ha., pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 23 S.E. of Lochinver.

Elphin (2), pa. and mkt. to. (W.), Roscommon bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 S.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon; ac. of pa. 12,554, of to. 56. The surface consists for the most part of good pasture-land. The to. was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which is said to have been founded by St. Patrick in the 5th cent. About 1450 the conventual church of St. Patrick was changed into a Franciscan monastery. The Protestant Cathedral (dedicated to St. Mary) has been used as the pa. church for upwards of 150 years; the main part of the building has been modernised, and is very plain and uninteresting; part of the ancient tower was blown down some years ago, and has not been restored. The Bishop's Palace, on the road to Boyle, is a neat old country-house. The deanery, a modern building, stands on the west side of the to. The bishopric was amalgamated with Kilmore and Ardagh in 1833. The to. stands on a hill, and, with its episcopal buildings, presents a somewhat imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. The diocesan school, at which Goldsmith was educated, has ceased to exist, but there is a good grammar school, open to all denominations. *Cherryfield*, *Cloonyquin*, *Foxborough*, and *Raheen* are seats.

Elphinstone (1), vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Tranent (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-mines. E. Tower, dating from the 14th or 15th cent., is partly ruinous, and has a fine arched ceiling and some armorial sculptures. Within the tower, in 1545, George Wishart was examined before Cardinal Bethune, previous to his removal to St. Andrews for trial and execution.

Elphinstone (2), estate, pa. of Airth (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Denny. It gives the title of baron to the Elphinstones of Tranent.

Elphinstone, Port. [PORT ELPHINSTONE.]

Elrick (1), estate, pa. of and 1½ S.S.W. from New Machar (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc. *E. House* is a seat.

Elrick (2), vil., pa. of Cabrach (q.v.), E. Banffs., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Rhynie.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elmton	Elmton	150	673
Elphin (2), pa.	Carrick-on-Shan. (8)	100	2935
Elphin (2), to.	Carrick-on-Shan. (8)	100	855
Elphinstone (1)	Prestonpans (2)	386	685
Elsdon, pa.	Knowesgate (7)	303	1165

Elrington, ha. with railway station, pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 W. of Hexham.

Elsdon, pa., tp., and vil., on the road from Jedburgh to Morpeth, N. Northumb., 9 S.W. of Rothbury; ac. of pa. 75,784, of tp. 6,490; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1877) is Dec., has some good windows of that period, and contains several ancient carved slabs of tombs; the chancel has sedilia under Pointed arches, several monuments, and in the north wall is built a Roman tombstone; in the transept 100 skeletons were found. Near the church, on the north side, is the rectory house, called E. Castle, one of the three original fortified rectory houses of Northumb., the other two being at Embleton and Whitton. It has a large square tower, said to have been built by David of Scotland; and on the battlement on the south front are the sculptured coat-of-arms of the Umfravilles, and on the north are the arms of the Howards. The walls are 9 ft. thick, and have at one point a corkscrew staircase reaching to the roof. On the Mote Hills —two mounds separated by a deep ditch, and believed to have been used by legislative councils and as seats for dispensing justice—Roman inscriptions have been found. In the pa. are several British camps, consisting of circular enclosures with moats and earthworks.

Elsecar, eccl. pa. and large mkt. vil. (S.), pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Barnsley. The church of the Holy Trinity (1840) is in E. Eng. style. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The vil. has a working men's institute and reading-room and a market hall. E. has large collieries, said to be the oldest in the county.

Elsenham, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 4½ N.E. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,852; soil heavy, elsewhere loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is partly E. Norm., and has a richly-ornamented doorway. Important horse shows are held here annually, and prizes awarded, with the view of maintaining the English breed of cart-horses. *E. Hall* is a castellated edifice of red brick, standing in extensive grounds.

Elsey, ha., pas. of Mumby and Hogsthorpe (q.v.), E. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Alford.

Elsfield, pa., Mid Oxon, 3 N.E. of Oxford; ac. 1,295; soil clay, overlying sand and clay. The small church of St. Thomas à Becket (restored 1859) stands on a hill, from which there is a fine view; it is E. Eng., with Dec. east window and Trans. chancel-arch; the pulpit retains an hour-glass-stand; and in the chancel is the gravestone, with Latin inscription, of John de Chiltenham, Abbot of Ensham 1316–30, which was brought hither from Ensham Abbey. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Elsford, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Ryme Intrinsica (q.v.), W. Dorset.

Elsham, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., on the Wolds, 4 N.E. of Brigg; ac. 4,154; soil sand and limestone, overlying marl. All Saints' Church (restored 1874)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elsdon, tp.	Knowesgate (7)	303	192
Elsecar	Elsecar	169	2351
Elsenham	Elsenham	36	423
Elsfield	Islip (2½)	72	176
Elsham	Elsham	161	457

is E. Eng.; it retains an ancient piscina, and there is a rich doorway in the tower. *E. Hall* is a modern brick structure, surrounded by pleasant grounds, with a park of 150 ac.

Elshieshields Tower, mansion on the Ae, pa. of Lochmaben (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Dinwoodie. It is partly modern, and incorporates an ancient tower.

Elsing, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5½ E.N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 1,511; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is a pure Dec. structure of the time of Edward III.; a brass in the chancel, to Sir Hugh de Hastings, the founder of the church (dated 1347), although much mutilated, was originally one of the finest in the kingdom; the Dec. font is very graceful, and its cover is said to be the oldest in existence; the windows have flowing and peculiar tracery. E. Hall, an ancient moated mansion, is now a farmhouse; some of the ancient portions still remain, but it is mostly of the 16th cent.

Elslack, tp. and vil., pa. of Broughton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 1,747.

Els Ness, or **Elsness,** promontory, pa. of Cross and Burness (q.v.), Sanday island, Ork., Sc., 9 S.W. of Lady Kirk. It projects 1½ miles into the sea, commands an extensive and fine view, and is crowned by a number of vitrified cairns.

Elson (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S.E. Hants, 1½ N.W. of Gosport. The church of St. Thomas (1845) is in E. Eng. style. Fort Elson and Fort Brockhurst belong to the line of defences extending from the Solent to Fareham.

Elson (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop.

Elsrickle, or **Ellridgehill,** vil., pa. of Walston (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.N.E. of Biggar. It contains a Free church and a public school. Some years ago some stone coffins were dug up at the east end of the village.

Elstead, pa. and vil. on the Wey, S.W. Surrey, 5 W. of Godalming; ac. 4,106; soil partly sand and light loam, overlying sand and gravel. E. probably takes its name from Ælla, the first king of the South Saxons. The church of St. James is an ancient Gothic building of various periods. *River House* is a seat.

Elsted, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 4½ W. by S. of Midhurst; ac. 1,840; soil stiff chalky loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Paul (restored 1873) is E. Norm., with an E. Eng. chancel. The ancient manor-house is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Elsternwick. [ELSTRONWICK.]

Elsthorpe, ha. on the Glen, pa. of Edenham (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4 E. of Corby.

Elstob, tp., pa. of Great Stainton (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 N.E. of Darlington; ac. 738.

Elston (1), pa. and vil., S. Notts, 5 S.S.W. of Newark; ac. 1,610; soil clayey, mostly overlying clay and gravel. All Saints' Church, an ancient building, contains several monuments to the Darwin family; it has been restored. The Roman Foss Way passes through the pa. *E. Hall* was the birthplace of the poet Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), author of the once famous "Botanic Garden," and grandfather of Charles Darwin. *Middleton House,* a building in Gothic style, standing in extensive grounds, contains some valuable china and furniture.

ELSTOW CHURCH.

Elston (2), small tp. (consisting of a few farmhouses) on the Ribble, pa. of and 5 N.E. from Preston (q.v.), Mid Lancs.; ac. 962, water 29. E. Hall is occupied as a farmhouse.

Elston (3), ha., pa. of Orcheston St. George (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6½ N.W. of Amesbury.

Elstow (originally **Helenstow**), pa. and vil., Mid Beds., 1 S. of Bedford, on the road to Luton; ac. 1,617; soil gravelly, elsewhere clay and deep loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Mary and Helena (restored 1882) formed part of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Helena, founded 1078 by Judith, wife of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, and niece of William I., some of the ruins of which still remain. The church is mainly Norm., with some E. Eng. work, including a beautiful vaulted chamber on the north-west, the roof of which is supported

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elsing	Lenwade	139	362
Elslack	Elslack	225	92
Elson (1)	Gosport (1½)	81	1861
Elstead	Godalming (4)	34	775
Elsted	Elsted (1)	61	191

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn.. and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elstob	Aycliffe (3)	237	59
Elston (1)	Newark (4)	120	325
Elston (2)	Grimsargh (1½)	214	61
Elstow	Bedford (1)	50	478

by a central column of Purbeck marble; there is a fine north porch with zigzag mouldings, and the chancel contains a brass to Elizabeth Harvey, abbess at the time of the dissolution. A handsome detached tower of Perp. date, containing a clock and five bells, stands at the north-west angle. Painted windows have been placed in the south aisle as a memorial of John Bunyan (1628–88), author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," who was born in this village, of very humble parents, and became a Baptist minister at Bedford. The cottage in which he lived is still standing. The old market hall, a brick and timber structure, is still standing.

Elstree, pa. and vil., S. Herts, on the Middx. border, 5 W. by S. of Barnet; ac. 1,508; soil clay. The church of St. Nicolas, a brick building with flint dressings (rebuilt 1853), is in E. Dec. style. The new churchyard was opened in 1882. There are large charities. A reservoir of 200 ac. on the west side of the vil. is a resort of anglers and boating parties.

Elstronwick, or **Elsternwick,** tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Humbleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Hedon; ac. 1,155. The chapel of St. Lawrence (restored 1875) is Gothic.

Elswick (1), tp., pa. of St. John Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.; ac. 807, tidal water 97. E. forms the western part of the co. bor. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and lies along the banks of the river. The large engineering works were founded in 1847 in this tp., and since the manufacture of the Armstrong gun have rapidly increased, now covering 73 acres, and employing a large number of men. The steel works were opened in 1883, and here the unfortunate turret-ship *Victoria* (sunk, with great loss of life, by the *Camperdown* in 1893) was built and launched in 1887. E. Park, with an area of 14 ac., has an ornamental lake and croquet lawn, and contains *E. Hall*, a fine old mansion.

Elswick (2), tp., pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 4½ N. of Kirkham; ac. 1,037.

Elswick, High (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. John Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb. The church of St. Philip (1858) is in E. Eng. style.

Elswick, High (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. John Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style.

Elswick, Low, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. John Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb. The church of St. Stephen is in Gothic style.

Elsworth, pa. and vil., S.W. Cambs., 3 N.E. of Caxton; ac. 3,839; soil stiff clay, overlying blue gault intermixed with flints, stones, and chalk. Trinity Church (restored 1891–92), which belonged to Ramsey Abbey prior to the Reformation, is a fine example of Dec. architecture; it retains triple sedilia, a double piscina, and some good Perp. chancel stalls with elaborate carving, including poppy-heads and panels which display the "linen pattern," so called from the resemblance of the lines to folds of linen. There is a low side window in the south wall of the chancel, and an interesting old sun-dial over the entrance to the porch.

Elterwater, ha. and tarn, pa. of Grasmere (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., 3½ W.N.W. of Ambleside. There are gunpowder mills and slate quarries. *E. Hall* is a seat. E. Tarn, a sheet of water at the junction of Great and Little Langdale, has in its neighbourhood a beautiful combination of wood and rock scenery.

Eltham, pa., tp. (in parl. bor. of Woolwich), and to., N.W. Kent; ac. of pa. 4,424, of tp. 3,782; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt in 1875 in E. Eng. style; Thomas Doggett, the actor, was buried here in 1721. There are two eccl. pas., Holy Trinity (1869) and St. Peter's (1871), with churches in E. Eng. style. There are also Bible Christian and Congregational chapels, a public hall, lecture hall, working men's club, a cottage hospital, and two almshouses, Philpotts' (17th cent.) and Foster's. Vandyke, Lilburne, and Dr. Sherard have lived in E. The Palace was a residence of the Kings of England from Henry III. to Henry VIII.; the banqueting hall (Perp.) is fine, especially the windows and oak roof, and was repaired in 1828; the buttery is now a private house; the moat is spanned by a bridge of four arches. The Earl of Essex died here in 1646, and after the Restoration the property was granted to Sir John Shaw. Well Hall, now a farmhouse, dates from the 17th cent.

Eltisley, pa. and vil., S.W. Cambs, on the road from Cambridge to St. Neots, 2 N.W. of Caxton; ac. 1,970; soil strong clay, overlying blue gault. The church of St. John the Baptist and St. Pandiania (partly restored 1879) is mainly E. Eng., with Perp. clerestory and Dec. spire. St. Pandiania is said to have been the daughter of a king of the Scots, who sought refuge here at some unknown period, and became a nun in the convent; she was buried beside a well which was called after her, but in the 14th cent. her remains were deposited in the church. Wendreth, another female saint concerning whom nothing definite is known, is said to have been buried in the church

Elton (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Hunts, on the Northants border, 4½ N.W. of Oundle; ac. 3,758; soil strong clay, overlying gravelly soil. All Saints' Church (restored 1886) is Dec. and Perp.; in the wall of the south aisle there is an inscription with the arms of Sir Thomas Sapcote, sheriff of Cambs and Hunts in the latter part of the 15th cent. Father F. W. Faber, founder of the Brompton Oratory, London, was rector 1843–45. The endowed mixed school was built in 1876. *E. Hall* is the seat of the Earl of Carysfort; the present mansion dates from about 1660, and has frequently been enlarged. The drawing-room and the tower, on which are carved the arms of the Shapcotes, the ancient lords of the manor, belong to an older structure of the time of Henry VII.; the house contains pictures by Reynolds and other masters.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Elstree	Elstree (1)	12	805
Elstronwick	Rye Hill (4)	206	94
Elswick (1)	Newcastle (1)	271	51608
Elswick (2)	Kirkham (5)	217	223
Elswick, High (1)	Newcastle (1)	271	11241
Elswick, High (2)	Newcastle (1)	271	24440
Elswick, Low	Newcastle (1)	271	17565
Elsworth	Old North Road (4)	82	620
Eltham, pa.	Eltham	8	6719
Eltham, tp.	Eltham	8	5682
Eltisley	St. Neots (5)	52	438
Elton (1)	Elton	100	757

Elton (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Notts, on the Leics. border, 4 E. by S. of Bingham; ac. 991; soil strong and fertile. The vil. is beautifully situated at the north extremity of the Vale of Belvoir, on the road from Bingham to Grantham. The ancient church of St. Michael (restored 1857) is a very small building, with no features of interest. In 1780 over 200 silver pennies of Henry II. were discovered in the churchyard. The *Manor House* is a building of brick and stucco, surrounded by a park of 41 ac. The Belvoir hounds meet here.

Elton (3), pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 4½ S.W. of Ludlow; ac. 1,486; soil loam, clay, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) belongs to the Norm. and later periods; it contains an oak chancel screen and other woodwork of Elizabethan date. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Elton (4), pa. and small vil. on the road from Stockton to Darlington, S. Dur., 4 N. of Yarm; ac. 1,444; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John (restored 1886) is Gothic; a Norm. arch separates the chancel from the nave. There is a fine recumbent effigy of a knight. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Elton (5), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Youlgreave (q.v.), E. Derbys., 6 S. of Bakewell; ac. 1,464. All Saints' Church (1812) is a plain building, erected on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Margaret, which belonged to the abbey of Leicester. Some fragments of the old building, of E. Eng. and Dec. date, are preserved in the rectory grounds. The Norm. font is now at Youlgreave, that in the present church being a modern imitation. The tp. contains iron and lead.

Elton (6), tp. with two eccl. pas. (E. All Saints' and E. St. Stephen's), pa. and partly within the mun. bor. of Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 2,553, water 67. The church of All Saints (built 1843) is in the Norm. style; that of St. Stephen (built 1881) is in E. Eng. style. There are bleaching and dyeing works, iron foundries, and paper mills, but the manufacture of cotton is the principal industry.

Elton (7), tp. on the Wheelock and the Trent and Mersey Canal, pa. of Warmingham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ W.S.W. of Sandbach; ac. 1,084. Here are large bone and manure works.

Elton (8), tp. near the Mersey, pa. of Thornton-le-Moors (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N.N.E. of Chester; ac. 1,143.

Elton (9), ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Elton (10), vil., pa. of Knockainey (q.v.), E. co. Lim., Ir., 7 S.E. of Bruff. There is a butter-factory here. *E. House* is a seat.

Eltringham, tp. and vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Ovingham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 E. of Hexham; ac. 355. There are coal mines and coke-ovens, and fire-bricks are manufactured.

Elvan, trout stream, S.E. Lanarks., Sc., rises on Lowther Hill, on the border of Dumfriesshire, flows about 8 N.E., and falls into the Clyde at Elvanfoot. Gold is occasionally found in its sands, and is believed to have been plentiful and extensively worked in ancient times.

Elvanfoot, pl. (with well-known little inn) on the Elvan and Clyde, pa. of Crawford (q.v.), S.E. Lanarks., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Abington.

Elvaston, pa. on the Derwent, S. Derbys., 5 S.E. of Derby; ac. 2,656; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew, which has been restored, is mainly Perp.; it has a carved oak screen, and several monuments to members of the Stanhope family, including a handsome marble tomb to Sir John Stanhope (d. 1610) and his wife. *E. Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, is a spacious mansion in the domestic Gothic style. The grounds extend more than 100 ac.; and though the surface is perfectly level, no impression of sameness is produced, owing to the skilful arrangement of the avenues and plantations of evergreens. The yew-tree garden is one of the most attractive features. There is also an artificial lake with rocky banks and islets. The iron gates at the east entrance were brought from the palace of Madrid. The house contains pictures by Kneller, Lely, and Reynolds.

Elveden, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 4 S.W. of Thetford; ac. 5,508; soil mostly sand, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Andrew, which stands in the grounds of E. Hall, is a small E. Eng. building (restored in 1869 by His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh); it contains a monument to Admiral Viscount Keppel (d. 1786). *E. Hall*, formerly the seat of Admiral Keppel, was rebuilt in 1870 in the Italian style; it was for some time the residence of Prince Duleep Singh, and within exhibits elaborate ornamentation of an Oriental character.

Elvet, tp. on the Wear (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of St. Oswald Durham (q.v.), N.E. Dur., forming the eastern division of the city of Durham; ac. 3,891, water 82.

Elvetham, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 5 N.E. of Odiham; ac. 3,278; soil various, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored and enlarged 1841) is Norm., but was much altered during the repairs. There are large charities. The national schools were established in 1830 by the third Baron Calthorpe. *E. House*, the seat of Lord Calthorpe, is a modern mansion in Elizabethan style with some ancient portions; the park, which is well wooded, extends over 300 ac. In 1591 Queen Elizabeth was entertained here for four days by the Earl of Hertford with elaborate shows rivalling those of Kenilworth.

Elvingston, estate, pa. of Gladsmuir (q.v.), N.W. Haddings., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Longniddry. *E. House* is a seat in large grounds.

Elvington, pa. and pleasant vil. on the Derwent (here crossed by a bridge of two arches), E.R. Yorks., 6½ E.S.E. of York; ac. 2,372; soil clay, loam, and sand, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity was rebuilt 1877. *Brinkworth Hall*, with a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Elton (2)	Elton	115	73
Elton (3)	Ludlow (5)	162	102
Elton (4)	Stockton (2½)	235	106
Elton (5)	Darley Dale (4)	147	476
Elton (6)	Bury (½)	196	12589
Elton (7)	Sandbach (1½)	163	482
Elton (8)	Ince and Elton (½)	187	203

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eltringham	Prudhoe (1)	279	522
Elvaston	Borrowash (1)	125	519
Elveden	Thetford (3½)	90	233
Elvet	Durham (1)	254	5590
Elvetham	Winchfield (3)	39	418
Elvington	Fangfoss (5)	200	357

Elwell, ha., pa. of Upway (q.v.), S. Dorset, 4 S.W. of Dorchester.

Elwick (1), tp. on the coast, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Belford (q.v.), N.E. Northumb.; ac. 878, foreshore and tidal water 635. Here is an oyster fishery, and cockles are gathered in large quantities.

Elwick (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Hart (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 8 N. of Stockton; ac. 1,537.

Elwick Hall, pa., S.E. Dur., 9 N.E. of Stockton; ac. 4,440; soil clay, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Peter, on a hill, was restored 1887, and is E. Eng.; the oak pulpit has panel paintings, and the reredos a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "The Last Supper."

Elworth (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Sandbach and Warmingham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ N.W. of Sandbach. The church of St. Peter (1846) is in Gothic style.

Elworth (2), ha., pa. of Abbotsbury (q.v.), S. Dorset, 6½ N.W. of Weymouth.

Elworthy, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 5½ S. of Watchet; ac. 1,768; soil chiefly corn-brash, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Martin is E. Perp. On the summit of Willet Ton (950 ft.) stands a tower commanding a fine view over the Bristol Channel to the coast of Wales. The British camp called E. Barrows is situated on Brendon Hill, in the extreme south of the pa., at an elevation of over 1,200 ft. *Willet House* is a seat.

Elwy, river, rises near Gwytherin, W. Denbighs., flows about 20 N. and N.E., passing Llanfairtalhaiarn and St. Asaph, below which it joins the Clwyd. Its valley presents some beautiful scenery.

Ely (1), city and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Ouse, head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., E. Cambs., 16 N.N.E. of Cambridge; ac. 16,057. The city comprises three pas.—E. College, E. Holy Trinity, and E. St. Mary. It stands on an eminence, and consists of streets of small and low houses, above which towers the cathedral—a striking object in the landscape for many miles round. On the site of the monastery for men and women, established by St. Etheldreda (which was burnt by the Danes in 870), a Benedictine abbey was founded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, about 970. Here Hereward formed his "camp of refuge," in which he held out against William I. till 1071. In 1109 the abbey became the seat of a bishopric, formed from the diocese of Lincoln. The present cathedral, which is exceptionally long (measuring 565 ft. from east to west), was begun by Simeon (1082–94), the first Norman abbot, and continued by his successor Richard (1100–7); but of their work nothing remains except the east transept. The Late Norm. nave was probably finished before the appointment of Bishop Rydel in 1174. The choir was erected by Bishop Northwold in 1235–52, with the exception of the three western bays ruined by the fall of Abbot Simeon's central tower in 1321, and rebuilt (Dec.) between 1345 and 1362. The central octagon which took the place of this tower was designed by the sacrist Alan de Walsingham, and finished in 1328; the lantern above it was completed in 1342. Various alterations were made during the Perp. period, and the two east chantries are late examples of that period. Notwithstanding the absence of the north wing of the west transept (the cause of which is unknown), the cathedral is one of the most magnificent in England. As the various parts exhibit some of the best work in each successive period, the most important alone can be described. The most remarkable feature of the interior is the central octagon, which displays

ELY CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Elwick (1)	Smeafield	326	51
Elwick (2)	Castle Eden (2)	249	206
Elwick Hall	Castle Eden (2)	249	178
Elworth (1)	Sandbach (1½)	163	1524
Elworthy	Combe Row (1)	181	162
Ely (1)	Ely	70	8017

an extraordinary amount of constructive skill. It embraces the whole space formed by the intersection of the nave and choir with the transept—four of the eight sides being produced by oblique faces of wall at the angles. The breadth of these sides is necessarily less that that of the four others, which are entirely filled by lofty arches, giving access to the choir, the nave, and the two wings of the transept. The narrower sides are pierced with small arches communicating with the aisles of the nave, choir, and transept, above each of which there is a triplet of ogee-headed niches; and these, again, are surmounted by large windows with elegant tracery, the heads of which, like those of the larger arches, occupy the recesses formed by the vaulting of the timber roof. In the centre of the roof there is an open space surmounted by the octagonal lantern; and, as the vaulting of the roof springs from shafts placed at the eight angles, the sides of the lantern run at right-angles to those of the lower octagon. Projecting niches are introduced at each angle of the latter, and below them there are clustered shafts, the capitals of which are sculptured with incidents in the life of St. Etheldreda. The Dec. choir and the E. Eng. presbytery and retro-choir are beautiful examples of their respective styles. In the former the tracery of the triforium arches and the clerestory windows, the feathering of the inner arches in front of the latter, and the ornamentation of the spandrels, of the corbels on which rest the shafts supporting the lierne vault, and of the parapets running along the base of the clerestory and triforium, combine to form an example of pure Dec. work which is perhaps unrivalled in England. At the east end a very harmonious effect is produced by the artistic grouping of E. Eng. details. Among other features of the cathedral demanding special notice are the stately west tower (originally built 1174–89, but considerably altered during the Perp. period) and the graceful E. Eng. Galilee porch, said to have been erected by Bishop Eustace (1198–1215). In 1845 and the following years the cathedral was restored by Sir G. Scott, who designed the present reredos, the paintings on the roof being executed at the same time. Holy Trinity Church (1321–49), a beautiful example of Dec. architecture, was originally the Lady chapel of the cathedral, which here occupies an unusual position at the north-east angle of the transept. It has a fine elaborately-groined lierne vault, and the inner surface of the walls is covered with niches surmounted by projecting crocketed canopies. St. Mary's Church is Trans. and E. Eng., with a Dec. spire. The Bishop's Palace, west of the cathedral, was erected towards the close of the 15th cent. The Shire Hall dates from 1820, and the Corn Exchange in the market place from 1847. The Cathedral Grammar School, a royal foundation of 1541, is now located in the gatehouse called Ely Porta, originally the main entrance to the monastery, built in the latter part of the 14th cent. The Theological College was opened in 1881. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion have places of worship. The charities of the city are important. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the cultivation of fruit and vegetables for the Cambridge and London markets.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ely College	Ely	70	85
Elyhaugh	Acklington (6)	300	14
Ely Holy Trinity	Ely	70	4864

Ely (2), ha. with railway station and paper mills, pa. of Llandaff (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 2 w. of Cardiff.

Ely (3), river, S.E. Glamorgs., rises near Ystrad Owen, flows 15 S.S.E., passing Peterstone-super-Ely and Llandough, and falls into the estuary of the Severn, 2 S.W. of Cardiff.

Ely (4), island in Lough Erne, pa. of Devenish (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 5 N.W. of Enniskillen; ac. 173. It forms the main part of the demesne of the Marquis of Ely, which also includes several other wooded islets on the lake. *Ely Lodge*, a small but handsome mansion, is connected with the mainland by a causeway and a bridge. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, and the holly hedges which skirt the edge of the lake for miles together add greatly to the beauty of the scene. The house contains some good pictures.

Ely College. [Ely (1).]

Elyhaugh, tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Felton (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 9 N. of Morpeth; ac. 282.

Ely Holy Trinity. [Ely (1).]

Ely, Isle of, lib., N. Cambs; ac. 239,259; soil drift, and elsewhere marl overlying upper greensand. The Isle forms part of the Bedford Level (q.v.), and is so called because it is separated from the rest of the co. by the river Ouse. The country has been well drained, and the soil is now very fertile, producing large quantities of asparagus and orchard fruits. The greensand is fossiliferous, but most of the fossils have been derived from the gault below. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the Isle was formed into a separate co. for certain administrative purposes.

Ely Lodge. [Ely (4).]

Ely Place, lib., parl. bor. of Finsbury, London. The old palace of the Bishops of Ely extended north and south from Hatton Wall and Vine Street to Holborn, and east and west from Saffron Hill to the vicinity of Leather Lane. It was completed by Bishop Hotham in the reign of Edward III., and in that of Elizabeth passed into the hands of Sir Christopher Hatton, to whose descendants the property belonged till 1762, when it reverted to the Crown. Most of the buildings were taken down at the time of the Long Parliament, but a fragment still survives in Mitre Court, leading from Ely Place to Hatton Garden. The present E. Place dates from about 1773. The chapel of St. Etheldreda; a beautiful example of Dec. architecture, was restored 1879, and is now a Roman Catholic place of worship. The population is included with that of Saffron Hill Liberty.

Ely Rents, lib., parl. bor. of Finsbury, London. A cluster of houses stood here in the reign of Elizabeth, when the rest of Holborn Hill consisted entirely of open fields. The population is included with that of Saffron Hill Liberty.

Ely St. Mary. [Ely (1).]

Emania, or **Navan Fort,** site of an ancient fort, W. co. Arm., Ir., 2 W. of Armagh. It is elliptical in form, and extends over 12 ac. According to tradition, the Kings of Ulster resided here during the 600 years preceding the 4th cent. of our era. Celts,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ely, Isle of	.....	.....	63861
Ely St. Mary	Ely	70	3059

brass spear-heads, and other weapons have been found.

Emanuel, ruined priory on the Avon, pa. of Muiravonside (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 6 S.E. of Grahamston. It was founded in 1156.

Ematris, pa., Dartree bar., W. co. Mon., Ir., 4 W. of Ballybay; ac. 12,300; soil a rich shallow loam, overlying stiff and deep clay, with some bog. Rockcorry (q.v.) is in the pa. *Dartrey*, the seat of the Earl of Dartrey, is a handsome mansion, surrounded by well-wooded grounds covering 1,000 ac. The other seats include *Dromore Lodge*, *Freame Mount* (near which there is a rath), *New Park*, and *Tannagh*.

Embaston, or **Ambaston,** ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Elvaston (q.v.), S. Derbys.

Ember (or **Imber**) **and Weston,** ha., pa. of Thames Ditton (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 2 S.W. of Kingston. *Imber Court* is a seat.

Emberton, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 1 S. of Olney; ac. 1,887; soil clay and gravel. All Saints' Church (restored 1869) is Dec.; it retains sedilia, a piscina, and a brass to John Mordan, rector (1410), with a list of books presented by him to this and other churches.

Embleton (1), pa., tp., and vil., near the coast, N.E. Northumb., 7 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. of pa. 13,507 (foreshore and tidal water 452), of tp. 2,077; soil loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary or Holy Trinity (restored 1850) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with Norm. remains. The chancel (the property of Merton College) retains sedilia, piscina, and carved oak stalls. The churchyard has many quaint epitaphs. The vicarage-house has a machicolated tower of the 14th cent. with remains of a vault, and was one of the three original fortified vicarages of Northumb., the other two being Elsdon and Whitton. The pa. has a peel tower and a valuable whinstone quarry.

Embleton (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2½ E.S.E. of Cockermouth; ac. 3,952. E. lies in a fertile vale. The church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt 1816.

Embleton (3), tp., pa. of and 4 E. from Sedgefield (q.v.), S.E. Dur.; ac. 3,425. Here is a small chapel-of-ease.

Embo, coast vil., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Dornoch (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. Fisheries are carried on, and there is a public school.

Emborne, river, 16 miles long, rises near Inkpen Beacon, flows E. along the borders of Berks. and Hants, then N.E., and falls into the Kennet, 6½ S.W. of Reading.

Emborough, or **Emborrow,** pa., W. Somerset, 5 N.E. of Wells; ac. 1,877; soil sandy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1886) is E. Eng.

Embsay-with-Eastby, tp. on the road from Skipton to Harrogate, pa. of and 2 N. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,460. E. was the site of an Augustinian monastery founded in 1121, but afterwards removed to Bolton.

Emery Down, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Lyndhurst (q.v.), S.W. Hants. Christ Church (1864) is a red-brick building in E. Eng. style. E. is picturesquely situated in the midst of the New Forest, and contains some elegant modern red-brick houses.

Emlagh, pa., Lower Kells bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 3 N.E. of Kells; ac. 2,118. The soil is fairly good, but includes some bog.

Emlaghfad, pa., Corran bar., S.E. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 9,309. The surface is mostly hilly and fertile. Ballymote (q.v.) is in the pa. According to tradition, a monastery was founded here by St. Columb. The Protestant church (1830), situated at Ballymote, has an elegant tower and spire. Some ruins of the old church remain. *Earlsfield* and *Temple House* are seats; adjoining the grounds of the latter is Templehouse Lake, beside which stand the ruins of a house which belonged to the Knights Templars.

Emlaghmore, ha., pa. of Prior (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 7 S. of Cahersiveen.

Emley, or **Elmley,** pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Wakefield; ac. of pa. 4,948, of tp. 3,556; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Perp., and has some ancient stained glass. The vil. has a reading-room, and there are remains of an ancient market cross. The pa. has some collieries, and formerly considerable quantities of ironstone were obtained.

Emly (1), pl. on Devil's Water, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Hexham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Emly (2), pa. and vil., Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.E. of Knocklong; ac. 9,183, for the most part very fertile. E. derives its name from the church built in the 6th cent. by St. Ailbhe at the edge of a lake which formerly existed here, but was drained in 1718. St. Ailbhe founded the see of Emly, which in 1568 was united to Cashel; to these Waterford and Lismore were joined in 1833. During the period which preceded the Anglo-Norm. Conquest several of the bishops are said to have ruled at Cashel as kings of Munster. The cathedral of St. Albeus (1827) is a handsome building with a tall spire; it is now used as a Protestant church. *Ballywire* and *Mooresfort* are seats.

Emlygrennan, pa., Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 4 E. of Kilmallock; ac. 2,513. The land is mostly good, overlying limestone.

Emlyn, ha., pa. of Kenarth (q.v.), N.W. Carmarths., 8 W. of Llandyssil. [NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN.]

Emma Green, ha., pa. of and near Henley-on-Thames (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ematris	Rockcorry	85	2373
Emberton	Olney (1)	60	505
Embleton (1), pa.	Christon Bank (1¼)	314	2050
Embleton (1), tp.	Christon Bank (1½)	314	658
Embleton (2), ec. pa.	Embleton	309	357
Embleton (2), tp.	Embleton	309	376
Embleton (3)	Billingham (6)	239	147
Embo	The Mound (7)	671	471
Emborough	Binegar (1½)	132	131
Embsay-with-Eastby	Embsay (2)	220	940
Emery Down	Lyndhurst Road (1)	84	454
Emlagh	Kells (3)	41	170
Emlaghfad	Ballymote	122	3383
Emley, pa.	Kirkburton (3)	210	2873
Emley, tp.	Kirkburton (3)	210	1406
Emly (2), pa.	Emly	114	1969
Emly (2), vil.	Emly	114	287
Emlygrennan	Kilmallock (4)	125	520

Emmanuel Head, a headland on the eastern side of Holy Island, N. Northumb.

Emmington, pa., S.E. Oxon, on the Bucks border, 3 S.E. of Thame; ac. 740; soil mostly clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec.; the tower, to which there is no external entrance, has a saddle roof.

Emmit Hill (250 ft.), on the south coast of Dorset, 5 W.S.W. of Swanage.

Emmotland, ha., pa. of North Frodingham (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Driffield.

Emneth, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 E.S.E. of Wisbech; ac. 3,449; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Edmund (restored 1866) is mostly of the 15th cent., but the arches in the east side of the chancel are Late Norm. There are several mural monuments; the rood-screen dates from the 15th cent. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Emo, vil., pa. of Coolbanagher (q.v.), N. Q. Co., Ir., 5 S. of Portarlington. *E. Park* is a seat.

Emper, ha., pa. of Kilmacnevan (q.v.), W. co. Wstm., Ir., 10 N.W. of Mullingar.

Empingham, pa. and vil., E. Rutld., 6 N.W. of Stamford; ac. 4,663. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. with Perp. portions. The north transept is lighted by Perp. windows with remains of antique armorial glass; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, and its windows are E. Eng. The church was formerly prebendal and attached to Lincoln Cathedral.

Empshott, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6 N. of Petersfield; ac. 761; soil marl, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Rood (restored 1859) is E. Eng., and contains a handsome rood-screen and a curious ancient font. *Lithhanger* is a seat with very large and beautiful grounds, and commands extensive views.

Empton, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Kington (q.v.), W. Herefords.

Emscote, eccl. pa., bor. of Warwick (q.v.), Mid Warws. The church of All Saints is in the Dec. style, and contains a handsome mosaic reredos, an elaborate pulpit of Portland stone, and three sedilia; the seats and chancel-screen are in oak and richly carved; the font, of beautiful design, is in Devonshire marble.

Emstrey, ha., pa. of Atcham (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 S.E. of Shrewsbury.

Emswell with Little Driffield, tp., pa. of and 2 W.N.W. from Driffield (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,590. [Driffield, Little.]

Emsworth, eccl. pa. and small port, pa. of Warblington (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 S.E. of Havant. The church of St. James (erected 1840) is in the Norm. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist chapels. E. Proprietary Hall, originally a chapel, is fitted up for lectures and entertainments. E. is a thriving little place; a good trade is done in coal and timber, and there are rope, twine, fishing-net, and sail-cloth manufactories, but the principal business for which it is noted is its oyster fishery; the oyster-beds are in Langston and Chichester harbours.

Emyvale, vil., pa. of Donagh (q.v.), N. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 N.W. of Glasslough.

Enborne, pa. and vil., S.W. Berks., 3 S.W. of Newbury; ac. 2,501; soil gravel, clay, and loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and E. Eng., with a debased Perp. east window. There is a good circular Norm. font with an arcade round it; a double E. Eng. piscina with shafts and locker at the back, and in the aisle are some early oak benches. *E. Lodge* is a seat.

Enchmarsh, ha., pa. of Cardington (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ N.E. of Church Stretton.

Encombe, valley, pl., and seat, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Corfe Castle (q.v.), S.E. Dorset. A portion of the valley is known from its fertility as "the Golden Bowl." *E.* is the seat of the Earl of Eldon (who takes the title of viscount from this place); the house is situated amidst extensive grounds and plantations, and commands a splendid view of the English Channel. In the grounds is an obelisk, forming a conspicuous object, erected by Lord Chancellor Eldon to his brother Lord Stowell.

Endcliffe, formerly a vil., but now merged in the western suburbs of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Endellion, coast pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 10 S.W. of Camelford; ac. 3,777; soil light, overlying rock. The church of St. Edelient (restored 1877) is Perp. In the aisles are aumbry and piscina, and in the north wall a newel staircase; there are some mural tablets and inscribed floor-stones. *Roscarrock House,* formerly the seat of the Roscarrock family, is a large castellated building with an embattled entrance tower of three storeys.

Enderby (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Leics., 5 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,810; soil clay and strong marl, overlying sandstone. The church of St. John the Baptist (E. Eng.) was rebuilt in 1868 with the exception of the tower. The church has an E. Dec. arch at the west end, and contains a few monuments. The Congregationalists and Methodists have chapels. There is a large reading-room and coffee-room, and a flourishing Co-operative Society. Boot-making and the granite quarries give employment to the inhabitants. *E. Hall* is a seat in a well-wooded park.

Enderby (2). [Bag Enderby, Mavis Enderby, and Wood Enderby.]

Endmoor, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 N.E. of Milnthorpe.

Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley, tp., pa. of and 5 S.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.; ac. 5,457.

Endon-with-Longsdon, eccl. pa., pa. of and about 5 S.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs. The church of St. Luke was rebuilt about 1730, and partially restored in 1879, when additions were made in the E. Dec. style. The Derbyshire custom of well-

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Emmington	Thame (4)	48	51
Emneth	Emneth (2)	96	922
Empingham	Ketton (4)	97	688
Empshott	Liss (2½)	51	153
Emscote	Leamington (½)	97	2569
Emswell w. Little D.	Garton (1)	216	334
Emsworth	Emsworth	77	1881
Emyvale	Glasslough (3)	120	320
Enborne	Woodhay (½)	56	442
Endellion	Camelford (10)	241	1136
Enderby (1)	Narborough (1½)	99	2399
Endon, L., & Stanley	Endon	152	1759
Endon-w.-Longsdon	Endon	152	1355

dressing is observed on Restoration Day, May 29, and is a general holiday; there is a service in the church and dancing round the maypole, the proceeds of the festival being devoted to charity.

Endrick, river of Stirls., Sc., rises in the Gargunnock Hills, near the northern border of the co., and flows first south, then west, through the centre of the co., to Loch Lomond, which it enters on the east side, near the Pass of Balmaha. It has a winding course of about 35 miles, and forms a magnificent cascade (90 ft.) at Fintry, also a smaller one lower down. The valley is a rich brown loam, very fertile, and well cultivated.

End, West, ha., pa. of and 1½ w. from Hawnes (q.v.), Mid Beds.

Energlyn, ha., pa. of Eglwysilan (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 1 N.W. of Caerphilly.

Enfield (1), pa. and mkt. to. (s.) on the New River, Middx., 10 N.N.E. of London; ac. 12,653; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. St. Andrew's Church (restored 1866) is mainly Perp., but partly E. Eng.; within a recent period an E. Eng. piscina, sedilia, squint, and a lancet window have been discovered. The church contains several interesting monuments, the most ancient being an altar-tomb to Joyce de Charlton (d. 1446), wife of Sir John de Tiptoft, and mother of the celebrated Earl of Worcester; there is likewise a mural tablet to John Abernethy the surgeon (d. 1831). St. Michael's Church (1874) is in E. Dec. style. E. includes the eccl. pas. of St. James, Jesus, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalene; the churches

PARISH CHURCH AND MARKET CROSS, ENFIELD.
(From a Photograph by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.)

of the three former, erected respectively in 1831, 1835, and 1857, are in E. Eng. style; St. Mary Magdalene's (1883) is in E. Dec. style. The grammar school dates from 1557; the present red-brick building was erected in the 17th cent., and restored in 1875. Nearly opposite the pa. church stands the Palace, a red-brick building with dressings of stone. It was a royal palace in the 16th cent., and some work of the reign of Edward VI. remains. In the garden stands a magnificent cedar, planted in 1660 by Dr. Robert Uvedale, who converted the building into a school. The chief seats are *E. Court*, part of which dates from the 17th cent.; *Forty Hall*, designed by Inigo Jones, with a good picture gallery and a fine collection of antiquities, and in the park a beautiful avenue of elms; *Middelton House;* and *White Webbs House*, where the Gunpowder Plot was arranged, standing in White Webbs Park. E. Chase was disforested in the 18th cent. The Royal Small Arms Factory (1856), open to visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, contains the most elaborate automatic machinery; about 5,000 rifles can be produced in a week, but the number does not usually exceed 1,800. The Enfield rifles were so called from the fact that they were made here. Several names eminent in literature are associated with E.: Isaac Disraeli (b. 1766) was a native, Keats (1795–1821) and Captain Marryat (1792–1848) were educated here, and Charles Lamb (1775–1834) lived for many years at Chase Side.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Enfield (1), pa.	Enfield Town	11	31803
Enfield (1), to.	Enfield Town	11	31536
Enfield Division	.....	.....	84414

Enfield (2), dis. of Clayton-le-Moors, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 1¼ N. of Accrington.

Enfield (3). [INNFIELD.]

Enfield Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Middx. It lies in the north-east of the co., and returns one member.

Enford, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 12 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 7,880; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints or St. Margaret is E. Eng.; the spire was struck by lightning in 1817, and fell, crushing the nave. There are several small charities. The surrounding country is studded with numerous barrows.

Engaine Colne. [COLNE ENGAINE.]

Engine, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Crowland (q.v.), S. Lincs.

England, New, ha. on the road to Market Deeping, bor. of and 2 N.W. from Peterborough (q.v.), N. Northants. Here are the large engineering works of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Englebourne, Great, ha., pa. of Harberton (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.W. of Totnes. [ENGLEBOURNE, LITTLE.]

Englebourne, Little, ha., pa. of Harberton (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.W. of Totnes. These two hamlets form the small vil. of Englebourne.

Englefield, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 6 W. of Reading; ac. 1,436; soil gravel, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mark (restored 1857) is E. Eng.; the north aisle of the chancel was built in 1514 as a burial-place for the Englefield family, to whom there are several monuments. There is also a mural tablet of black marble to the Marquis of Winchester with verses by Dryden. In the south aisle are effigies of a cross-legged knight in armour, and a lady (14th cent.) in wood. In the chancel is a piscina; the font is E. Eng. *E. House*, a noble mansion in the Tudor style, stands in a deer-park.

Englefield Green, vil., pa. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey, 3 W. of Staines. The chapel-of-ease of St. Jude's (1857) is in the Gothic style. E. Green is beautifully situated south of Cooper's Hill, with a number of seats in the neighbourhood. E. Cottage, on the Green, was for several years the residence of George IV.'s "Perdita" (Mrs. Robinson).

Engleton, liberty, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Brewood (q.v.), W. Staffs.

English Bicknor, pa. and vil., W. Glouc., 8 E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Enford	Pewsey (7)	75	800
Englefield	Theale (1½)	41	341
English Bicknor	Symonds Yat (½)	140	623

Monmouth; ac. 2,377; soil clay and gravel, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and later; there are a number of monumental tablets, and two stone monuments with recumbent figures of unknown date. An almshouse near the churchyard is for aged persons. *Bicknor Court* and *Eastback Court* are seats.

English Channel, a narrow sea lying E.N.E. and W.S.W. between England and France, and communicating with the North Sea through the Strait of Dover on the east, and with the North Atlantic on the west. The distance from Land's End to Ushant Island at the west extremity is 110 miles, that from Dover to Cape Gris Nez, where the channel is narrowest, only 21 miles, the greatest breadth (between Lyme Regis and St. Malo) being about 145 miles, whilst there are 90 miles between Brighton and Havre, and 60 between Portland Bill and Cape La Hague. A line drawn from the entrance or "chops" to the Strait of Dover is 280 miles in length. The area is about 23,900 geographical square miles. The average depth gradually increases from one of 12 to 30 fathoms above the chalk ridge which crosses the Strait of Dover to one of 60 fathoms in the west part of the channel. On the sandbanks off Boulogne the depth is only 3 to 5 fathoms. The most important hollows are those known as the West, North-West, South, and Hurd's Deeps, where the water suddenly becomes 5 to 30 fathoms deeper. The bottom of the Channel is of a coarse gravelly nature. The English coast-line is about 390 miles, that of the French coast about 570 miles. The principal islands are the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, the Scilly Islands, Les Calvados off Normandy, Les Sept Îles off Brittany, and Ushant Island. The principal fisheries are for mackerel, pilchards, and oysters.

English Combe, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,852; soil stone-brash, overlying limestone. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1885, is E. Norm. and Perp. It has a Norm. tower, and there is a fine piece of Norm. arcading on the northern side of the choir, and on the south side is a large chapel. The Barn is an imposing building which belonged to the Prior and Convent of St. Peter at Bath. The Wansdyke is here clearly traced in a field near the church.

English Drove, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Thorney (q.v.), N.E. Cambs.

English Frankton, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop.

English Grounds, sandbank on the southern side of the Bristol Channel, off the coast of Somerset, 3 W. of Clevedon. It has a light-vessel, with revolving light visible 10 miles.

Enhallow. [EYNHALLOW.]

Enham, Knight's. [KNIGHT'S ENHAM.]

Enmore, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,393; soil red clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1873) is E. Eng.; there is a good Norm. doorway and an E. Eng. chancel. In the churchyard are some old yew-trees and an ancient cross. E. Castle was built by the Earl of Egmont about 1750; in 1833 it was dismantled, and the present house, *E. Park*, erected in its place. *Barford House* is another seat.

Enmore Green, chap. and ha., pa. of Motcombe (q.v.), N. Dors., ½ N.W. of Shaftesbury. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1843) is in Norm. style.

Ennel Lough, S. co. Wstm., Ir., 2 S.S.W. of Mullingar. It is about 5 miles long, by 1½ miles broad, and is about 275 ft. above sea-level. The eastern shores are the most picturesque.

Ennerdale (1), eccl. pa. on the Ehen, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6 E.S.E. of Whitehaven. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The churchyard is the scene of Wordsworth's "Brothers."

Ennerdale (2), valley of the Endrick, Stirls. and Dumbarts., Sc. The scenery is pleasant and attractive.

Ennerdale and Kinniside, tp. on the Ehen, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), S. Cumb., 1½ W. of Ennerdale Water; ac. 22,407.

Ennerdale Bridge, vil., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 N.E. of Cleator. The inhabitants are chiefly iron-ore miners.

Ennerdale, Vale of, W. Cumb., through which the Liza enters the Ennerdale Water, and the upper part of the Ehen flows. The valley has deeply-rift crags, and is inclosed by the steep and barren slopes of High Crag and High Style. The scenery is very lovely.

Ennerdale Water, lake, W. Cumb., 7½ S.W. of Whitehaven. It is some 3 miles long, about ½ mile wide, and 80 ft. deep, and has trout and char. The water is pure, and supplies the to. of Whitehaven. The lake receives the Liza at one end, and the Ehen takes its rise from the other.

Ennereilly, pa. on the sea-coast, Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.E. of Arklow; ac. 3,213. The soil is fairly good. *Ballyrogan* and *Buckroney* are seats.

Ennis-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* INISH- and INNIS-.

Ennis (= "island"), co. and mkt. to. (s.) on the Fergus, pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 23 N.W. of Limerick; ac. 469. The original name, of which the present is an abbreviation, denoted "the island meadow of the long rowing"; E. was so called from its being surrounded by the Fergus. It is a neat and somewhat quaint little to., with narrow streets, but many good houses. A charter of incorporation granted by James I. has lapsed, and since 1885 the to. has ceased to be a parl. bor. It is stated that at a period subsequent to the Anglo-Norman Conquest E. was a flourishing seat of learning under the protection of the O'Briens, Princes of Thomond. About 1240 a Franciscan monastery was built here by Donogh Carbrac O'Brien, a portion of which was altered in modern times, and used as the church of the Protestant pa.; there is now a handsome new Protestant church replacing the old one. The remains of the abbey include a very fine E. Eng. window of five lights, and within is preserved the carved chair of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
English Combe	Tiverton (1)	108	398
Enmore	Bridgwater (4)	152	285
Ennerdale (1)	Frizington (1½)	301	519
E. and Kinniside	Frizington (1½)	301	519
Ennereilly	Arklow (4)	49	248
Ennis	Ennis	151	5460.

the abbot. The Roman Catholic church of SS. Peter and Paul, the cathedral of Killaloe diocese, is a large and imposing structure. A new Roman Catholic Diocesan College has recently been erected. The Court House, a very handsome edifice of the Roman Ionic order, dates from 1852. The other buildings include an Erasmus Smith grammar school (1689), which has been closed since 1891, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a Franciscan friary, the town-hall, Union workhouse (1841), co. infirmary and lunatic asylum, and the market house. A column commemorating Daniel O'Connell (1865) stands on the site of the old court-house, and outside the to. there is a monument to the "Manchester Martyrs," executed in 1867. E. has large flour-mills, and grain and timber are shipped from Clare Castle, two miles farther down the river, coal being the chief import.

Ennis-caven, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from St. Dennis (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Enniscoffey, pa., Fartullagh bar., S.E. co. Wstm., Ir., 5 S.E. of Mullingar; ac. 4,466. *E. House* and *Gaybrook* are seats; at the latter some Irish troops of James II. were defeated by the forces of William III.

Enniscorthy, mkt. to. (TH. & S.) on the Slaney, pas. of St. Mary and Templeshannon (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 14 N.W. of Wexford; ac. 251. The name is said to mean "the island of Corthoe," but of the name Corthoe no explanation can be given. The name of the to. was written Inis-Corthadh by the Four Masters. The greater part of the to. occupies a picturesque position on the slope of a steep hill on the right bank of the river, which here becomes navigable for barges, and is crossed by a fine bridge of six arches. The municipal corporation, created by a charter of James I., ceased to exist in 1840. The to. was represented by two members in the Irish Parliament. The Roman Catholic church, a building in Dec. style, designed by Pugin, with a good spire, is the cathedral of Ferns diocese. The

VINEGAR HILL, ENNISCORTHY.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

other buildings include a Protestant church with a tower and spire of 156 ft., a convent, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a Friends' meeting-house, a model school, a Christian Brothers' school, and a lunatic asylum (1868). The remains of the castle built in the 12th cent. by Raymond le Gros consist of an ivy-mantled quadrilateral keep flanked by round towers. During the rebellion of 1798 it was occupied by the insurgents, who burnt down a large part of the to.; the castle now belongs to the Earl of Portsmouth, who owns much property here. Of the Franciscan monastery founded in the 13th cent., nothing now exists but a massive granite door-frame. To the east, overlooking the to., is Vinegar Hill, where General Lake in 1798 defeated the rebels, who were very numerous in this part of the country. E. has a large brewery and extensive flour-mills, and carries on a large trade (by river and rail) in flour, butter, bacon, and corn. The Slaney here abounds in trout and salmon.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Enniscoffey	Mullingar (4)	451
Enniscorthy	Enniscorthy 52	5648
Enniskeen (1)	Kingscourt (4) 78	4256
Enniskeen (2)	Enniskeen 51	305
Enniskerry (1)	Bray (3) 195	256
Enniskillen, pa.	Enniskillen 13	9944
Enniskillen, to.	Enniskillen 117	5570
	117	

Enniskeen (1), pa., Clankee bar., S.E. co. Cav., and Lower Kells and Morgallion bars., N. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 20,808. The surface is hilly, reaching in Mount Loughanleagh the height of 1,116 ft., but the land is fairly good. Kingscourt (q.v.) is in the pa. E. was formerly known as Dunaree, and was an important place during the Danish occupation; there are several Danish forts, and coins, weapons, and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The principal seat is *Cabragh Castle*, situated in the beautiful glen of Cabragh; in the grounds there are some remains of an ancient castle.

Enniskeen (2), vil. on the Brandon, pa. of Kinneigh (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 W. of Bandon.

Enniskerry (1), vil. with mkt. (W.), on the Cookstown, pa. of Powerscourt (q.v), N. co. Wick., Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Bray. E. is a neat and pretty vil., situated in the midst of a most romantic district. About ¼ S. is the entrance to the demesne of *Powerscourt*, containing the beautiful Dargle Glen (q.v.); and *Tinnahinch*, also close to E., is situated on the banks of the same river. Near the entrance to Powerscourt stands a neat Protestant church of modern date with a spire. The vil. also possesses a Roman Catholic church, a petty sessions court, a dispensary, and Roman Catholic and national schools.

Enniskerry (2), a small cluster of islets off the west coast of Clare, Ir., in the pa. of Kilmurry (q.v.), about 3 N. of Killard.

Enniskillen, pa., co. and mkt. to. (T. & TH.) extending into the pa. of Rossorry (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 23 S.W. of Omagh; ac. 26,059. E. is beautifully situated on an island in the river between Upper and Lower Lough Erne (whence its name) and also on its two banks. The corporation created by a charter of 1612 no longer exists, and since 1885 E. has ceased to send a member to Parliament. It is a neat and well-built to., with Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, County Court House, town hall, infirmary, prison, Union workhouse, and infantry and militia barracks. The Waterloo colours of the Inniskilling Fusiliers are preserved in the Protestant church. The Royal Portora School was founded by Charles I. The Fort Hill, on the east side of the to., is planted with public gardens, in which is a

lofty pillar erected in memory of Sir Lowry Cole, who distinguished himself in the peninsula. E. is famous for the defeat inflicted on James II.'s general, Lord Galmoy, by a force under the command of Gustavus Hamilton in 1689. Throughout the struggle the Enniskilleners adhered firmly to the cause of William III., and the regiment then formed under that name has fully sustained its reputation for bravery in more recent periods. E. has saw-mills, a shirt factory, mineral-water works, and a brewery.

Ennismore, pl., pa. of Dysert (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 W. of Listowel. This place lies between the Feale and Galy rivers, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Listowel. *E. House* is a seat.

Ennisnag, pa. on King's River, Shillelogher and Knocktopher bars., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 6 S. of Kilkenny; ac. 1,735. The Protestant church dates from 1817.

Ennistimon, small mkt. to. (S.) on the Inagh, pa. of Kilmanaheen (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 14 W.N.W. of Ennis. The court-house and bridewell form a single building; the other public buildings include a cruciform Protestant church (1830), Roman Catholic church, school, dispensary, and Union poor-house. *E. House* was formerly a seat of the O'Brien family. The Inagh is here crossed by a bridge, and a little lower down passes over a ledge of rocks, forming a picturesque cascade. Woollens are manufactured, but the industry has much declined.

Ennoch, ha. on the Black Water, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 12½ N.W. of Blairgowrie.

Enoch (1), bar. between the Nith and Carron, pa. of Durrisdeer (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 8 S.E. of Sanquhar. It is held by the Duke of Buccleuch. E. Castle, of which no remains exist, was said to date from 1281.

Enoch (2), loch, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 S.W. of Loch Doon. It lies at a height of 1,650 ft., is 6½ furlongs long, with an extreme width of 4½ furlongs, and is surrounded by granite rocks. It contains several islands showing the effects of ice-action, and abounds with fine trout.

Enoch (3), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Port Patrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc. *Dinvin* and *Dunskey House* are seats.

Enoch (4), hill (1,865 ft.), pa. of New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 6 E.N.E. of Dalmellington.

Enochdhu, vil., pa. of Moulin (q.v.), Strath Ardle, N.E. Perths., Sc., 10 N.E. of Pitlochrie.

Enrick, river, N. Invs., Sc., issues from Loch-nan-Eun, flows 18 N.N.E., in which it traverses Loch Meiklie, and falls into Loch Ness near Drumnadrochit. It presents the fine cascade of Moral Fall. Salmon frequent the stream in the spawning time, and trout are abundant.

Ensay, island in the Sound of Harris, pa. of Harris (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Lewis island. It is 5 miles in circumference, is partially cultivated, and affords excellent pasturage.

Ensbury, vil., pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.), S.E. Dorset, 2 S.E. of Wimborne.

Ensbury Green, ha., pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.), E. Dorset, 4½ S.E. of Wimborne.

Ensdon, ha., pa. of Montford (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Ensham. [EYNSHAM.]

Enslow, or **Gibraltar,** pl. with a wharf on the Birmingham and Oxford Canal, pa. of and 1½ W. from Bletchington (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Enson, ha., pa. of Stafford SS. Mary and Chad (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 4 N.E. of Stafford. [SALT AND ENSON.]

Enstone, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 4 S.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. 6,245; soil corn-brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Edward the Confessor, anciently dedicated to St. Kenelm, is mainly Perp., and has a fine Norm. doorway. The south aisle retains an altar with reredos, under a window of three lights, and two piscinæ of E. Eng. character; the font is Perp., and there are several inscribed floor-stones. The rental of two estates in the pa. is devoted to charitable purposes. The Entaston, or the Giant's Stone, from which E. derives its name, is an ancient British cromlech, and consists of three huge stones, only one of which stands upright.

Enstone, Church, ha., pa. of Enstone (q.v.), N. Oxon, 5 S.E. of Chipping Norton.

Enstone, Neat (or **Road**), ha., pa. of Enstone (q.v.), N. Oxon, 6 S.S.E. of Chipping Norton.

Enter Common, ha., pa. of Great Smeaton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ N. of Northallerton.

Enterkin, stream, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Lowther Hill, flows 5¼ S.S.W., and falls into the Nith at Enterkinfoot. In its course it traverses Enterkin Pass, a deep gorge presenting wild scenery, with hills (nearly 1,900 ft.) rising sheer from each side of the water. Here in 1684 a party of Covenanters were rescued by their friends from the military. Excellent trout-fishing may be had.

Enterkine, estate on the Ayr, pa. of Tarbolton (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 10 S.W. of Galston. *E. House* is a seat.

Enterkinfoot, ha. on the Enterkin and Nith, pa. of Durrisdeer (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Thornhill.

Enterkins-Yett, pl., pa. of Currie (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc., about 9 S.W. of Gilmerton. It is the traditional site of a sanguinary engagement between the Caledonians and the invading Norsemen.

Entwisle, scattered tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 6 N. of Bolton; ac. 1,668, water 57.

Enville, pa. and vil., W. Staffs, 5 W. of Stourbridge; ac. 4,925; soil light, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary, of mixed periods, was restored by Sir G. G. Scott in 1872–74; the north aisle or Lutteley chantry was built by Philip de Lutteley in 1333; there are a number of monuments to the Grey and Hastings families; one in the south aisle is a 16th-cent. altar-tomb of alabaster with the recumbent figures of a mailed knight and his lady; there are memorials of the Moseleys and Amphletts in the Lutteley chantry. During the restoration of the church some rudely-carved figures,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ennisnag	Bennetsbridge (5½)	87	223
Ennistimon	Ennistimon	169	1200
Enstone	Charlbury (3½)	76	1144
Entwisle	Entwisle	203	287
Enville	Stourbridge (5)	141	715

said to be Saxon, were discovered. *E. Hall*, the seat of the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; it stands in beautiful grounds.

Enys Dodnan, a rocky islet with a turf-covered summit and natural archway, about 40 ft. high, W. Cornw., near Land's End.

Enzie (pronounced "Ing-gie"); *q.s.* pa. and ha. (the latter in the pa. of Bellie), pas. of Bellie and Rathven (q.v.), Elgs. and Banffs., Sc., 2 s. of Port Gordon. The church (built 1785) was repaired 1822. There is a Free church and two public schools.

Enzieholm Height, small eminence with fragments of an ancient fort, pa. of and 2½ w. from Westerkirk (q.v.), N.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Eochar, or **Iochdar,** ferry landing-place, Loch Maddy, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 11 N.N.E. of Benbecula.

the font is Norm. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. A vil. library, founded in 1839, contains 4,000 volumes. In the pa. is a paper and boiler-felt mill.

Epping, pa., mkt. to. (F.), and head of U., S.W. Essex, 16 N.E. of London; ac. 5,319; soil mostly heavy clay, overlying clay. The to. consists of a single long and broad street, on the summit of a ridge of hills, 380 ft. above the sea. The church of St. John the Baptist (1832), rebuilt 1892 in English Gothic style, was in 1889 constituted the pa. church in place of All Saints' Church, Epping Upland (q.v.). The old chapel of St. John, on the same site, was connected with Waltham Abbey. The Congregational church was originally built in the early part of the 17th cent.; the present edifice (restored 1887) dates from 1774. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a meeting-house for Friends. The town hall was erected in 1863. E. has long been famous for its butter and cheese;

View in Epping Forest.

Eorrodail, or **Errodail Dun,** prom., pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2½ S.E. of the Butt of Lewis.

Eorsa, islet in Loch-na-Keal, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 2 N.E. of Inch Kenneth. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Iona. It is 1 mile long, 318 ft. high, and, save at one point, is surrounded by deep water.

Eousmil, rocky islet, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3 w. of Hougary. It is ½ mile in circumference, and frequented by seals.

Eoy, islet, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., between the islands of Barra and South Uist.

Epiton, the Saxon name of Battle (q.v.), Sussex. [Senlac.]

Epny, ha. near the Severn, pa. of Moreton Valence (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., 7 S.W. of Gloucester.

Eport, sea loch, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3 s. of Loch Maddy. It penetrates 6 miles into the land. From a pier at the head of the loch farm produce, kelp, and building materials are exported.

Epperstone, pa. and vil., S. Notts, 5 S.W. of Southwell; ac. 2,300; soil clay. Holy Cross Church (restored 1879) is E. Eng. There is a brass, and some mural monuments to the Seatons and others;

sausages are also made. The neighbouring part of E. Forest abounds in pleasant walks. *Copt Hall* and *Hill Hall* are seats near E.

Epping Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Essex. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Epping Forest, tract of woodland, S.W. Essex; ac. 5,600. It is almost the only remaining portion of the ancient forest of Waltham, which at a still earlier date was known as the "great forest of Essex." This royal hunting-ground once covered the greater part of the co., extending from Waltham to Colchester, and coming within a short distance of London. The disafforesting, which began in the reign of John, was continued under subsequent kings; 60,000 ac. still remained in 1640, but they had been reduced to 12,000 ac. in 1777, and to 9,000 ac. in 1793. In consequence of the disafforesting of Hainault Forest in 1851 and further enclosures between that year and 1863, the Corporation of the City of London began to take steps in the matter, the ultimate result of their efforts being that in 1882 5,600 ac. were opened by Her Majesty the Queen as a public recreation ground. E. Forest extends south-west from Epping towards Walthamstow, between the rivers Lea and Roding. On Sundays and Bank Holidays it is thronged with visitors from London, and it is also a favourite

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Enzie	Enzie	589	2460
Epperstone	Lowdham (1½)	131	378

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Epping	Epping	17	2565
Epping Division	.....	.....	55416

resort of naturalists, owing to the abundance of rare insects, especially butterflies; there is also a great variety of flowering plants, mosses, lichens, and ferns. Few red or fallow deer remain, but roedeer have recently been introduced. One of the most beautiful spots in the Forest is High Beech, 759 ft. above the sea, where there is a magnificent plantation of beeches. The Forest contains two ancient earthworks—Ambresbury Banks, supposed by some to be the site of Boadicea's defeat by the Romans; and Loughton Camp, where British pottery has been found. "Epping Hunt" took place on Easter Monday, a stag being turned out and pursued by a vast host of Londoners with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at their head, in accordance with the privileges granted to the City by Edward IV.; it was discontinued in 1853.

Epping Green, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Little Berkhampstead (q.v.), S.E. Herts.

Epping Upland, ha., pa. of Epping (q.v.), W. Essex, 2 N.W. of Epping railway station. Here is the old pa. church (dedicated to All Saints) of Epping. It is Norm., has a brick tower, and retains aumbries, credence table, and some monuments. There is a Congregational chapel. The walks in Epping Forest are very pretty.

Eppleby, tp., pa. of Gilling (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Richmond; ac. 1,118.

Eppleton, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 7½ N.N.E. of Durham. The church of All Saints (1887) is a brick building with freestone facings. There is a reading-room with library.

Eppleton, Great, tp., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 7 N.E. of Durham; ac. 707. Here is a colliery.

Eppleton, Little, tp., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 6 E.N.E. of Durham; ac. 337.

Eppleworth, ha., pa. of Cottingham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Hull.

Epsom (originally **Ebbsham** = "Home of St. Ebba"), pa., mkt. to. (F.), head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., at the west end of Banstead Downs, W. Surrey, 16 S.S.W. of London; ac. 4,424; soil clay and chalk. E. is a scattered and irregular to., situated chiefly in a hollow of the Downs, but partly on the open hillside. The church of St. Martin (almost wholly rebuilt 1824) is an early and poor specimen of modern Gothic; it contains several monuments by Flaxman, including one to the Rev. John Parkhurst (d. 1797), the lexicographer, who was a native, and one monument by Chantrey. Christ Church is an eccl. pa. with a church (1876) in Dec. style. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. The Public Hall (1883) is a building of red brick and terra-cotta, in Classic style. The Royal Medical Benevolent College (1855), an imposing red-brick edifice in Tudor style at the edge of the Downs, is both a school for the sons of medical men and a residence for decayed practitioners; there are fifty foundation scholarships for orphan boys. E., previously a quiet vil., became a fashionable resort in the reign of Charles II., in consequence of a work by Lord North entitled the "Forest of Varieties," pointing out the medicinal properties of its mineral spring. It was frequently visited by Charles II. and by Prince George of Denmark; but after the death of Queen Anne its reputation gradually declined. The waters, containing a large proportion of sulphate of magnesia with a little of the chlorides of calcium and magnesium, are now produced artificially in large quantities. The well itself, situated about ½ mile from the to., on E. Common, is now neglected. The modern fame of E. is due to its races, held twice annually—in April and May. The racecourse is on the Downs, about 1 S.E. of the to. The Grand Stand (erected 1830) commands views extending beyond St. Paul's and Windsor Castle. The principal meeting is that held about the end of May—which lasts four days—the chief races being the Derby and the Oaks. Races are said to have been held here in the reign of James I., and they have taken place annually since 1730; but their present importance dates from the establishment of the Oaks (1779) and the Derby (1780) by Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby. The *Durdans*, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, is about ¾ S. of the to. Other seats are *Down Hall*, *The Grove*, *Horton Manor*, *Woodcote Grove*, *Woodcote House*, and *Woodcote Park*.

Epsom Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Surrey. It lies in the middle of the co., and returns one member.

Epwell, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Swalcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 7 W. of Banbury; ac. 1,088. The church of St. Anne is Dec. and Perp., and contains a plain Dec. piscina, an octagonal font, a carved pulpit and reading-desk (apparently Jacobean), and several inscribed floor-stones.

Epworth, pa. and small mkt. to. (TH.) in the Isle of Axholme (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 9 N.N.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 6,151; soil loamy, sandy, and stiff clay, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Andrew (partly restored 1868 and 1890) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; from part of the rood-screen a reading-desk has been formed, and the church plate includes a mazer (made of maple-wood, and used to collect alms), which probably dates from the 15th cent. A new Wesleyan chapel, in E. Eng. style, was erected in 1889; and the Methodist New Connexion chapel, in Dec. style, dates from 1860. The market is now almost obsolete. E. is famous as the birthplace of John Wesley (1703–92) and Charles Wesley (1708–88). Their father, Samuel Wesley, was for many years rector of the pa. The Rev. Alexander Kilham (1762–98) was also born here.

Epynt. [MYNYDD-EPYNT.]

Erbistock, pa. and vil. on the Dee, E. Denbighs. and S. Flints., 3½ S.E. of Ruabon; ac. 1,624; soil cold clay in the west portion, but elsewhere lighter. The church of St. Hilary, in Classical style, was probably built in the early part of the 18th cent.; the porch bears the date 1676. The banks of the Dee are here covered with an abundant growth of oaks and other trees, and the churchyard, by the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eppleby	Piercebridge (3)	238	366
Eppleton	Murton (1)	254	4797
Eppleton, Great	Murton (1)	254	78
Eppleton, Little	Murton (1)	254	31
Epsom, pa.	Epsom	14	8417
Epsom, to.	Epsom	14	8417
Epsom Division	.....	.....	70103
Epwell	Banbury (7)	77	217
Epworth	Haxey & Epworth (5)	153	1903
Erbistock	Ellesmere (5)	182	351

river's side, is noted for its beauty. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Erbusaig. [EARBUSAIG.]

Ercall Magna, or **High Ercall,** pa. and vil., N. Salop, 6 N.W. of Wellington; ac. 11,988; soil generally loam and marl, overlying New Red Sandstone. The E. Eng. church of St. Michael (restored 1864–65) was originally dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor; it was injured during the Civil War. There is an hospital and several small charities. A grammar school founded here by Thomas Leeke in 1663 was closed in 1887.

Erchfont. [URCHFONT.]

Erchless, *q.s.* pa. and deer-forest, pas. of Kintail, Kilmorack, and Kiltarlity (q.v.), Ross and Crom. and Invs., Sc., 10 W.S.W. of Beauly. The church is a small building. The deer-forest covers an area of 12,670 ac. *E. Castle,* the seat of The Chisholm, dates from the 15th cent., and was garrisoned for James II. after the battle of Killiecrankie.

Ercildoune, ancient name for Earlston (q.v.), Berws., Sc.

Erdington (in Domesday "Hardintone"), eccl. pa., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of St. Barnabas, in Dec. style, was erected in 1822–23. The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Edmund was erected in 1850. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Free Methodists also have chapels. St. Mary's Roman Catholic College, Oscott, built by Bishop Walsh in 1837–38, is affiliated to the London University. The public hall was erected in 1864. The almshouses and orphanage founded by Sir Josiah Mason are here. The Jaffray Suburban Hospital was opened by the Prince of Wales, November 27th, 1885. E. Hall was an ancient building, of which there are but few remains in the present house, now occupied by a farmer.

Erdsbury, ha., pa. of Chilvers Coton (q.v.), N. Warws., 2 W. of Nuneaton.

Eresby, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Spilsby (q.v.), E. Lincs.

Erewash. [ERWASH.]

Erew Peninsula, on west side of Lough Conn, Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 3 S. of Crossmolina. It reaches about 1½ miles into the lake. At the extreme point is the site of an old friary.

Eribol. [ERRIBOLL.]

Erichdie, stream and glen, N. Perths., Sc. The stream is formed by the confluence of two small burns, 4½ N.E. of Kinloch Rannoch, flows 10 E. through the glen, and falls into the Garry at Struan. The scenery in the glen is of a wild description.

Ericht (1), stream, E. Perths., Sc. Formed by the junction of the Black Water and the Ardle, it flows 10 S.E., and joins the Isla, 2 N.E. of Coupar Angus. Its bed is rocky, and its current swift and impetuous. The scenery along its banks is generally of a singularly romantic character. It was formerly noted for its fine salmon, until the spread of manufactures at Blairgowrie on its western banks prevented the fish ascending the stream. The trout, however, are large, and afford excellent sport. Most of the fishing is free.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ercall Magna	Walcot (4)	156	1597
Erchless	Beauly (8)	600	598
Erdington	Erdington	114	9269

Ericht (2), loch, pas. of Fortingall and Laggan (q.v.), Perths. and Invs., Sc., 5 W. of Dalnaspidal. It is nearly 15 miles long, with a width of about ½ mile. Trout and salmon afford good sport. The scenery around is of a mountainous character.

Ericht (3), burn, N.W. Perths., Sc., issues from Loch Ericht, flows 5½ S.E., and falls into Loch Rannoch. The current is at first slow and the water deep, but lower down it becomes impetuous. Small trout abound; but they are shy, and do not afford good sport.

Erick's Steps, chasm in the cliffs, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., near Fitful Head.

Erickstanebrae, hill (1,566 ft.) at the meeting-point of Peebs., Lanarks., and Dumfs., Sc., 5 N.N.W. of Moffat.

Eridge Green, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Frant and Rotherfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Tunbridge Wells. Trinity Church was erected in 1852. E. Rocks, west of E. Green, are covered with woods of pine and oak, and present a very picturesque appearance. *E. Castle,* the seat of the Marquis of Abergavenny, has belonged to the Nevills since the 13th cent., but the present building is quite modern. The park and grounds extend over 2,000 ac. On the summit of Saxonbury Hill, which adjoins the park on the west, there are traces of a circular camp; and here a tower has been built, commanding views of Leith Hill, Beachy Head, and the chalk hills near Folkestone.

Erin, Port. [PORT ERIN.]

Erins, estate on Loch Fyne, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 5 N.W. of Tarbert. *E. House* is a seat.

Erisay, islet in the Sound of Harris, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 17 S.W. of Scalpa.

Eriska, island (occupied as an arable and pastoral farm) in Loch Creran, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 3 furlongs W. of Shian Ferry. It is 1¼ miles long by 5 furlongs broad, and 155 ft. high; the channel (100 yards wide) which separates it from the mainland is dry at low water.

Eriskay, or **Eriska,** island, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 5 E. of Barra. It is 3 miles long by 1½ miles wide, and rises to a height of 600 ft. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in crofting and long-line fishing—the channel between the island and South Uist serving as a boat-harbour, from which fish and farm produce are exported. Here Prince Charles Edward first set foot on Scottish ground, July 23, 1745.

Erisort, sea loch, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 S. of Stornoway. It penetrates 10 miles into the land, and affords excellent anchorage. It contains a number of islets—one of which has a curious cave, and another the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Columba.

Eriswell, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 3 N. of Mildenhall; ac. 6,620; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1874) is E. Eng. and Dec. An ancient oak screen divides the nave from the chancel; there are two aumbries, one double and one single. On the north of the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Eridge Green	Eridge (1)	36	757
Eriskay	Strome Ferry (72)	661	454
Eriswell	Mildenhall (3)	76	402

pa. are the remains of St. Lawrence's Chapel. E. Hall, formerly the manor house, now serves as a farmhouse.

Erith, pa. and to. on the south bank of the Thames, W. Kent, 4½ E. of Woolwich; ac. 3,860; soil chalky marl, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist, a structure of flint and rubble (restored and enlarged 1877), is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; it contains several brasses of the 15th and 16th cents. (the oldest of which bears the date 1421), an altar-tomb to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, and a monument to Lord Eardley by Chantrey. In 1216 a meeting was held in the church between Hubert de Burgh and others on behalf of King John and certain leaders of the baronial party for the purpose of effecting a final reconciliation. Christ Church is an eccl. pa. with a church (1874) in E. Eng. style. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels. Within a recent period E. has advanced from the position of a quiet village to that of a summer resort for Londoners. The pier (1842), which is 444 ft. in

Erith.

length, and rests on wooden piles, was at first used as a steamboat station, and is now a private railway landing. There is a public recreation ground. The public hall, a brick building, and the cottage hospital both date from 1871. On the wooded heights near the river are many handsome villas. E. is an important coal port, the headquarters of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and a station for various other clubs. On the marshes to the west, between E. and Plumstead, cattle are pastured. At E. are the Maxim-Nordenfelt gun-factory and large engineering works; and there are oil, glue, manure, and other factories, as well as gunpowder magazines. The pa. also contains brickfields and ironworks. Near the to. are large sandpits, affording a supply of sand for ships' ballast and iron castings, in one of which the tusks and bones of elephants and other fossils have been found. The *Grace de Dieu* is said to have been built at E. in 1515.

Erke, pa., Galmoy bar., N.W. co. Kilk., and Clandonagh and Clarmallagh bars., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 3 N.W. of Johnstown; ac. 18,584. The surface is hilly, with some bog. The Protestant church dates from 1824.

Erkina, river, S.W. Q. Co., Ir. It rises on the borders of co. Tip., and flows east, joining the Nore about 1 mile below Durrow.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Erith	Erith	13	13414
Erke	Ballybrophy (9)	67	1911

Erlas, tp., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., about 4 N.N.E. of Wrexham; ac. 720.

Erlestoke. [Earlstoke.]

Erme, river, rises on Dartmoor, S. Dev., and flows 14 S. to the English Channel at Bigbury Bay. The otter is hunted here.

Ermebridge, ha. on the Erme, pa. of Ermington (q.v.), S. Dev., near Modbury.

Ermine Street, a British highway—popularly known as one of the four Roman ways—running from south to north, and extending from London through Royston (where it is crossed by Icknield Street), Huntingdon, Castor, Stamford, and Ancaster, to Lincoln. There is some doubt as to whether Ermine Street extended farther north than Lincoln and farther south than London. There are three Ermine Streets on the Ordnance Survey Maps, and the name is used somewhat loosely.

Ermington, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 11 E. of Plymouth; ac. 4,932; soil light, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., Perp., and Dec., and contains monuments to the Swete and Edgecumbe families, and an Elizabethan altar-tomb to William Stretchleigh (d. 1583). The font is Norm., and the most remarkable feature in the church is the position of the altar-table, which stands detached about 6 ft. from the east wall of the chancel; in the south wall of the chancel is a cinquefoil arch piscina. The old Manor House, or Higher Strode, is now a farmhouse. *Ludbrooke Manor House* is a seat on an eminence.

Ernan, burn, W. Abers., Sc., rises on the border of Banffshire, flows 7 S.E., and joins the Don at Inverernan. The excellent trout-fishing is preserved.

Erncrogo, loch, pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 W. of Hardgate. It is about ½ mile long by ¼ mile wide, and lies at a height of 380 ft. It contains some small islets, and drains into the Dee.

Erne, river, rises in Lough Gowna, on the north-east border of co. Longf., Ir., and entering co. Cav. flows due north through Lough Oughter. Issuing thence with the broader stream it continues its northerly course, passing Butler's Bridge and Belturbet. In the neighbourhood of Crom Castle it is called Lough Erne (q.v.), the Upper Lough being in reality merely a broad river. It again narrows to the proportions of a stream between the Upper and Lower Loughs, completely encircling the town of Enniskillen a little above the south extremity of the latter. Its direction through co. Ferm. as far as the Lower Lough is N.N.W., thence to the sea almost due west. The latter part of its course is through co. Don., and it enters Donegal Bay a little below Ballyshannon, after forming the Salmon Leap, a fine cascade with a fall of 20 ft. at low tide. Its length is 72 miles.

Erne, Lough (1), co. Ferm., Ir., one of the most beautiful lakes in Ireland, consists of two portions, the Upper and Lower Loughs, united by a strait 10 miles in length, which is in reality the river Erne (q.v.). The distance from the south-east point of the Upper Lough to the north-west extremity of the Lower is about 40 miles. The Upper Lough is 12 miles long and 4½ miles broad. The Lower Lough is 20 miles long, the breadth varying from 2 to 5 miles and the depth from 100 ft. to 226 ft.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Erlas	Wrexham (4)	196	46
Ermington	Ivy Bridge (3)	230	2327

Both lakes are thickly studded with green islands, and the Upper is remarkable for the extraordinary number of contortions and involutions formed by the water, and for the irregular outline of its banks. The alternate expansions and contractions of the lake are due to the varying nature of its bed, the former resulting from a limestone formation, the latter from one of slate. The largest island in the Lower Lough is Boa Island. *Crom Castle*, *Lisgoole Abbey*, and other handsome mansions are situated on the shores of the Upper Lough and the strait. Salmon, trout, pike, and other fish attract many anglers, and there is a yacht club with yachts of 40 tons.

Erne, Lough (2), pa. of Annahilt (q.v.), N.W. co. Don., Ir., 5 S.E. of Hillsborough. This lake, which is very deep, covers an area of 40 ac., and affords good sport for anglers. The Ballynahinch river rises here.

Ernsheugh, eminence (528 ft.) with remains of an ancient camp, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., about 10 N.E. of Duns.

Erpingham, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 7 W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,370; soil loam, overlying red sand. The church of St. Mary is Dec. with E. Perp. south aisle. It contains the brass of John of Erpingham (d. 1370). The manor was anciently held by a family who took its name from the pa. Sir Thomas Erpingham, of this family, fought in the wars of Henry IV. and Henry V. He is mentioned by Shakespeare as being at Agincourt (*Henry V.*, iv. 1). He built the Erpingham Gate at Norwich, and is buried in the Cathedral.

Errait. [EARRAIT.]

Erriboll, ha. and sea-loch, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 11 S.W. of Tongue. The loch runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the land, and has an extreme width of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It forms one of the finest natural harbours in Britain. Along the shores are a series of extraordinary caverns and natural arches in the cliffs. It is crossed by Heilem Ferry.

Errichel, ha., pa. of Dull (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2 S.E. of Aberfeldy.

Errickstanebrae. [ERICKSTANEBRAE.]

Erriff, rivulet in S. co. Mayo, Ir., flows 10 S.W. through some very picturesque mountain scenery, discharging itself into Killary Harbour, about 12 S.E. of Louisburgh.

Errigal (1), pa., Coleraine bar., E. co. Londy., Ir., 12 E.S.E. of Limavady; ac. 19,625. The low-lying lands are fertile, and the basaltic uplands afford some fine pasture, but elsewhere the surface is rocky or boggy. E. contains the to. of Garvagh (q.v.). *Garvagh House* and *Woodpark* are seats.

Errigal (2). [ARIGAL.]

Errigal Keerogue, pa. on the Blackwater, Clogher bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 14 S.E. of Omagh; ac. 21,139. The surface is irregular and in the north mountainous, the highest point being Mount Shantavny (1,035 ft.); here there is some very fine scenery, especially in the wild and romantic glen called "Todd's Leap." E. contains the to. of Ballygawley (q.v.). The pa. formed part of the district of Eirgal, which was governed by native chiefs. In the old church there are some carved stones from the Franciscan friary built by the O'Nials. *B. House* and *Moutray House* are seats.

Errigal Trough, pa. on the Blackwater, Trough bar., N. co. Monagh., and Clogher bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 S.E. of Augher; ac. 24,788. The surface is mostly mountainous, with bogs on the west and south. On an elevated spot in the vale of Altadawin, which is 150 ft. deep, stand two rocks, known as St. Patrick's altar and chair, from the tradition that he here assembled his earliest disciples. *Favor Royal* and *Fort Singleton* are seats.

Errill, vil., pa. of Rathdowney (q.v.), S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 W. of Rathdowney.

Erringden, tp., pa. of and 7 W.N.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,012, chiefly moorland.

Erris, bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 230,452. The boundaries are Tirawley bar. on the east, Burrishoole bar. on the south, and the Atlantic on the north and west. It is a wild desolate mountainous region.

Erris Head, a cape (285 ft.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N. of Belmullet. There are two lighthouses, and near are the remains of an ancient entrenchment.

Errislannan, fishing vil., pa. of Ballindoon (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S.W. of Clifden.

Errol, pa. and vil. on the Firth of Tay, E. Perths., Sc., Carse of Gowrie, 9 E. of Perth; ac. 9,507; soil fertile alluvial clay, or argillaceous loam, overlying sandstone. The pa. church (built 1832) is in the Norm. style; there are also Free and United Presbyterian churches. Nearly the whole of the pa. is flat and cultivated, but the vil., which contains a public hall, library, and reading-room, crowns a gentle eminence commanding a delightful view. Sandstone is quarried, and salmon-fishing is carried on. There are brickworks and an extensive machine factory in the pa., and from the latter high-class machinery is sent to all parts of the country. **E.** gives the title of Earl to the Hay family. *E. House*, with beautiful gardens, stands amid fine woods. *Gourdiehill*, *Megginch Castle* (an ancient baronial mansion with extensive woods and policies), and *Murie House* are also seats.

Errol, Port. [PORT ERROL.]

Erropie. [KNOCKARD AND ERROPIE.]

Erry, pa., Middlethird bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.E. of Cashel; ac. 1,857.

Erryrys, eccl. pa. and ha., on the Alyn, pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 5 E. of Ruthin. It is situated in a narrow valley between lofty hills, those on the east side containing the gap called Bwlch Agricola. The church of St. David is a plain modern building.

Erskine, pa. on the Clyde, N. Renfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Paisley; ac. 7,535; soil earth, overlying sandstone, trap, and quartz. Some minerals, of no commercial value, are met with. The pa. church (1813) is in Gothic style, and in the pa. are the *q.s.* church of Langbank (q.v.), a Free church, and two public schools. The Clyde is here crossed by two ferries—one provided with piers for the shipment of horses and carriages; this is supposed to be the most

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Erpingham	Aylsham (3)	132	383
Errigal (1)	Garvagh	177	3177
Errigal Keerogue	Glasslough (10)	110	4153
Errigal Trough	Glasslough (8)	110	4336
Errill	Ballybrophy (6)	67	111
Erringden	Hebden Bridge (1)	200	1886

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Erris	.....		16504
Errol, pa.	Errol	458	2158
Errol, vil.	Errol	458	741
Erry	Horse & Jockey (5)	93	152
Erryrys	Ruthin (5)	215	589
Erskine	Bishopton (1)	412	1061

ancient ferry on the river. *Bargarran* (q.v.), *Dargavel*, and *E. House* are seats—the latter in finely-wooded grounds which contain a monument in memory of Lord Blantyre (1777–1830).

Erthig, tp., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 2 S.S.W. of Wrexham; ac. 303. *Erddig* is beautifully situated on a wooded mound forming part of Watt's Dyke, beneath which flows a winding stream. The mansion contains some good tapestry and several valuable pictures, including a portrait of Judge Jeffreys by Kneller. There are Dutch gardens and plantations with walks designed by "Capability" Brown.

Ervills, ti., pa. of Hambledon (q.v.), N. Hants, 6 N.W. of Havant.

Erwallo, tp., pa. of and near Llangollen (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs.

Erwarton, pa. and vil. on the Stour, S. Suff., opposite to Harwich and 9 S.S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,306; soil gravel and sand, red crag, London clay, and brick-earth. The Late Perp. church of St. Mary contains three Dec. monuments to members of the Davillers family, preserved from an earlier building, the most ancient being one to Sir Bartholomew Davillers with a cross-legged effigy, which dates from the reign of Edward I. E. Hall, a large Elizabethan mansion of brick, with mullioned windows and picturesque gables, has been converted into a farmhouse; it is approached from the road through a Jacobean gateway.

Erwash, or **Erewash,** river, rises near Kirkby-in-Ashfield, W. Notts., flows 15 S., forming the boundary of Notts. and Derbys., and falls into the Trent near Attenborough.

Erwash Canal, E. Derbys., cut in 1777, branches off from the Cromford Canal near Langley Bridge, runs close to the Erwash to the Trent opposite the Soar. The canal is 11¾ miles long, falls 109 ft., and has 13 locks. A branch running off to Nutbrook is 4 miles long, falls 131 ft., and has 13 locks.

Erwood, vil. with railway station, pa. of Crickadarn (q.v.), N. Brecons., 6½ S.E. of Builth.

Eryholme, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Tees, pa. of Gilling near Richmond (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.S.E. of Darlington; ac. 2,345. The small church of St. Mary ranges from the Norm. to the Perp. period.

Esceibon, tp., pa. of Llanynys (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 3 N.W. of Ruthin.

Escley. [ESKLEY.]

Esclusham, eccl. pa., pas. of Gresford (q.v.) and Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 1 S.W. of Wrexham. Holy Trinity Church (1876) is in Gothic style.

Esclusham Above, tp., pa. of Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 3 W.S.W. of Wrexham; ac. 3,953. The latter part of the name denotes its position with respect to Offa's Dyke, which divides it from E. Below. The Dyke here is in a good state of preservation.

Esclusham Below, tp., pa. of Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 2 S.W. of Wrexham; ac. 1,640. It is separated from E. Above by Offa's Dyke.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Erthig	Wrexham (2)	196	172
Erwarton	Ipswich (9)	69	183
Eryholme	Dalton (2)	227	167
Esclusham	Wrexham (4)	196	1618
Esclusham Above	Wrexham (3)	196	487
Esclusham Below	Wrexham (2)	196	1175
Escomb, eccl. pa.	Etherley (1½)	246	1034

Escomb, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Wear, pa. of and 1½ W. from Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), Mid Dur.; ac. 1,032. The ancient church, formerly a chapel to Auckland St. Andrew, was restored 1880, and is supposed to be Saxon, dating from the 7th cent. It is massive, tapers from the bottom upwards, and is built with immense blocks of stone, some bearing marks of Roman tooling, probably brought from the ruins of *Vinovium* (Binchester), which lies across the loop the Wear here makes. On a stone in the south wall of the nave is a Roman inscription "Leg. VI."; the chancel retains a round-headed piscina, and on the walls are carved Saxon crosses. The doorway (which has been widened) of the porch is square-headed, and inside the porch are massive stone seats with marks of Roman tooling; in the north wall a similar doorway is now blocked up. A rudely-carved sun-dial remains on a wall. A portion of the original flooring, consisting of small cobbles placed in the earth, remains at the west end of the church. The font has a curious oblong basin. During the restoration a large mutilated fresco was discovered, and four grave-slabs were removed from the churchyard to the nave. The western end of the church retains traces of a building formerly standing against it. About ¼ mile distant, on a hill, are the modern church of St. John (in Gothic style) and the vicarage (in Elizabethan style). There are Wesleyan and Primitive chapels, and a cemetery. A colliery is worked, and fire-bricks are made.

Escot, eccl. pa., pas. of Ottery St. Mary and Talaton (q.v.), E. Dev. The church of SS. Philip and James (erected 1838) is in the E. Eng. style. *E. House*, a seat, stands in a well-wooded park, on the site of the old building burnt in 1808.

Escrick, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of York; ac. of pa. 6,348, of tp. 4,349; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Helen, built on the site of an older church, is in Perp. style, with a projecting baptistery on the west of the nave. On the south side of the nave is a porch with a parvise, and a turret with spiral staircase. *E. Park*, with well-timbered grounds stocked with deer, is the seat of Lord Wenlock.

Esgairgeiliog, ha. on the Dulas, with railway station, pa. of Pennal (q.v.), S. Merions., 4½ W. of Machynlleth. There are enamelling works and a slate quarry.

Esgob and Castle, tp., pa. of Llanwnog (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Newtown.

Esgorebrill, tp., pa. of Eglwysfach (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4 S.E. of Conway.

Esh, eccl. pa., tp., and straggling vil., on a lofty ridge commanding extensive views, pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), Mid Dur., 4 W.N.W. of Durham; ac. 3,119. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1859) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, on a high, well-wooded hill, was founded for the ecclesiastics driven from Douay by the French Revolution. Most of the Roman Catholic clergy for the northern dioceses are educated and ordained here. The principal buildings enclose a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Escomb, tp.	Etherley (1½)	246	3401
Escot	Wimple (1½)	163	408
Escrick, pa.	Escrick	181	846
Escrick, tp.	Escrick	181	653
Esh, eccl. pa.	Witton Gilbert (2½)	256	4329
Esh, tp.	Witton Gilbert (2½)	256	6392

quadrangular court, and a long cloister connects them with the seminary for boys. The refectory is a large hall with an oak roof, and contains some fine portraits; the library possesses upwards of 50,000 volumes, and some illuminated MSS., and the different rooms contain some splendid paintings by Flemish and Italian masters. St. Cuthbert's Chapel (1882–84), in Gothic style, consists of an ante-chapel, choir, and sanctuary. Over the doorway of the ante-chapel is a statue of St. Cuthbert, and a large window represents scenes from his life. The Lady chapel, on the south of the choir, has richly-carved ornaments in Caen stone, and the choir is fitted with oak benches and stalls. The sanctuary has some fine glass, and a richly-carved altar and reredos. Opening out of the cloisters are two chapels, one of them having glass cases containing relics, among them being St. Cuthbert's ring. The seminary chapel of St. Aloysius was designed by E. W. Pugin, and has a window representing scenes from the life of the saint. The College has a good museum, and contains many specimens preserved and set-up by the celebrated Charles Waterton (1782–1865). There are collieries in the tp.

Esha Ness, promontory, pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 10 N. of Papa Stour.

Esh Colliery, a large vil., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 1 S. of Esh. It has a chapel-of-ease, Baptist and Methodist chapels, an Institute (containing reading- and lecture-rooms), and a small library. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the neighbouring mines.

Esher, pa. and vil., N. Surrey, 4 S.W. of Kingston; ac. 2,094; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The vil. is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the road to Portsmouth. In the old church of St. George—which has been modernised, but is no longer used for divine service—there is a tablet by Flaxman, dated 1803. Christ Church (1854) is in E. Eng. style. It contains a marble effigy of Richard Drake (d. 1603), father of Sir Francis Drake; also a marble monument to Leopold I., King of the Belgians (d. 1865), and a bust of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany (d. 1884). The vil. contains

Wolsey's Tower, Esher.

a drinking-fountain of granite, presented by Queen Victoria in 1877. At the entrance of the vil. is the "Traveller's Rest," a seat beneath an arch which bears the Pelham arms and the initials H. P. E. Place was originally built by William of Wayneflete, Bishop of Winchester from 1447 to 1486. Of Waynflete's structure, which was occupied by Wolsey after his disgrace in 1529, the only part now remaining is a square three-storied gatehouse of brick with octagonal turrets. It stands near the Mole, on much lower ground than the modern mansion, *Esher Place*, which commands fine views over the Thames. In 1729 the estate was purchased by Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and head of the "Broad Bottom" Administration. The Sandown Park racecourse is 1 M., and close to the station; it occupies the site of the Hospital of Sandon, founded in the reign of Henry II. [Claremont Park.]

Esholt, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Bradford; ac. 691. The church of St. Paul (built 1840) is in E. Eng. style. In the vil. is a reading-room. *E. Hall* stands on the site of a Cistercian priory, and is approached through a fine avenue of elms, planted at the beginning of the 18th cent. The priory was founded in the 12th cent. by Simon de Ward, and a portion of it forms part of the present residence.

Eshott, tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Felton (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 7½ N. of Morpeth; ac. 1,794. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Eshton, tp. near the Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Gargrave (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Skipton; ac. 1,111. *E. Hall*, a fine building erected in 1826, on the site of an older mansion, is a seat. The estate, at one time belonging to the De Estons, afterwards passed to the Bindlosses, from whom the ancestors of the present proprietor obtained it early in the 17th cent.

Esk (1), river, rises on the Cleveland Hills, N.R. Yorks., flows 24 N., E., and N.E., passing Danby, and falls into the North Sea at Whitby.

Esk (2), river, E. Dumfs., Sc., formed by the confluence on Eskdalemuir of the Black and White Esks, flows 40 S. and S.E. (the latter part of its course lying in the co. of Cumberland), and falls into the Solway Firth, 2½ S.E. of Gretna. The scenery upon its banks is varied and frequently picturesque—wild moorland along the upper reaches being succeeded farther down by a wooded and cultivated landscape of great beauty. Excellent salmon- and sea-trout fishings are let to anglers by a Board of Conservators. Grilse may be taken in the summer and autumn, and herling occur. Langholm and Longtown are the largest towns on its banks.

Esk (3), river, N.E. Edins., Sc., formed by the junction of the North and South Esks in the grounds of Dalkeith Palace, flows 4 N.E., and falls into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh, the only place of any importance on its banks. The river is generally slow and sluggish. It is a favourite angling stream, especially among its tributaries.

Esk (4), loch, pa. of Canonbie and Castle Town, N.W. Forfs., Sc., 11 S. of Brechin. It is surrounded by mountains, drains into the South Esk, and is ¼ mile long by ¼ mile broad. The trout-fishing is strictly preserved.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Esher	Esher & Claremont	14	2282
Esholt, eccl. pa.	Esholt	205	468
Esholt, tp.	Esholt	205	305

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eshott	Acklington &	Nu	12[illegible]
Eshton	Gargrave &	[illegible]	7[illegible]

Eskadale, ha. on the Beauly, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), Strathglass, N. Invs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Beauly. Here is a Roman Catholic church (erected 1826), dedicated to St. Mary. *E. House* is a seat.

Eskat, ha., pa. of Salter and Eskat (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 E. of Whitehaven.

Eskbank, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Dalkeith (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc.

Esk, Black, burn, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., formed by a number of small headstreams in the north-west of the pa. of Eskdalemuir, and flows 12 S. and S.E., until it joins the White Esk, 8 N.W. of Langholm.

Eskdale (1), eccl. pa., pas. of Millom and St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 7 N.E. of Ravenglass. The church of St. Catherine (restored about 1884) is an ancient building with Late Dec. east window and font; it underwent considerable alterations in the 17th cent.

Eskdale (2), valley of the South Esk, W. Cumb. It lies under Sca Fell and Bow Fell, and has a general trend west-south-west. It is one of the most important valleys in the district, and the scenery is noted for its charming sylvan character.

Eskdale (3), valley of the Esk, N.R. Yorks. This fine valley has large quarries of freestone, an abundance of alum rock (once extensively worked) and several springs, most of them containing alum and iron.

Eskdale and Wasdale, tp., pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Ravenglass; ac. 17,419. The scenery is very wild and impressive.

Eskdale Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Cumb. It lies in the north of the county, and returns one member.

Eskdale Green, ha. with railway station, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 N.E. of Ravenglass.

Eskdalemuir, pa. on the White Esk, N.E. Dumfs., Sc., 14 N.W. of Langholm; ac. 43,282; surface largely mountainous and soil generally deep and mossy, producing coarse herbage. Part of the area, however, affords good pasture, and there is some reclaimed arable land. The pa. church (1826) is a plain building, and there is a Free church and two public schools. A number of ancient camps occur, and two prehistoric stone circles.

Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Esk, pa. of and about 4 S.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 6,001. The church of St. John is Gothic.

Eske, tp. on the navigable Hull, pa. of St. John Beverley (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Beverley; ac. 1,089.

Eskelith, ha., pa. of Arkengarth Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.N.W. of Reeth.

Esker (1), pa., Newcastle and Uppercross bars., S. co. Dub., Ir., 1 S.E. of Lucan; ac. 2,501; soil good. E. was formerly a crown manor. The Grand Canal passes through on the south.

Esker (2), vil., pa. of Clonfert (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 E. of Eyrecourt.

Esker (3), ha., pa. of Kilconierin (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 2½ E. of Athenry.

Eskercam, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., about 4 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Esker Evan, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., 3 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Eskergarn, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., about 4 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Eskernant, ha., pa. of Talley (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 7½ N. of Llandilofawr.

Eskham, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Marshchapel (q.v.), N.E. Lincs.

Esk Hause, a hollow between Great End and Hanging Knot, S.W. Cumb., 6 W.S.W. of Grasmere.

Eskin, burn, N.E. Invs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Boleskine and Abertarff, flows about 10 S.E. and N.E., and falls into the Findhorn, 15 W. of Aviemore.

Eskirgilog, tp., pa. of Moughtre (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 3 S.W. of Newtown.

Eskirieth, tp., pa. of Tref-Eglwys (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 5½ N.E. of Llanidloes.

Eskirmaen, tp., pa. of Llandinam (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 5½ N.E. of Llanidloes.

Eskley, or **Escley,** affluent, S.W. Herefords., flows S.S.W., passes Michaelchurch Eskley, and falls into the Monnow at Longtown.

Esk, North (1), river, N.E. Forfs., Sc., is formed by the confluence of the Lee and the Mark at Invermark, flows 29 S.E., partly along the border of Kincardineshire, and falls into the German Ocean, 4½ N.N.E. of Montrose. It passes, in its upper reaches, through picturesque wooded scenery, and, on the Kincardineshire border, through a rocky gorge. It gives the title of earl (Northesk) to the Carnegie family. The fishing consists of salmon, sea-trout, and common trout, but leave must be first obtained or rent paid. The net fisheries at the mouth of the river are very valuable, as many as 2,000 salmon having been taken in one day.

Esk, North (2), river, Peebs. and Edins., Sc., rises in the former co. on Cairnmuir, flows 17 N.E., and joins the South Esk, in the grounds of Dalkeith Palace, to form the Esk. Its course passes through the exceptionally fine scenery of Roslin, Hawthornden, Carlops, and Habbies Howe; and its banks are a favourite holiday resort for Edinburgh excursionists. It also traverses the fine grounds of *Melville Castle.*

Eskragh, ha., pa. of Clogher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 5 S.E. of Frintona.

Esk, South (1), river, rises between Bow Fell and Sca Fell Pike, flows 13 S.W. through Eskdale, over Birker Force and Stanley Gill Falls, and falls into the Irish Sea at Ravenglass.

Esk, South (2), stream, Forfs., Sc., rises among the Grampian Mountains on the borders of Aberdeenshire, flows 48⅓ S.E., and falls into the German Ocean at Montrose, where it forms the Montrose Basin. Its upper reaches are wild and rugged, the scenery lower down becoming tamer. Below the Basin it forks into two channels, which again unite—one of them being spanned by a suspension bridge and a railway viaduct; below this point it is navigable. Good trout-fishing may be had. It gives the title of earl (Southesk) to the Carnegie family.

Esk, South (3), river, E. Edins., Sc., rises by the Gladhouse Water on the Blackhope Scaur, on the borders of Peeblesshire, flows 19 N. until it joins the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eskdale (1)	Boot	294	449
Eskdale and Wasdale	Eskdale Green (¼)	292	434
Eskdale Division	.....	.....	46364
Eskdalemuir	Langholm (14)	320	488

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eskdaleside-cum-U.	Sleights (1)	241	1727
Eske	Beverley (3½)	203	56
Esker (1)	Lucan (1)	7	498

North Esk, in the grounds of Dalkeith Palace, to form the Esk. In its upper course it traverses the Gladhouse and Rosebery reservoirs, in which the water-supply of Edinburgh is stored.

Esk, White, river, E. Dumfs., Sc., ries on Ettrick Pen, on the border of Selkirkshire, flows 14½ s., and joins the Black Esk, to form the Esk, 8 N.W. of Langholm. The angling is very good.

Eslemont. [ESSLEMONT.]

Eslie, pl., pa. of Banchory-Ternan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Banchory. Here is an ancient stone circle.

Eslin, stream, W. Dumfs., Sc., rises at the foot of Auchenchain Hill, and flows 4 E. to the Cairn Water. [CLUDEN (2).] The surrounding scenery is hilly and rather wild. The angling is moderately good. A number of old towers and the Lagg burial-ground stand in its valley.

Eslin Bridge, pl., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Mohill (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir.

Eslington, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Whittington (q.v.), N. Northumb. *E. Hall,* an ancient mansion with deer-park and plantations, is a seat.

Espershields, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 S.S.E. of Hexham; ac. 3,735, a large portion being moorland. *Minster Acres Hall,* with well-wooded park and large plantations, is a seat. Adjoining the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Elizabeth, and built in the E. Dec. style.

Esperston, pl. on the borders of the pas. of Temple and Borthwick (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc., 4 S. of Gorebridge. Here are limeworks, employing a good many hands.

Espley, vil., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 2 N.W. of Morpeth.

Esprick, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Esragan, burn, N. Args., Sc., rises in the pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn, flows 4½ S., and falls into Loch Etive at Inveresragan.

Ess, waterfall on the Avonbeg, in Mid co. Wick., Ir., about 10 N.W. of Rathdrum, near the head of the Glenmalur Valley, where the river falls over the precipitous side of the Table Mountain.

Essachosan, dell, pa. of Inveraray (q.v.), and within the grounds of Inveraray Castle, Mid Args., Sc. It presents a fine landscape, including a beautiful cascade.

Esseforse, waterfall on a small highland burn, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Ulva island, W. Args., Sc., above Upper Ulva (or North) Loch. It has an unbroken leap of 90 ft., and two smaller cascades are formed a little farther up the stream.

Essendine, pa. and vil., E. Rutld., 4 N.E. of Stamford; ac. 1,477; soil light, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary, a small stone building, was repaired in 1888; its south door is Norm., and has a semicircular arch with zigzag mouldings and other ornaments. The Saxons were defeated here in 1016 by the Danes. E. formerly had a castle, the only remains of which is its moat.

Essendon, pa. and vil., S. Herts, 5 S.W. of Hertford; ac. 2,331; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, with a Dec. tower, was rebuilt in 1883; there is an interesting brass with kneeling effigies of William Tooke (d. 1588) and Alice his wife, with twelve children; also a marble monument to William Prestly (d. 1664), and a number of memorial slabs. There is a fine cedar in the churchyard. *Bedwell Park* stands in a beautiful park, and contains some good pictures; *Camfield* and *E. Place* are other seats.

Essenside, small loch, pa. of Ashkirk (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Lilliesleaf. It drains into the Ale Water, and contains trout and perch.

Esset, stream, Mid Abers., Sc., rises among the Correen Hills, flows 6½ S.E., and falls into the Don 1 mile below Bridge of Alford. It supplies water-power to a number of mills on its lower reaches, and is subject to heavy floods, which have done much damage. It affords numerous trout.

Essex, a south-eastern maritime co. of England, bounded on the north by Suff. and Cambs., on the west by Herts. and Middx., on the south separated from Kent by the estuary of the Thames, and washed on the east by the North Sea. Its greatest length is 62 miles, and breadth 45 miles. Its coast-line of 60 miles (excluding inlets) is generally low and marshy, and deeply indented by the estuaries of the Stour, Colne, Blackwater, and Crouch. The area of the co. is 1,055,133 ac., of which 57 per cent. is arable land (including 4,000 ac. of market-gardens), 23 per cent. grass or meadow, 3 per cent. timber, and the remainder marsh, watercourses, buildings, roads, etc. The land is on the whole very fertile and highly cultivated. Though there are some gravelly and loamy tracts, heavy clay soils predominate, which, while expensive and difficult to work, yield excellent crops, especially of wheat. Barley, oats, beans, peas, and root-crops constitute its other chief products. Stock and dairy-farming receive much attention, the Metropolis drawing a large share of its milk-supply from the co. Its surface presents no prominent physical features, being chiefly a gently-undulating plain furrowed by broad shallow valleys. In the chalk dis., bordering on Cambs., hilly ground rises to a height of from 300 ft. to 400 ft.; and in the south, Langdon Hill, famous for its extensive prospect, has an elevation of 388 ft. Broad sandy or muddy tidal flats fringe the coast-line; and there are numerous islands, separated only by narrow and shallow channels from the mainland, the chief being Horsey, Mersea, Wallasea, Foulness, and Canvey islands. Its rivers are the Stour (separating the co. from Suff.), the Stort and Lea (forming its eastern boundary), the Roding, Crouch, Blackwater and Chelmer, and the Colne. The principal railways belong to the Great Eastern Railway Company—which has a large Continental traffic *via* Harwich—and to the London, Tilbury, and Southend Company. The geological structure of the co. is simple: chalk underlies the whole of it, but comes to the surface only in the north-western portion, and in a limited district bordering on the Thames around Grays Thurrock, being elsewhere hidden, more or less deeply, under the later deposits. It is largely quarried for lime-burning, and also at Grays Thurrock for the manufacture of whiting. It carries an abundant water-supply, which is tapped by numerous deep wells in various parts of the co. A deep

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Espershields	Riding Mill (2).	284	127
Essendine	Essendine	89	177

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Essendon	Cole Green (2)	224	540
Essex	.....	.....	785445

boring at Harwich went through 890 ft. of chalk, and entered slaty rocks, supposed to be of Carboniferous age, at a depth of 1,029 ft. from the surface, thus affording some support to the view that coal may somewhere exist at considerable depths under E. The deposits overlying the chalk are chiefly of Lower Eocene age, consisting of mottled sands, clays, and gravels, overlaid by the stiff blue London Clay, which covers wide areas in the southern and eastern parts of the co., and is largely dug for the manufacture of drain-pipes, tiles, etc. This clay passes upwards into sandy and gravelly beds (Bagshot Sands), which occur generally in the form of high-lying isolated patches, or "outliers," of limited extent, as at Epping, Billericay, Stock, Langdon Hill, etc. Miocene time is unrepresented in the co., and the Pliocene only by some isolated patches of Red Crag, of which the best known is that at Walton-on-the-Naze, famous for its abundant fossil shells; the base of this formation yields coprolites. Of the "Great Ice Age" there are abundant traces, the Chalky Boulder Clay (believed to be the direct product of land-ice) overspreading most of the northern part of the co. Though forming a "strong-land" soil, this is less heavy and wet than the London Clay soils. Middle Glacial sands and gravels occur in places beneath this boulder clay, and generally yield water. The brick-earths and high-level gravels, which chiefly occur as a fringe along the Thames Valley, are of somewhat later date. The animal remains found in them at Clacton, Ilford, and other places, include bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bear, hyæna, etc., and some rude flint implements (palæoliths) used by ancient man. Of still more recent origin are the silty and peaty alluvial deposits which form the low islands and marshes bordering the Thames and other estuaries. The Romans found E. forest covered and inhabited by the British tribe of the Trinobantes, whom they subdued, establishing stations at *Camulodunum* (Colchester), *Canonium* (probably near Witham), etc. It was in this dis. that they quelled the insurrections under Boadicea. Roman antiquities are still frequently found in many parts of the co., as at Colchester, Witham, etc. When the Saxons seized and colonised the country, they bestowed upon this region the name East Seaxna (whence Essex). Between 878 and 1016 it was frequently ravaged by the Danes; and Alfred in the treaty of Wedmore recognised their rule over it. At Ashingdon, in 1016, the Danish king Cnut defeated the Saxons under Eadmund Ironside. The chief later historic associations of the co. are that at Tilbury Fort, on the Thames, Queen Elizabeth reviewed and encouraged the land forces drawn up to resist the Spanish Armada in 1588; and that during the Civil War the eastern-county loyalists held Colchester for the king, but were compelled in 1648 to surrender to the Parliamentarians under Fairfax. Chelmsford is the co. to., and other places of importance are Harwich (its chief port), Colchester, Romford, Braintree, Brentwood, and Grays. In recent years the Metropolis in its eastward growth has entered the south-western corner of the co., and a large industrial population is now housed in these extensive suburbs, which include Walthamstow, Leytonstone, Leyton, Stratford, West Ham, and North Woolwich, with large gasworks, docks, etc. Walton, Clacton, and Southend are watering-places, and Shoeburyness is a famous artillery camp. Epping Forest (q.v.) lies within the co. The chief industries other than agriculture are the fisheries (including oyster culture, E. natives being of the finest quality), some boat-building and brewing, and the manufacture of electric-lighting machinery and lamps, umbrella-silk, silk hosiery, crépons, gunpowder, and coarse pottery. Of prehistoric antiquities, the most interesting are the shafts sunk in the chalk near Grays Thurrock, known as Dene-holes, supposed to have served for refuge and as storehouses. Of mediæval times there are numerous mementoes among the many ancient but generally greatly-altered churches, abbeys, and other buildings. For parliamentary purposes the co. has eight divs., each returning one member.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Essex, South-Eastern	.....	.....	69837
Essington	Bloxwich (1½)	123	1368
Estersnow	Boyle (3)	108	1117

Essex Castle, small tower, east coast of Alderney, Channel Islands. It is believed to be very ancient. The tradition that it was built by Elizabeth's Earl of Essex seems to rest on no solid foundation.

Essex, South-Eastern, one of the eight parl. divs. of Essex. It returns one member.

Essich, estate, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Inverness (q.v.). N. Invs., Sc.

Essie, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Rhynie (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc.

Essiemore, waterfall in the Auchinchew valley, pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 7 S. of Lamlash. It has a leap of 100 ft., serves as a landmark for mariners, and is frequently overarched by a rainbow.

Essil, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Speymouth (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc.

Essington, tp., pa. of Bushbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4½ N.E. of Wolverhampton; ac. 2,957. There are a number of coalpits, and brick- and tile-making is an important industry.

Esslemont, ha. and estate on the Ythan, pa. of and 1¾ S.S.W. from Ellon (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc. The ancient castle is in a ruinous condition. *E. House,* standing amid well-timbered policies, is a plain modern mansion.

Estersnow, pa., Boyle bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 3 S.E. of Boyle; ac. 6,457. The land varies in character; a large portion is bog. The Cavetown loughs are surrounded by hills covered with plantations; here is the seat of *Croghan House.* The caves at Cavetown are supposed to extend for a considerable distance.

Esthorpe, ha., pa. of Londesborough and Esthorpe (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Market Weighton.

Esthwaite Water, lake, N. Lancs., near Hawkshead. It is rather more than 1½ miles long, by nearly ½ mile wide, and affords good fishing for pike, perch, and trout. The surrounding scenery is of a sylvan character, the lake commands a fine view, and on the western bank is *Esthwaite Hall.*

Eston, pa., tp., and vil., near the Tees, N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Middlesbrough; ac. of pa. 3,714, of tp. 2,252; alluvial soil, overlying sandstone. Christ Church (built 1884) is a brick structure with stone

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eston, pa.	Eston Grange (1)	242	19823
Eston, tp.	Eston Grange (1)	242	10695

dressings. The old pa. church of St. Helen is now used as a mortuary chapel. There are Bible Christian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan chapels. A large Odd Fellows' Hall was built in 1856; and a hospital accommodating 18 patients was opened in 1884. In this pa. are the well-known E. ironstone quarries. Although in the early part of the 19th cent. many attempts were made to bring Cleveland iron into notice, they were unsuccessful until 1850, when the great seam of ironstone lying on the north-western side of E. Moor was discovered. Now several hundreds of tons of raw stone are raised daily; and there are large blast furnaces, iron foundries, very extensive iron and steel works (the largest of the kind in the world), steam saw-mills, and brick-yards. E. Nab (800 ft.) is the summit of E. Moor, and commands a very wide and fine view. There are several tumuli on the hill, and on the moor is a semicircular encampment, said to be Saxon.

Estyn, tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), Mid Flints., 6 S.E. of Mold.

Estynallan, tp., pa. of Llansilin (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 7½ S.W. of Chirk.

Eswick, headland, pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 8½ N. of Lerwick.

Etal, vil. on the Till, pa. of Ford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 W. of Wooler. At the western end of the vil. are the ruins of E. Castle, built 1341, and taken by James IV. before the battle of Flodden. *E. Manor House,* with beautiful gardens, has a chapel attached, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and built in the E. Eng. style.

Etchells, Northern. [NORTHERN ETCHELLS.]

Etchilhampton, chap. and tp., pa. of All Cannings (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Devizes. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; the chancel (restored 1868) contains a monument with effigies of a knight in armour and a lady in the costume of the time of Edward III. There are several small charities.

Etchingham, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 14 N.W. of Hastings; ac. 3,783; soil close, overlying clay and Hastings sands. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas (restored 1857) is Late Perp.; the

ETCHINGHAM CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by E. Williams, Hawkhurst.)

chancel is of great length, and still retains all its old fittings; the font is E. Eng., and there are seven brasses to the Etchingham family, the earliest being that of the founder of the church (1388). There is some fine flamboyant tracery in the east window. The vane bears the arms of the founder, and is probably of not later date than 1386. About 1 mile from the vil. are the remains of a Roman camp. *Haremere Hall* was originally a Tudor house, but has been modernised; it contains some curious carvings.

Etching Hill, ha., pa. of Lyminge (q.v.), E. Kent, 4 N.E. of Hythe.

Etherdwick, ha., pa. of Aldbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7½ N.E. of Hedon.

Etheric Cross, ha., pa. of St. Dominick (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4 S.E. of Callington.

Etherley, eccl. pa. and straggling vil., near the Wear, pas. of Auckland St. Andrew and Auckland St. Helen (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 W. of Bishop Auckland. The church of St. Cuthbert is a plain structure built in 1832. The Wesleyans and Primitives have chapels. The pa. has a literary institute, reading-room, as well as a lecture-room with a library. There are collieries, and coke and fire-bricks are made. *E. House* and *E. Lodge* are seats.

Etherow, river, rises on the borders of Yorks. and Derbys., flows 15 S.W., and falls into the Goyt, 4 E. of Stockport.

Ethie, or **Eathie,** burn and line of cliffs, pa. of and 4½ N.E. from Rosemarkie (q.v.), Black Isle, E. Ross and Crom., Sc. The burn, after a short course traversing a ravine in the cliffs presenting highly picturesque scenery, falls into the Moray Firth. Fossils occur in the lias beds here, making the place a favourite haunt of geologists.

Ethiebeaton, Gallow Hill of, ancient seat of justice and place of execution, pa. of Monifieth (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., about 12 S.W. of Arbroath.

Ethie Castle, seat of the Earl of Northesk, pa. of Inverkeillor (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.N.E. of Arbroath. Built by Cardinal Bethune, it afterwards became a residence of the Carnegie family, to whom it gave the title of earl, exchanged in 1662 for that of Northesk.

Ethie Haven, vil. on Lunan Bay, pa. of Inverkeillor (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Arbroath.

Etive (1), river and glen, N. Args., Sc., issues from Loch Mathair Etive, on Rannoch Moor, 2 E. of Kingshouse inn, on the Moor of Rannoch, flows 15 S.W., and falls into the head of Loch Etive, 8 S.S.E. of Ballachulish. The glen presents Highland scenery. In its course the river forms two fine cataracts. Good salmon and sea-trout fishing may be had below the fall at Dalness, and trout are abundant above it.

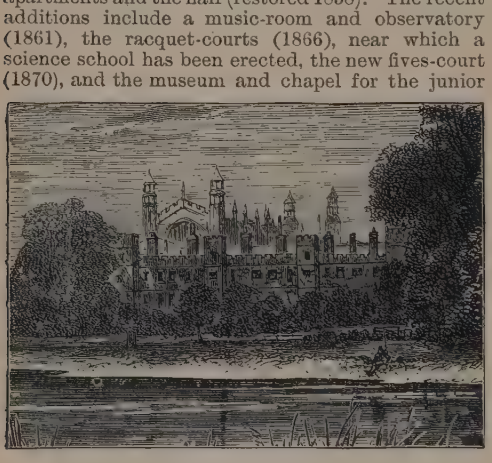
Etive (2), sea-loch opening off the Firth of Lorne, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 11 S. of Ballachulish. It penetrates into the land for 10½ miles, and has a width of 1½ miles. A bar at the mouth causes a heavy sea, with a noise like thunder when the tide flows over it.

Etling Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from East Dereham (q.v.), S. Norf.

Etloe, ti., pa. of Awre (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Newnham.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Etchilhampton	Devizes (3)	86	172
Etchingham	Etchingham	46	904
Etherley	Etherley	246	1993

Eton, pa. and to. on the left bank of the Thames, S. Bucks., 5 S.E. of Maidenhead; ac. 786; soil gravel. The to. forms part of the parl. bor. of Windsor. It is composed mainly of one long street, and is connected with Windsor on the south bank of the river by an iron bridge. The pa. was formerly annexed to the college—the Provost discharging the functions of incumbent—but since 1875 it has formed an independent cure. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1854) is in Dec. style. There are several charities. The college, which has always ranked as a leading English public school, was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and endowed with lands in the royal demesne and others previously belonging to alien priories. The original buildings were completed, after various delays, in 1523. The foundation has been remodelled in accordance with the Public School Act of 1868, and now comprises a governing body consisting of a Provost and ten Fellows (for the most part nominated by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge), headmaster and second master, two chaplains or "conducts," and 70 King's scholars or "collegers," who live in the college buildings. The "oppidans"—boys not on the foundation, numbering between 900 and 1,000—are lodged outside the college, in houses held by the masters. Thirteen poor men or women are maintained out of the college funds, which are said to exceed £20,000 annually. The college buildings are in various styles, dating from the reign of Henry VI. to the year 1889, when the memorial stone of a new group was laid by Queen Victoria. They are mostly built of red brick with stone dressings; but the chapel is entirely of stone. The main portion of the college consists of two quadrangles, connected by a tower containing a gateway; the chapel is on the south side of the outer quadrangle, which has in its centre a statue of Henry VI. The inner quadrangle is surrounded by cloisters, and adjoining it are the Provost's apartments and the hall (restored 1858). The recent additions include a music-room and observatory (1861), the racquet-courts (1866), near which a science school has been erected, the new fives-court (1870), and the museum and chapel for the junior



ETON, FROM THE RIVER.

boys (1889). The Perp. chapel, which bears a general resemblance to that of the kindred foundation of King's College, Cambridge, was completed in 1476 by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, who had previously been the first master of the school. The chapel was much changed in 1759. During the restoration of the interior (1847–49) some late 15th-cent. wall-paintings were discovered. The library contains about 23,000 volumes, including some rare old books and MSS. The college is surrounded by spacious gardens and playing-fields. The picturesque triennial ceremony called "Montem" was held for the last time in 1847; it consisted in collecting "salt money" from all parts of the to., and then marching in procession to "Salt Hill."

Eton Wick, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Eton (q.v.), S. Bucks. The church of St. John the Baptist, chapel-of-ease to the church at Eton, is in Gothic style.

Etruria, eccl. pa. and vil., on the Grand Trunk Canal, pa. of Stoke-on-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 1 W. of Hanley. E. is included in the mun. and parl. bor. of Hanley. The church of St. Matthew (restored 1893–94) is in Perp. style. There are Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The vil. grew up round the pottery works established on the Ridge House Estate by Josiah Wedgwood, who removed hither from Burslem in 1769. The name was due to the erroneous notion that the vases in Sir William Hamilton's collection, which Wedgwood copied, had been found in Etruria. The works are still carried on by the same family. *E. Hall*, a large and handsome brick building, in which Wedgwood resided up to his death in 1795, is now the office of an iron, steel, and coal company, who have extensive works here.

Ettagh, pa., Ballybritt and Clonlisk bars., S. K. Co., Ir., 6 S.E. of Parsonstown; ac. 7,101. Part of the pa. belongs to the Slievebloom range of mountains. *Gloster*, *Golden Grove*, and *Shinrone* are seats.

Etterby, ha. on the Eden, pa. of Stanwix (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N.W. of Carlisle.

Etterick Bay, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), Bute island, Butes., Sc., 2½ E.N.E. of Ardlamont Point. It is about ½ mile long by 1 mile broad at the entrance, and has a moderate depth with a sandy bottom. It is frequented by trawlers, but ships seldom anchor on account of its exposed situation.

Etteridge, loch, pa. of Kingussie and Inch (q.v.), S.E. Invs., Sc., 16 S.W. of Alvie.

Etteridge Bridge, ha. on the Truim, pa. of Kingussie and Insh (q.v.), S.E. Invs., Sc., 20 N.N.W. of Blair Athole.

Ettersgill, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Middleton-in-Teesdale (q.v.), W. Dur.

Ettingshall, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Sedgley and Wolverhampton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Wolverhampton. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. E. is a busy coal and iron-working district.

Ettington. [EATINGTON.]

Ettleton, ancient pa. on the Liddel, now included in pa. of Castleton (q.v.), Liddesdale, S. Roxbs., Sc.

Etton (1), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3 S. of Market Deeping; ac. 1,270; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Stephen is Norm. and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Eton, pa.	Windsor (½)	2955
Eton, to.	Windsor (½)	2494
Etruria	Etruria	5397
Ettagh	Parsonstown (6)	829
Ettingshall	Ettingshall Road	6493
Etton (1)	Helpstone (1½)	132

later; there is a piscina in the south aisle, and a double one in the chancel; also inscribed floor-stones to Samuel Laye (d. 1799) and John Bellars (d. 1798).

Etton (2), pa. and vil. on the Wolds, E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Beverley; ac. 3,729; soil various, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1869) is Norm. *High Hall* is a seat.

Ettrick (1), pa. on the Ettrick, S. Selks., Sc., 18½ S.W. of Selkirk; ac. 42,357; surface mostly under pasture, soil various. The pa. church is a plain building, and there is a public school. Sheep-farming is the chief industry, and some cattle are grazed, but little land is under the plough. James Hogg (1772–1835), "the Ettrick Shepherd," was a native, and is buried in the churchyard, as is also Thomas Boston (1676–1732), a Puritan divine and author. *Buccleugh, Cacra Bank, Chapelhope, Gamescleugh, Kirkhope, Thirlstane Castle,* and *Tushielaw* are seats. *Rodona* is now occupied as a hotel.

Ettrick (2), river, Mid Selks., Sc., rises on Capel Fell, on the border of Dumfriesshire, and flows N.E. until it falls into the Tweed, 2¼ N.E. of Selkirk, traversing the co. from its south-western to its north-eastern extremities, and having a length of 32½ miles. The scenery amid which it passes is frequently highly picturesque, and has been celebrated in the old ballad "Ettrick Banks." The trout-fishing, mostly free to the public, is excellent.

Ettrick Bank, estate on the Ettrick, pa. of Selkirk (q.v.), E. Selks., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Abbotsford. *Ettrickbank House* is a seat.

Ettrick Bridge, vil. on the Ettrick, pa. of Kirkhope (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 7 S.W. of Selkirk. Here is a little inn, much frequented by anglers fishing on the lower reaches of the river.

Ettrick Forest, formerly part of the great Caledonian Forest, occupied most of Selks. and portions of Peebs. and Edins., Sc. Only a few scattered thorns and birches now remain; but trunks of great oaks, of which it appears to have mainly consisted, are dug up. During English invasions the timber frequently suffered severely—great numbers of trees being cut down for the use of the armies or for transportation to England. On the triumph of Robert I., he granted the forest to the Douglases, who retained it till their forfeiture in the 15th cent. Afterwards it was gifted out as church lands, and, later, became a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish monarchs—Mary Queen of Scots being the last sovereign to hunt here. In 1528 James V. began to turn the land into sheep-walks, and most of its area is now under sheep.

Ettrick Pen, mountain (2,269 ft.), pas. of Ettrick and Eskdalemuir (q.v.), Selks. and Dumfs., Sc., 7¼ E.N.E. of Moffat. A wide view, on three sides, is obtained from its summit.

Etwall, pa., tp., and vil., S. Derbys., 6 S.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 3,523, of tp. 2,083; soil gravelly and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. Helen (restored 1881) is principally Perp.; there is an octagonal font, probably of the 15th cent., and in the chancel is an almery and piscina; on the floor of the Port chapel is a large stone with brasses to Henry Port (d. 1512) and Elizabeth his wife; between the chancel and the Port chapel is a raised monument with the effigies of Sir John Port (d. 1541) and his wives, and against the south wall of the chancel is the monument of his son, Sir John, with effigies of the knight, his wives, and children, dated 1557. *E. Hall,* a 17th-cent. mansion, contains some beautiful wood-carvings.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Etton (2)	Cherry Burton (1)	199	398
Ettrick (1)	Beattock (18)	339	414
Etwall, pa.	Etwall	152	892

Euchan, stream, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Blacklarg Hill, on the borders of Ayrshire and Kircudbrightshire, flows 9 N.E., and falls into the Nith opposite *Sanquhar Castle.* It passes through mountain scenery, and contains small trout.

Euchar, stream and glen, Lorne, N. Args., Sc., issues from Loch Scamadale, flows 4 S.W. and N.W. through the glen, and falls into Loch Feochan at Kilninver. It forms a fine cascade 1 mile above its mouth. The trout afford excellent sport. Salmon and sea-trout may be had below the waterfall. The glen is a rocky ravine, presenting picturesque scenery.

Eudon (or **Ewdon**) **Burnell,** ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Chetton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Eudon (or **Ewdon**) **George,** ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Chetton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Eunach, loch and glen, pa. of Duthil (q.v.), Braeriach, E. Invs., Sc., 10 E. of Kingussie. The loch lies at a height of 1,700 ft., is 1¼ miles long by ¼ mile wide, and discharges by a small burn into the Spey. The glen presents grand scenery, and is traversed by the burn.

Eustaces, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Corsley (q.v.), W. Wilts.

Euston, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 3 S.E. of Thetford; ac. 3,659; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Genevieve is in the Italian style; the pulpit, chancel, and reredos are in oak carved by Grinling Gibbons; there is a marble monument in the south chapel to Henry Bennet, 1st earl of Arlington (d. July 28, 1685), and several brasses and mural tablets to the Grafton and Fitzroy families. *E. Hall,* a fine seat standing in a well-timbered park, has been the theme of Robert Bloomfield in his "Farmer's Boy." Near the hall is a building formerly called the "Banqueting Hall."

Euximoor. [Exmoor (2).]

Euxton, chap., tp., and extensive vil., near the Yarrow, pa. of Leyland (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 2½ N.W. of Chorley; ac. 2,934. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and retains a piscina and sedilia. Over the western entrance is the date 1513. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary (built 1864–65 from designs by E. W. Pugin) is in E. Dec. style; the interior is beautifully decorated. The national school is endowed. *E. Hall,* with a park of over 100 ac., is a seat.

Evan, river, Lanarks. and Dumfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Crawford (q.v.), flows 12 S.E., and falls into the Annan, 2 S.E. of Moffat. The current is strong and rapid, foaming over a rocky bed. It passes through a fine ravine, spanned by a handsome railway viaduct, and presenting very beautiful scenery. Good fishing for yellow trout may be had, on leave being granted by the proprietors.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Etwall, tp.	Etwall	152	641
Euston	Thetford (3)	90	219
Euxton	Euxton	203	1167

Evancoyd, eccl. pa., pa. of Radnor, Old (q.v.), E. Radnors., 4½ N.E. of the to. New Radnor. St. Peter's Church is a small structure in Dec. style.

Evanton, vil. on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Kiltearn (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 N.N.E. of Dingwall. Two annual fairs are held.

Evedon, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 2½ N.E. of Sleaford; ac. 1,333; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and contains a curious brass with effigies to Daniel Hardeby (1600), his wife Anne, and thirteen children; a mural tablet to Sir Peregrine Bertie; and an octagonal font (Perp.) with heraldic bearings.

Eve Hall, eccl. pa., bor. of Dudley (q.v.), E. Worcs. The church of St. James (1840) is in E. Eng. style.

Evelaw (pronounced "Ively" or "Ivelaw"), old peel-house, pa. of Westruther (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 10½ N.E. of Lauder. It is still in a fair state of preservation.

Evelick, hill (944 ft.), pa. of Kilspindie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 5¼ E.N.E. of Perth. It forms one of the summits of the Sidlaw range, and commands a beautiful landscape. Here are the remains of an ancient stronghold, which appears to have consisted of two concentric walls of rough masonry and a ditch. E. Castle, once a seat of the Lindsays, is in ruins.

Evelith, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Shifnal (q.v.), S. Salop.

Evelix, stream, S.E. Suths., Sc., issues from Loch-an-Lagain, 4½ N.E. of Bonar Bridge, flows 14 S.E., and falls into the Dornoch Firth at the Meikle Ferry. Its bed lies amid rich and beautiful woods. Although only 4 miles of its reaches are fit for angling (which is strictly preserved), the trout afford excellent sport; grilse may also be had. *Skibo Castle* stands near its mouth.

Evenedine, ha. under the Malvern Hills, pa. of Colwall (q.v.), E. Herefords., 4 N.E. of Ledbury.

Evenjobb, tp., pa. of Radnor, Old (q.v.), 3½ N.E. of the to. New Radnor; ac. 2,969. Offa's Dyke passes over a hill about ½ mile to the east, and near it there are traces of an old camp. *E. House* is a seat.

Evenley, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 1 S. of Brackley; ac. 3,104. The church of St. George (rebuilt 1864) is in E. Eng. style; the chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient rood-screen. *E. Hall,* on an eminence in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Evenlode (1), pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 3 N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,563; soil marlstone and lias clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Edward is E. Eng., and contains some Norm. details; a piscina and sedilia are in the south chapel.

Evenlode (2), river, Gloucs. and Oxon, rises near Longborough in Gloucs., and enters Oxon about 9 miles below its source. Its length is about 35 miles, with a S.E. course, and it flows past Kingham and Charlbury, receives the Glyme near Woodstock, and falls into the Isis about 4 miles from Oxford.

Even Swindon, ha., pa. of Rodborne Cheney (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 N.W. of Swindon.

Evenwood, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., near the Gaunless, pa. of Auckland St. Helen (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 S.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 5,437. The church of St. Paul (1867) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, and Wesleyans have chapels. There are several collieries in the neighbourhood. A castle formerly stood here, but the only remains are traces of a moat.

Evercreech, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 5½ S.E. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 4,078; soil loamy, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1843) is Perp. The east window is Dec., the nave and north aisle Perp., and there is a tie-beam traceried roof with ancient colouring; the font, reredos, and sedilia are modern. A 15th-cent. cross stands in the vil. *E. House* is a seat in extensive grounds.

Everdon, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 S.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,900; soil red marl and clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec.; a carved screen divides the chancel from the nave, and in the south wall of the chancel are sedilia and a piscina; the south porch and doorway (Late Dec.) are much enriched; there are several memorial tablets and a modern brass.

Everdon, Little, ti., pa. of and ¼ N. from Everdon (q.v.), S. Northants. *E. Hall* is a seat amid beautiful scenery.

Everingham, pa., E.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Market Weighton; ac. 2,980; soil partly sandy and gravelly, partly clay. The church of St. Everilda is Norm. *E. Park,* in well-timbered grounds stocked with deer and containing a lake of 8 ac., is the seat of Lord Herries. Attached to the mansion is a Roman Catholic chapel decorated with statues and figures, and containing a curiously-carved font, said to be Saxon.

Everley (1), pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 9 S. of Marlborough; ac. 3,370; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, a handsome Gothic edifice, was erected in 1813; there is a large mural tablet—ornamented with quatrefoils, finials, and pinnacles—to the memory of the founder, Francis Dugdale Astley; the font is Trans. Norm. The neighbourhood is rich in British tumuli. *E. House* is a seat with some good pictures.

Everley (2), ha., pa. of Hackness (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Scarborough. [SUFFIELD-WITH-EVERLEY.]

Eversden, Great, pa. and vil., S.W. Cambs., 7 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 1,200; soil clayey, overlying gravel, gault, and chalk. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; in the chancel are a piscina and an aumbry, and there are some old benches, a Jacobean pulpit, and a rude octagonal font. The Congregationalists have a chapel.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Evancoyd	Stanner (2)	267
Evanton	Novar (1½)	493
Evedon	Sleaford (2¾)	90
Eve Hall	Dudley	6557
Evenjobb	Stanner (2½)	267
Evenley	Brackley (1)	451
Evenlode (1)	Moreton-i.-Marsh (3)	248
Evenwood, eccl. pa.	Evenwood	2720
Evenwood, tp.	Evenwood	3882
Evercreech	Evercreech	1120
Everdon	Needon (4)	497
Everingham	Everingham	276
Everley (1)	Collingbourne (3)	344
Eversden, Great	Lord's Bridge (1½)	226

Eversden, Little, pa. and vil., S.W. Cambs., 7 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 670; soil chalky clay, overlying gault and chalk. The church of St. Helen (restored 1892) is Dec. and Perp.; the east window is of flowing tracery, the font octagonal, and the west window is a Perp. insertion with grotesque carved dripstone terminations. There are small charities.

Evershead Rough, pl., pa. of Abinger (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, about 4 S.W. of Dorking. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was killed here by a fall from his horse in 1873, and the spot is marked by a granite cross 10 ft. high.

Eversholt, pa., S.W. Beds., 14 S.W. of Bedford; ac. 2,136; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1864) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp; there are three piscinæ, the one in the chancel being cinquefoiled; the font is E. Eng. with four shafts detached. The E. Parochial Charity produces about £250 a year. There is a reading-room and library for the use of the pa.

Evershot, pa. and vil., W. Dors., 12 N.E. of Bridport; ac. 1,409; soil and subsoil chalk and sand. The church of St. Osmund was restored 1853, but retains its Norm. arcade and other portions of the old church, which was principally of the 15th cent.; the font is Norm. A grammar school founded in 1628 is now merged into an elementary school. A spring rises on the south side of the church, called St. John's Spring, and is reputed to be the head of the Frome.

Eversley, pa., tp., and vil., N. Hants, 14 N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 3,141; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1724) is a brick edifice of no particular character, containing a few old monuments, including a sepulchral brass cross of curious design in memory of R. Pendilton (d. 1502), and a handsome monument to Marianne Lady Cope (d. 1862). The well-known author, Charles Kingsley, was rector from 1844 until his death, Jan. 23, 1875; a white marble cross marks the spot where he is buried in the churchyard. *Bramshill House*, a fine Jacobean seat, stands in a large and well-wooded park; it was built by Lord Zouche for Prince Henry, son of James I.

Everthorpe, ha., pa. of North Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of South Cave.

Everton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Notts, 7 N.E. of Retford; ac. of pa. 4,902, of tp. 3,819; soil chiefly sand, subsoil various. The church of the Holy Trinity, an ancient fabric, was repaired in 1869. Effigies of a knight and a lady (13th cent.) are in the tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are gravel pits, and some marshes in the north-east of the pa. have been drained.

Everton (2), pa. (extending into Hunts) and vil., N.E. Beds., 2 N.W. of Potton; ac. 975. The church of St. Mary, situated at Tetworth in Hunts, for which pa. it also serves, is E. Eng. and Perp. with Norm. remains. It was restored 1865. The chancel has memorials to the Winch and Astell families, and the churchyard contains the grave of the Rev. John Berridge, a friend of Wesley and Whitfield. The vil. is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views.

Everton (3), tp., pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., within the bor. of Liverpool, of which it forms a north-east sub.; ac. 693. E. contains the eccl. pas. of Christ Church, Emmanuel, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Benedict, St. Chad, St. Chrysostom, St. Cuthbert, St. George, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, St. Polycarp, St. Saviour, and St. Timothy—all of which have modern churches. From different parts of E. there are fine views of Liverpool, Cheshire, and the Mersey. St. Edward's College, for the higher education of Roman Catholics, was founded in 1842; the building, which was enlarged in 1875, is in Classic style, and has accommodation for about 110 students; the grounds cover 11 ac. There was a sandstone quarry in St. Domingo Road, but it is being rapidly filled up. E. is celebrated for its toffee. Prince Rupert made this place his head-quarters during the siege of Liverpool (1644).

Everton (4), vil., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Lymington (q.v.), S. Hants.

Everton Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of Liverpool. It returns one member.

Everyman's Land, Boot Hill, or **Tom-a-Mhoid,** tumulus, pa. of Scone (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2 N. of Perth. From the Gaelic form of the name, as given above, it was probably an ancient seat of justice.

Evesbatch, pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 5½ S.E. of Bromyard; ac. 973; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1877) is E. Eng. *E. Court* is a seat.

Evesham, mun. bor. and mkt. to. (M.), head of Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., on the Avon, E. Worcs., 15 S.E. of Worcester; ac. 2,338; soil rich earth alternating with clay, overlying gravel and heavy clay. The to. is situated on a hill in the midst of a beautiful and well-cultivated plain between the Cotswold and Bredon hills, called the Vale of E. The river is navigable, and is crossed by a stone bridge uniting E. and Bengeworth. E. was represented in the Parliament of 1295, and returned two members from the reign of James I. to the year 1867, and one member from 1867 to 1885. The bor. includes the pas. of E. St. Lawrence, E. All Saints, and Bengeworth St. Peter. The two former churches, situated close together in a common churchyard, were built by the monks of the Benedictine abbey for the use of the townspeople. St. Lawrence (restored 1837, originally built in the 13th, and rebuilt in the 16th cent.) is Late Perp. The south chapel, known as Abbot Lichfield's Chapel or St. Clement's Chantry, contains some elaborate work. All Saints' (restored 1876) retains some E. Eng. work, but is remarkable chiefly for the chapel adjoining the south aisle, the resting-place of Abbot Lichfield (1514–46), with its fine fan-tracery vaulting. The church of St. Peter, Bengeworth, a building in Dec. style, occupies a site contiguous to

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eversden, Little	Lord's Bridge (3)	87	219
Eversholt	Ridgmont (2¾)	53	623
Evershot	Evershot	141	371
Eversley, pa.	Winchfield (4)	39	903
Eversley, tp.	Winchfield (4)	39	755
Everton (1), pa.	Bawtry (3)	148	747

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Everton (1), tp.	Bawtry (3)	148	63;
Everton (2)	Potton (2)	75	219
Everton (3)	Bootle (1)	209	110556
Everton Division	.....	.....	78285
Evesbatch	Bromyard (5)	135	54
Evesham	Evesham	106	5836

that of the old E. Eng. and Perp. edifice, which was taken down in 1860. The Benedictine abbey was founded and endowed at the beginning of

All Saints' Church, Abbey, Bell Tower, and St. Lawrence's Church, Evesham.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

the 8th cent. by Ecgwine, Bishop of Worcester, who dedicated it to the Virgin. It was rebuilt with great magnificence after the Conquest. The lofty and magnificent tower-gateway at the east side of the churchyard (built in the 13th cent. as a gateway to the abbey cemetery, and to contain the great clock and bell of the abbey) dates, in its present form, from about 1533. It is flanked at the angles by gradually-receding buttresses, that rise to the parapet; the whole surface, including the buttresses, is covered with rich panelling. The gateway proper, forming the lowest stage of the tower, is a vaulted chamber with a crocketed ogee arch, and the tower is surmounted by an embattled parapet with eight crocketed pinnacles. The other remains of the abbey include a part of the gateway of Abbot Reginald (1122–49), consisting of a Norm. arch with an arcade of semicircular arches on each side; a Dec. archway, connecting the cloister with the chapter-house, a building with a groined vault; and portions of the almonry and granary. The town hall, an Elizabethan building in the market place, was repaired 1834, and additions were made in 1887. Facing the town hall is the E. Institute and Merchants' and Farmers' Hall (1824), which now includes a library and a Mechanics' Institute, and contains an assembly room used as a corn market. The Grammar School, Lanesfield, was founded 1536 by Abbot Lichfield, and re-established by royal charter in 1605 as the "School of Prince Henry." The house which now occupies the site of the old school building at Merstowe Green retains a porch bearing the date 1546. At Green Hill, on the north side of the to., the forces of Simon de Montfort were defeated by those of Edward, Prince of Wales, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, on August 4, 1265. Here is the *Abbey Manor House*, in the grounds of which an octagonal tower has been erected, marking the site of the battle. The Manor House contains a collection of local antiquities. The asparagus and other products of the numerous market gardens and orchards in the bor. and neighbourhood are sent to London and the great Midland and Northern towns. Fruit, chiefly plums, is grown in large quantities. The market gardens, which are yearly increasing, extend for many miles over the district of which E. is the centre.

Evesham All Saints. [Evesham.]

Evesham Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Worcs. It lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Evesham St. Lawrence. [Evesham.]

Evesham St. Peter. [Evesham.]

Evie, ha., pa. of Evie and Rendall (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 8 E.S.E. of Birsay. There is a volunteer artillery battery here.

Evie and Rendall, pa., Pomona island, Ork., Sc., 16 N.W. of Kirkwall; ac. 14,720; soil rich black loam and moss, overlying sandstone and slate. The pa. church dates from the 18th cent., and there is a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, and four public schools. Tumuli and brochs are numerous, and a hoard of silver coins, mostly Scottish, was discovered on the demolition of an old house. Much land has been reclaimed since the beginning of the 19th cent. *Aikerness*, *Burgar*, *Isbister*, *Rendall Hall*, and *Swaney* are seats.

Evington (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Leics., 3 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,360; soil and subsoil mostly clay. The church of St. Denis (restored 1884) is Dec.; there are fragments of 14th-cent. stained glass in the north aisle.

Evington (2), ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 6½ N.W. of Cheltenham.

Evort. [Eport.]

Ewanrigg, ha., pa. of Dearham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 S.E. of Maryport. There are several collieries. *E. Hall* is a seat. [Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.]

Ewart, tp. between the Till and the Glen, pa. of Doddington (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Wooler; ac. 1,503. *E. Park*, with well-timbered grounds, is a seat.

Ewdness, ha., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Ewdon Burnell. [Eudon Burnell.]

Ewdon George. [Eudon George.]

Ewe (1), island in Loch Ewe, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7 N.N.E. of Strath. It is nearly 2 miles long by 1 mile wide, and rises to a height of 166 ft. Most of the surface is cultivated.

Ewe (2), river, N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., issues from Loch Maree, flows 3 N.W., and falls into Loch Ewe at Polewe. It discharges a large amount of water, the current being swift and impetuous. This is one of the best angling streams on the west coast, affording abundance of salmon, sea-trout, grilse, and common trout. The fishing is preserved, and let to tenants.

Ewe (3), sea-loch opening off the Minch, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 18 S.W. of Ullapool. It penetrates into the land for 10 miles, and has a width of from 1⅛ to 8½ miles. The shores are rocky and broken, but excellent anchorage is afforded.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Evesham All Saints	Evesham	106	1917
Evesham Division	.....	.....	49538
E'ham St. Lawrence	Evesham	106	2547
Evesham St. Peter	Evesham	106	1372

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Evie and Rendall	Thurso (40)	744	1233
Evington (1)	Humberstone (½)	145	239
Ewart	Coldstream (10)	344	75
Ewe (1)	Achnasheen (48)	636	39

Ewell (1), pa., tp., and vil., W. Surrey, 1½ N.E. of Epsom; ac. of pa. 4,258, of tp. 2,437; soil clay and chalk. The vil. contains many handsome villas, mainly belonging to London business men. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1848) is in Dec. style; in the church there are brasses and other monuments, transferred hither from the old church. The ivy-covered tower of the latter is still standing, and forms a picturesque object in the old churchyard, to which it serves as mortuary chapel. There is a Congregational chapel. The pa. contains corn-mills and potteries; and there are brick- and tile-works. *E. Castle* (built 1804) is a castellated edifice with octagonal turrets at the angles; some ruins in the grounds are said to be those of a banqueting-hall of Nonsuch Palace, in the neighbouring pa. of Cuddington (q.v.).

Ewell (2), or **Temple Ewell,** pa. and vil., E. Kent, 3 N.W. of Dover; ac. 1,602; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1874) is Norm. and later; the north door is a good specimen of Norm. work. The manor of E. was granted to the Knights Templars as early as 1185—hence the name Temple E.

Ewelme, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 3 N.E. of Wallingford; ac. 2,495; soil chalk and gravel, overlying gault. The church of St. Mary (restored 1832) is chiefly Perp., and contains fine monuments to Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet (d. 1434), and his daughter Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, also 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses; the font is Perp. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The almshouse, or hospital, with grammar school (founded in 1437) are fine specimens of Perp. domestic work. *E. Park,* once the seat of the Earls of Essex, is now a farmhouse.

Ewen, ha., pa. of Kemble (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Cirencester.

Ewenny (1), pa. and vil. on the Ewenny, S. Glamorgs., 2 S.S.E. of Bridgend; ac. 2,451; soil clay and red land, overlying blue lias and carboniferous limestone. The Norm. church of St. Michael originally formed part of the Benedictine priory founded by Maurice de Londres, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey, in 1146. The nave, chancel, south transept, and tower remain. The nave, still used as the pa. church, as it was in ancient times, is separated by a wall from the other parts of the building which formed the church of the priory. The tomb of the founder is preserved. The priory, built in the midst of a hostile population, was at once a monastery and a castle; the church was included in the line of defence, and its massive tower is strongly fortified. The other remains of the priory include the chief gateway and portions of the outer walls. Adjoining these ruins is the seat of *E. Priory.*

Ewenny (2), river, rises near Llandyfodwg, S. Glamorgs., flows 14 S.W., passing Ewenny, and falls into the Ogwr, or Ogmore, 2½ miles below Bridgend.

Ewerby, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3½ E.N.E. of Sleaford; ac. 2,923; soil heavy loam and strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is a beautiful example of Dec. architecture, with a graceful broach spire; the chancel, separated from the nave by a mediæval oak screen, retains sedilia with canopies, a piscina, and an aumbry; another piscina remains in a chapel at the east end of the north aisle, and here also is a tomb with the recumbent figure of an armed knight; the east window has some old painted glass with armorial bearings; the base of the churchyard cross is now placed under the tower.

Ewerby Thorpe, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Ewerby (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Ewer Common, pl., pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S. Hants, 1 S. of Gosport.

Ewes (1), pa. on the Ewes, E. Dumfs., Sc., 4 N. of Langholm; ac. 24,941; soil mostly under pasturage, less than 1,200 ac. being under the plough. The pa. church (1867) is a handsome building in Gothic style, and there is a public school. *Arkleton House* is a seat.

Ewes (2), stream, E. Dumfs., Sc., formed by the confluence of two small headstreams, 2½ S.W. of Mosspaul, flows 8 S.W. through Ewesdale, and falls into the Esk at Langholm. The river valley presents picturesque scenery. The angling is very good—trout being abundant. The fishery is regulated by a local board. Langholm Castle, an old Border keep, stands at its mouth.

Ewes (3), burn, rises among the hills on the borders of the pas. of Stow and Heriot, and after flowing about 3 S.E., joins with some other runlets to form the Lugate.

Ewesdale, valley of the Ewes, E. Dumfs., Sc. It is sometimes considered as a distinct dis., but is usually included in Eskdale.

Ewesley, tp. near the Pont, pa. of Nether Witton (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 6 S. of Rothbury; ac. 946.

Ewhurst (1), small pa., N. Hants, 3 S.E. of Kingsclere; ac. 477; soil clay and chalk, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1873) is in Gothic style. The road between E. and Albury affords fine views of the Weald. The *Manor House* is a seat, with extensive grounds including a lake of 11 ac.

Ewhurst (2), pa. and vil., E. Sussex, on the Kent border, 6 N.E. of Battle; ac. 5,846; soil loamy, overlying sandy gravel. The church of St. James (restored 1874) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the font, of Sussex marble, consists of a square basin with a circular shaft.

Ewhurst (3), pa. and vil., S. Surrey, 8 S.W. of Dorking; ac. 5,419; soil various, overlying sand and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1838) is Perp. *Coverwood* is a seat.

Ewloe Town, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Hawarden (q.v.), Mid Flints. The ruins of E. Castle are surrounded with a thicket of underwood, and consist of two towers (one semicircular and one square) and some thick walls. In the adjoining wood, in 1156, a detachment of the army of Henry II. was defeated by a body of Welshmen.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ewell (1), pa.	Ewell	13	3751
Ewell (1), tp.	Ewell	13	3143
Ewell (2)	Kearnsey (½)	76	566
Ewelme	Wallingford (4)	51	521
Ewenny (1)	Bridgend (2)	183	288
Ewerby	Heckington (3)	117	384
Ewes (1)	Langholm (5)	320	299
Ewesley	Ewesley	304	21
Ewhurst (1)	Basingstoke (3)	48	55
Ewhurst (2)	Robertsbridge (6)	48	1041
Ewhurst (3)	Cranleigh (2½)	49	1021

Ewloe Wood, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Hawarden (q.v.), Mid Flints.

Ewood Bridge, pl. with school and railway station, pa. of and 6½ N. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Ewshott, eccl. pa., pa. of Crondall (q.v.), N.E. Hants, 3½ E.S.E. of Odiham. The church of St. Mary (1873) is in E. Eng. style.

Ewyas Harold, pa. and vil., S.W. Herefords., 11 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,853; soil clayey, mostly overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Michael (restored 1868) is E. Eng. The chancel has a canopied recess, within which is a recumbent female figure, also a casket containing the heart of Clarice de la Warr, who was interred in 1300. A mound near the church marks the site of the keep of the old castle, of which there are no remains. Leland mentions a tradition that it was built by King Harold.

Exbourne, pa. and vil. on the Okement, W. Dev., 4 S.E. of Hatherleigh; ac. 2,135; soil clay and light loam, intermingled with sandstone, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (partly restored 1886) is E. Eng. and Dec., with a Perp. tower. In its vicinity is the ruined church-house, which after the Reformation was converted into tenements for the poor, and up to 1869 was supported by a church rate. Both trout and otters are plentiful in the river. *E. Court* (or *Court Barton*) and the *Manor House* are seats.

Exbridge, ha. on the Exe, pa. of Brushford (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 S.E. of Dulverton.

Exbury, pa. and vil., S. Hants, 7 E.N.E. of Lymington; ac. 2,122; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church (dedication uncertain), built 1830, is a small plain structure of white brick. The oak-woods in the neighbourhood contain many fine trees. *E. House* and *Inchmerry House* are seats.

Exchange Division, one of the nine parl. divs. of Liverpool. It returns one member.

Exe, river. Somerset and Dev., rises in a bog called the Chains, in the most desolate part of Exmoor, about 2 N.W. of Simonsbath. It flows E.S.E. and S.E. to Exton; from that point to Exeter its course, though marked by many windings, is on the whole almost due S.; between Exeter and the sea it again flows S.E. Its principal tributaries are the Barle, Batherm, Loman, Creedy, Culm, and Clist. On its banks are situated the towns of Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter. The stream is clear, and flows through wooded valleys abounding in the most romantic scenery. The navigable estuary, 1 mile broad at high tide, extends as far as Topsham, 6 miles from the mouth; the shore here on either side is prettily wooded. The Exeter Ship Canal, from Topsham to Exeter, 4 miles further up the river, was projected in the reign of Henry VIII., and constructed in that of Elizabeth.

Exelby, Leeming, and Newton, tp., pa. of Burneston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Bedale; ac. 2,439.

Exe, Nether, small pa. on the Exe, E. Dev., 5 N.N.E. of Exeter; ac. 685; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church, an E. Perp. building, supposed to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is one of the smallest in Devon.

Exeter, parl., co. and mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (T., F., & S.), city, and port, locally in E. Dev., but forming a co. in itself, 75 S.W. of Bristol; ac. of parl. bor. 3,622, of mun. bor. 1,867. The city is situated on a flat ridge on the left bank of the Exe, about 8 miles from its mouth. A ship-canal connecting it with the estuary at Turf, 6 miles down the river (originally constructed 1563–73), was improved in 1827, and vessels of over 300 tons burden can now ascend to the city quay. The seat of the bishopric of Devonshire and Cornwall was transferred from Crediton to Exeter in 1049, and the church of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter (which is known to have existed in the reign of Athelstan) became the new cathedral. On the site which it occupied a new cathedral was begun by Bishop Warelwast (1107–36), and completed by Bishop Marshall (1194–1206). Of this Norm. building the transeptal towers alone remain. The Lady chapel was built by Bishops Bronescombe (1258–80) and Quivil (1280–91), the latter of whom converted Warelwast's towers into transepts by constructing an arch in the inner wall of each. The choir was begun by Bishop Stapledon (1308–26), and finished by Bishop Grandisson (1327–69), who built the greater part of the nave. The western screen and north and south porches are also said to be his work; but some attribute them to Bishop Brantyngham (1369–94). The interior, throughout the whole length of nave and choir, presents a magnificent view of E. Dec. architecture. The uniformity of style shows that Grandisson adhered closely to the design of his predecessors. The beautiful stone roof, which is adorned with richly-carved bosses, springs from a series of slender vaulting-shafts, and on the corbels supporting these the fruit and foliage of various plants are represented with the utmost skill. The windows of the nave-aisles display a rich variety of geometrical tracery, and are so arranged that the two series correspond; but the same design never occurs in two successive windows on either side. The north triforium-arcade is broken in its centre by the minstrels' gallery, which is surrounded by a row of canopied niches containing figures of angels playing on various musical instruments. The chief beauty of the exterior is the west screen, which is adorned with three rows of figures; the lowest row is composed of angels, who support canopied niches with statues of kings, heroes, saints, and ecclesiastics. The screen contains three doorways, and is crowned by an embattled parapet, beyond which appears the great west window. The interior of the cathedral was restored by Sir G. Scott (1871–77). The city contains twenty-four pas. and several eccl. pas. There are several ancient churches—the most noteworthy being those of St. Martin (Perp.); St. Mary Arches (partly Norm.); St. Mary Steps (Perp. and earlier); St. Olave (Perp.), restored 1874; and St. Petrock (Norm.), enlarged and restored 1828, and again altered 1880. The ancient walls surrounding the to. remain almost intact; but the last of the four gates—that on the south side—was taken down in

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ewshott	Fleet (2½)	37	441
Ewyas Harold	Pontrilas (1)	154	507
Exbourne	Okehampton (4)	197	355
Exbury	Southampton (4)	78	329
Exchange Division	.....	.....	47738

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Exelby, Leeming & N.	Bedale (2)	226	655
Exe, Nether	Stoke Canon (1)	185	70
Exeter, parl. bor.	Exeter	172	50573
E., co. & mun. bor.	Exeter	172	37404

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W. & A.K. Johnston Edinburgh & London.

Map XXIII Page 193 Vol. III.

English Miles

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1819. The remains of the Norm. castle of Rougemont (1068), picturesquely situated on a rocky summit at the north-east angle of the walls, consist of the gateway, a tower near it, and a portion of the walls; there are also traces of the castle ditch, said to be of British origin. The collegiate chapel of St. Mary (built in the 12th cent.), within the castle walls, was demolished in 1774, and its site is now occupied by the County Sessions Hall. The fine old Guildhall, in High Street, was erected 1464 and restored 1720; a cinquecento façade (1593) projects into the street, resting on an arcade of five arches, and is divided into three compartments by Corinthian columns arranged in pairs, and surmounted by a richly-carved frieze; the lower story consists of the common hall, which is surrounded with panelling

Exeter Cathedral, from the Bishop's Garden.
(*From a Photograph by Carl Norman and Co., Tunbridge Wells.*)

in the Neo-Classic style, said to date from the reign of Queen Mary, and ornamented with shields and coats-of-arms: the interior was restored 1889. The Albert Memorial Museum (1865–69, considerably enlarged 1894–95), in Queen Street, is in Gothic style, and comprises a museum, an art gallery, and a free library; science and art classes are held. Other important buildings are the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in Southernhay, a brick structure, opened 1743 and enlarged 1856; the General Post Office (1885), in High Street, which occupies the old site of the Grammar School; and the Victoria Hall (1869), and the Barnfield Hall (1891), used for public entertainments. The Grammar School, situated since 1880 in the sub. of Victoria Park, was founded in the reign of Edward II. by Bishop Grandisson, in accordance with a scheme of his predecessor, Bishop Stapledon, and was originally attached to the Hospital of St. John; it was refounded 1637: there are various exhibitions, tenable at the school and the Universities. The other places of education include St. John's Hospital (originally founded 1220), which, after the dissolution of the monasteries (1539), was converted into a school (1629), and is now conducted on Anglican principles; Hele's Endowed School (1850); and the Exeter Diocesan Training College (1854). There are artillery barracks in the Topsham Road, and infantry barracks in Howell Road. Of ancient dwellings "Moll's Coffee House" in the close and Bampfylde House in Bampfylde Street are the most remarkable. Northernhay is an elevated promenade north of the to., below the castle wall; it contains statues of Sir T. Dyke Acland, M.P. (1787–1871), the first Earl of Iddesleigh (1818–87), and John Dinham, a local philanthropist. The Belmont Pleasure Ground is in Newtown, in St. Sidwell's pa.; Bury Meadow is a public ground in St. David's pa., and there is another recreation ground in the Bonhay Road. The woollen manufacture, which formed the chief occupation of the inhabitants up to 1806, when Napoleon issued his Berlin decrees, is now extinct. The chief manufactures are furniture and agricultural implements; there are also nurseries, paper- and corn-mills, iron and brass foundries, a large tobacco factory, and brewing and tanning are carried on extensively. According to tradition, there was at a remote period a British city where E. now stands. The Anglo-Saxon name *Exanceaster* was a translation of the Celtic *Caerwisc* (= "the fortress on the water"). By the Romans it was named *Isca Damnoniorum*. E. was occupied by the Danes in 876, and, in spite of the walls and towers erected by Athelstan (926), they again attacked it in 1001 and 1003. After capturing the city in 1068, William I. rebuilt Rougemont Castle, which was taken by Stephen in 1136. The charter granted by Henry II. was confirmed and extended by several subsequent kings. E. supported the Lancastrian cause during the Wars of the Roses, and repulsed an attack by Perkin Warbeck in 1498. In 1643 it was taken by Prince Maurice, but surrendered to Fairfax in 1646. William of Orange made a ceremonious entry into the city after his landing at Torbay in 1688. The last event of importance was the burning of the theatre in 1887, which caused the death of about 200 persons. A handsome building has since been erected on the same site. E. returned two members from the close of the 13th cent. to 1885, when the number was reduced to one.

Exford, pa. and vil. on the Exe. W. Somerset, 10 N.W. of Dulverton ; ac. 5,956 ; soil chiefly shale. The ancient church of St. Mary Magdalene (restored 1869) has a tower 70 ft. in height and some Perp. windows. E. contains the kennels of the Devon and Somerset staghounds, and is a favourite resort of fly-fishers.

Exhall (1), pa. and vil. near the Coventry Canal, W. Warws., 4 N. by E. of Coventry ; ac. 2,047 ; soil mostly clay and sand, overlying Permian red sandstone. The church of St. Giles (restored 1885), which originally belonged to the conventual church of Coventry, is an ancient building with E. Eng. chancel and Late Perp. tower ; the north aisle was added in 1609 and the south aisle in 1842. There is a large colliery in the pa. *E. Hall, The Grange,* and *Moat House* are seats.

Exhall (2), pa., S.W. Warws., 2 S.E. of Alcester ; ac. 844 ; soil mostly clay. The church of St. Giles (rebuilt 1863) is in Perp. style ; it contains monuments of the 16th and 17th cents. William Thomas, who completed Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," was rector 1698–1723.

Exley Gate, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Pennistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Exley Head, ha., pa. of and 1 W.S.W. from Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Exminster, pa. and vil. on the Exe, E. Dev., 3½ S.S.E. of Exeter ; ac. 4,847 ; soil fertile, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Martin (restored 1840) is Perp. ; it contains a good screen. To the north of the vil. stands the Devon County Lunatic Asylum (1842–45). There is accommodation for 1,060 patients. *Kenbury House, Peamore House* (a fine old mansion), and *Trood House* are seats.

Exmoor (1), pa., chiefly in W. Somerset, partly in N.E. Dev. ; ac. 20,765 ; soil mostly slate and sandstone. E. Forest, formerly much more extensive, now covers about one-fourth of the area, the remainder of which is moorland. The long ridges alternating with deep solitary valleys give the country a peculiar character, familiar to readers of Blackmore's novel "Lorna Doone." The highest point is Dunkery Beacon (1,707 ft.). The surface is in some parts marshy and overgrown with sedge ; elsewhere it is covered with heather and bracken, and there is an abundance of coarse grass, which forms the food of the small Exmoor ponies and the breed of horned sheep for which the locality is noted. E. is the only part of England in which the red deer still remain in a wild condition. They have been hunted with staghounds since the 16th cent. The attempts to bring E. into a state of cultivation have met with little success. The most picturesque part of the moor is that near Lynton.

Exmoor (2), or **Euximoor,** vil., pa. of Upwell (q.v.), N. Cambs., 8 S.E. of Wisbech.

Exmouth, chap., mkt. to. (S.), seaport, and watering-place, on the east side of the mouth of the Exe, pas. of Littleham and Withycombe Raleigh (q.v.), E. Dev., 10 S.S.E. of Exeter. Holy Trinity Church (1824), a chapel-of-ease to Littleham, is in Gothic style. E. is said to have been a flourishing port early in the 13th cent., and sent ten ships to the siege of Calais (1347). It afterwards fell into decay, and at the beginning of the 18th cent. had become a small straggling vil. About that time it came into favour as a holiday resort, and is thus

EXMOUTH, FROM THE BEACON.
(*From a Photograph by H. G. Cousens, Exmouth.*)

the oldest watering-place in Devon. The bathing is good ; and, owing to its mild climate, dry soil, and sheltered position, E. is frequented during the winter by many persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. There are good hotels and lodging-houses, salt-water baths, assembly rooms, golf links, public pleasure grounds, etc. In the Public Hall (1887) theatrical and other entertainments are held. E. has extensive beach and sands ; the sea-wall (1842), 1,800 ft. long and 22 ft. high, forms an excellent promenade. The best view of the neighbouring coast is that obtained from Beacon Hill. The chief industries are fishing, brick-making, and the manufacture of Honiton lace. The E. Docks (1869) have direct railway communication with Exeter.

Exnaboe, ha., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 3 N. of Sumburgh Head.

Exning, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 2 N.W. of Newmarket ; ac. 4,987 ; soil chalk and sand, overlying gravel. E. is almost completely cut off from the rest of the co. by Cambs. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng. and Dec. ; the chancel contains a large Perp. altar-tomb, the brasses of which have disappeared. E. is said to have been the birthplace of Etheldreda, Queen of Northumbria (d. 679), founder and first abbess of a monastery for both sexes at Ely, and patron saint of Ely Cathedral. *E. Hall* is a seat.

Exton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Rutld., 5 E.N.E. of Oakham ; ac. 4,072 ; soil reddish mould, overlying limestone and red rock. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1853) is E. Eng. and Dec. ; it has a handsome tower and spire, and contains numerous monuments to members of the Harington and Noel families, including one in the north transept by Grinling Gibbons to Baptist Noel, Viscount Hampden (d. 1683), and one by Nolle-

PLACE.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Exford	Dulverton (12)	179	430
Exhall (1)	Longford & Exhall	98	1004
Exhall (2)	Alcester (2½)	121	232
Exminster	Exminster	194	2337
Exmoor (1)	Dulverton (13)	179	269

PLACE.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Exmouth	Exmouth	180	8097
Exning	Burwell (1½)	66	2757
Exton (1), pa.	Ashwell (4)	97	674
Exton (1), tp.	Ashwell (4)	97	651

kens to Baptist Noel, 4th Earl of Gainsborough (d. 1751); there is also an altar-tomb of alabaster with an inscription in Norman-French, supposed to date from the middle of the 15th cent. The Roman Catholic church (1868) adjoins the Hall. There are considerable charities. *E. Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough, is a modern mansion in Elizabethan style; it stands in a well-wooded park of some 700 ac., which contains a large lake. The old hall, an Elizabethan building situated in the park, was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1820.

Exton (2), pa. and small vil. on the Meon, S. Hants, 4½ N.E. of Bishops Waltham; ac. 3,567; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk, gravel, and stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (rebuilt 1847) is in E. Eng. and later styles; the ancient piscina remains. On the summit of Old Winchester Hill there is an earthwork, in which a few Roman remains have been found, and fragments of pottery have been discovered in barrows on the hillside. There are endowed schools belonging to the Church of England.

Exton (3), pa. and vil. on the Exe, W. Somerset, 6 N. by E. of Dulverton; ac. 4,230; soil sandy, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Peter (restored 1868) is Dec.

Exton (4), vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Woodbury (q.v.), E. Dev.

Extwisle, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 E.N.E. of Burnley. [BRIERCLIFFE-WITH-EXTWISLE.]

Exwick, eccl. pa. and ha. on the Exe, bor. of Exeter (q.v.), E. Dev. The church of St. Andrew (1841), enlarged and improved 1873, is in E. Eng. style. From E. Hill there is a fine view of the city.

THE CROSS, EYAM CHURCHYARD.

Ey, stream, S.W. Abers., Sc., rises in Mar Forest, flows 11 S.E., and falls into the Dee at Inverey. Some salmon may be had, and small trout are plentiful; but the fishing is preserved by the proprietor, the Duke of Fife.

Eyam, pa., tp., and vil., in E. Dale, N. Derbys., 5 N. of Bakewell; ac. of pa. 4,541, of tp. 2,537; soil light sandy loam, overlying sand and limestone. The vil. is situated 800 ft. above sea-level, and is surrounded by the most romantic scenery, two ravines sloping down to Middleton Dale on the south, whilst the mountains on the north side attain a height of nearly 600 ft. above the vil. From the summit of the hill called Sir William there is a very extensive view over the neighbouring moors and dales. The church of St. Helen (restored and much altered 1868) is Dec., Perp., and later, the tower dating from the reign of James I. On the south side of the church is a Runic cross, exhibiting Scandinavian knotwork of the 9th or 10th cent., with a carving of the Virgin and Child in the centre, and angels blowing trumpets on the arms. It was placed in its present position through the exertions of John Howard, the philanthropist, who found it lying in the churchyard (1788). E. is famous for the outbreaks of the plague which occurred in 1665 and 1666, destroying the greater part of the population. On each occasion William Mompesson, the rector, his wife, and Thomas Stanley, the ejected rector, showed the greatest heroism, devoting themselves to those smitten with the disease, while they prevented all communication with the outer world. The second outbreak carried off Mrs. Mompesson, whose tomb may be seen in the churchyard. The "Riley Stones," where the families of Hancock and Talbot were buried, were restored in 1890. On E. Moor, north of the vil., there is a stone circle which retains ten stones, six having disappeared. There are also several barrows, that on E. Edge being more than 100 ft. in diameter. *E. Hall*, a large Elizabethan mansion, and *Leam Hall* are seats.

Eyam Woodlands, tp. on the Derwent (here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches), pa. of Eyam (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 N.E. of Eyam vil.; ac. 1,026.

Eyarth, ha. with railway station, pa. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 8 S.E. of Denbigh.

Eydon, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 9 S.S.W. of Daventry; ac. 1,666; soil mostly light, overlying marl and sandstone. The Cherwell skirts the pa. on the west. The church of St. Nicolas (enlarged and for the most part rebuilt 1865) retains some Trans. and Dec. work, and a Norm. font with elaborate ornamentation. There are several vil. clubs, a horticultural society, and a lending library. *E. Hall*, a mansion dating from the latter part of the 18th cent., has attractive French gardens and well-wooded grounds, the glimpses between the trees affording picturesque views.

Eye (1) (Anglo-Saxon, "island"), pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (M.), N. Suff., 20 N. of Ipswich; ac. of pa. 4,100; soil boulder-clay, river-gravel, and alluvium. The to. owes its name to its position amidst a network of streams which flow north to the Waveney. It received its first charter from King John, and returned two members to Parliament from 1570 to 1832, and one from 1832 to 1885. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, a very handsome

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Exton (2)	Bishops Waltham (5)	81	285
Exton (3)	Woodbury Road (½)	176	334
Exwick	Exeter (2)	172	566
Eyam, pa.	Hassop (5)	154	1414
Eyam, tp.	Hassop (5)	154	996
Eyam Woodlands	Bakewell (4½)	153	266
Eydon	Morton Pinkney (1½)	74	377
Eye (1)	Eye	94	2064

building of flint with stone dressings (restored 1869), is mainly Perp.; it belonged to the Benedictine monastery founded as a cell to Bernay Abbey by Robert Malet in the reign of William I.; the fine tower, 101 ft. in height, bears on the central battlement on the south side the arms of John de la Pole (d. 1493), a member of the Suffolk family, who held the honour in the 15th cent.; the inner doorway of the Perp. south porch is E. Eng., and other features of the same style remain in the tower-arch and the piers and arches of the nave; there is a handsome Perp. rood-screen with panels, on which are painted figures of saints and King Henry VI. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. The other buildings include a corn market and townhall (1857), and a grammar school (endowed 1566, and enlarged 1878–82). The remains of the castle built by Robert Malet consist of some Norm. masonry situated on an eminence at one end of an elliptical enclosure, which is supposed to be of British origin. British urns were found near the abbey in 1818, and Roman antiquities have been discovered here. The making of pillow-lace was formerly an important industry. The to. has some breweries and a small iron foundry.

Eye (2), pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 3 N. of Leominster; ac. 4,536; soil clayey, overlying gravel, and in places peat. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1874) is Late Norm.; a Norm. font and two piscinæ remain, and an oaken beam supporting the roof of the nave is enriched with elaborate carving; a medallion in bas-relief and a tablet with the figure of an ecclesiastic, discovered in the churchyard, are now in the church; the Rodney chapel on the north side contains altar-tombs of ancient date with recumbent effigies to members of the Cornwall family, monuments to the 3rd and 4th Barons Rodney, and a memorial to the Right Hon. Thos. Harley, Lord Mayor of London in 1768. There is a Church of England school, chiefly maintained by Lord Rodney. *Berrington Hall*, a handsome mansion with a portico along the west façade, was built by Thomas Harley, from whom it passed by marriage to the Rodneys. Four cannon, captured from the Spaniards at the battle of St. Vincent (1780), stand on a terrace in front of the building. The park, which is beautifully wooded, covers 400 ac., and contains a lake of 20 ac. *Nordan Hall* is a seat commanding fine views.

Eye (3), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3½ N.E. of Peterborough; ac. 2,711; soil sandy loam, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Matthew (1846–57) is in Gothic style.

Eye (4), affluent, rises near Bescaby, N.E. Leics., and flows S.W. and W., passing Garthorpe, and falling into the Wreak near Melton Mowbray.

Eye (5), affluent, rises in Leics., flows 11 S.E. along the border of Rutld., and falls into the Welland near Rockingham.

Eye (6), or **Uie.** [Knock, *q.s.*, pa. Ross and Crom.]

Eye (7), stream, Haddings. and Berws., Sc., rises on Monynut Edge, flows 20 S.E. and N.E., and falls into the sea at Eyemouth. The stream is frequently crossed by viaducts of the North British Railway. The trout-fishing is not so good as formerly, and sea-trout frequent its lower reaches.

Eye and Dunsden, tp., pa. of Sonning (q.v.), S. Oxon, 5 S.W. of Henley-on-Thames; ac. 3,151.

Eyebroughy, or **Ibris,** islet in the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dirleton (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 3¾ N.W. of North Berwick. The rocks are basaltic.

Eye Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Suffolk. It lies in the east of the co., and returns one member.

Eye Green, pl. with railway station, pa. of and ¼ N. from Eye (q.v.), N.E. Northants.

Eye Kettleby, small ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Melton Mowbray (q.v.), N.E. Leics.

Eyemore, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Kidderminster (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Eye, Moreton, and Ashton, tp., pa. of Eye (q.v.), N. Herefords., 3 N. of Leominster; ac. 2,736.

Eyemouth, pa. and to. on the coast, N.E. Berws., Sc., 8 N.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 1,004; soil fertile, overlying sandstone, trap, and greywacke. The coast-line, bold and precipitous, has several gullies and ravines, which in the 18th cent. were used by the smugglers who then overran this dis. In the to. (the centre of a large fishery dis.) are the pa., Free, and United Presbyterian churches, Primitive Methodist, Evangelical Union, and Scotch Episcopal chapels, the Commercial Bank of Scotland (a handsome building in Romanesque style), public school, library, masonic hall, and life-boat and coastguard station. It is a seat of burgh small debt and of Justice of the Peace courts. The harbour has been enlarged and deepened; but the shipping trade is not extensive, although the harbour affords excellent shelter, and is much frequented by wind-bound ships endeavouring to enter or leave the Firth of Forth. The winter white fishery is most important, but the herring fishery in June and July is often productive. The streets are mostly narrow, and the houses quaint and ancient; but a number of modern dwellings have been erected. E. was formerly a port of considerable note—an important sea-borne trade having been carried on as early as the reign of Alexander II. Two annual fairs are held. There are traces of an ancient fort erected by Protector Somerset during his invasion, and afterwards strengthened. Here, in 1787, Robert Burns was made a royal arch mason.

Eyeries, vil. on coast, pa. of Kilcatherine (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Eyford, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,241; soil stone-brash. E. is picturesquely situated in a valley in the midst of a thickly-wooded district. There is no pa. church. *E. Park*, a modern building with a park of 70 ac., stands near the site of the old mansion in which William III. was entertained by the Duke of Shrewsbury. The garden contains a waterfall, and a summer-house in which Milton wrote part of "Paradise Lost."

Eyke, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3½ E.N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,777; soil sand and gravel, overlying

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eye (2)	Berrington and Eye	159	694
Eye (3)	Eye Green (¼)	81	1237
Eye and Dunsden	Reading (3)	36	942
Eye Division	.....	.....	54826
Eye, Moreton and A.	Berrington and Eye	159	315
Eyemouth, pa.	Eyemouth	347	2686
Eyemouth, to.	Eyemouth	347	2576
Eyeries	Bantry (39)	195	140
Eyford	Stow-on-th'-Wold (3	89	75
Eyke	Melton (2)	80	489

gravel. All Saints' Church (restored about 1860) is chiefly Norm. and Perp.; it has some good Dec. windows. There are large charities.

Eynesbury, pa. and vil., S. Hunts, adjoining St. Neots on the south, 9 S.S.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,043; soil clay, elsewhere gravelly loam. The Ouse forms the western boundary. The church of St. Mary (restored 1858) is E. Eng. and Dec.; the tower dates from the 17th cent. E. is said to have been a Roman station. At Chapel Field, in this pa., there are some traces of the Benedictine priory of St. Neots (founded 1112). Bricks are made here.

Eynhallow, islet, pa. of Rousay and Egilshay (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 10 N.W. of Shapinshay.

Eynhallow Sound, channel separating Rousay from Pomona, Ork., Sc., 7 E.N.E. of Birsay.

Eynort, sea-loch, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, W. Invs., Sc., 8 N. of Moalna Hardag. It penetrates for 6 miles into the land, almost cutting the island into two; its shores present bare but striking scenery. There is safe holding ground in from 6 to 8 fathoms, but the anchorage cannot be considered good owing to the exposed situation.

Eynsford, pa. and vil., W. Kent, 7½ N. by E. of Sevenoaks; ac. 3,544; soil light chalk. The vil., which is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Darenth, is surrounded on all sides by orchards and cherry gardens. The church of St. Martin is mainly E. Eng., with a rich Norm. doorway inside the west porch, and an apse at the east end containing three lancets; the north transept has been rebuilt in Perp. style. The vil. contains large paper-mills. Near the river stand the ruins of E. Castle, consisting of the outer walls with some remains of the keep. The former, which enclose nearly an acre of ground, are built of flints and Roman bricks, and are 4 ft. in thickness. The moat is now an orchard.

EYNSHAM.

Eynsham, pa. and vil. on the Thames, W. Oxon, 6 W.N.W. of Oxford; ac. 5,446; soil loam, gravel, and stiff clay, overlying clay and gravel. The Evenlode forms the eastern boundary. The church of St. Leonard is Dec. and Perp.; opposite it there remain the base and shaft of a village cross, with foliated capital of the Dec. period. A charity for educating children and apprenticing boys originated in 1700. Some land assigned to the poor early in the 19th cent., in exchange for their common rights, produces about £80 a year. The last remains of the Benedictine abbey founded by Earl Athelmar about 1000 A.D. disappeared in 1843, when a fine Dec. doorway was taken down. Traces of the buildings remain in a meadow near the church. *E. Hall* is a seat with a well-wooded park of about 700 ac., containing a large lake.

Eype, ha., pa. of Symondsbury (q.v.), S.W. Dors., 1 S.W. of Bridport.

Eyrecourt, mkt. to. (T.), pa. of Donanaghta (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 12 S.E. of Ballinasloe; ac. 97. The to., which is small and uninteresting, contains Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a court-house, gaol, and dispensary. It takes its name from the family whose seats, *E. Castle* and *Eyreville*, are in the immediate neighbourhood.

Eythorn, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 7 N.W. of Dover; ac. 1,323; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, a flint structure (restored 1875), is E. Eng. and later, with Perp. east and west windows; the chancel retains two E. Eng. sedilia. It is said that Joan Bocher, who was burnt as a heretic in 1550, was a member of the Baptist congregation which still exists here. *E. House* and *Elvington House* are seats.

Eyton (1), pa. and vil. on the Lug, N. Herefords., 2½ N.W. of Leominster; ac. 1,015; soil clay, overlying sandstone. All Saints' Church (restored 1853, and enlarged 1889) retains an elaborately-carved rood-screen, and the rood-loft is also preserved. *E. Hall* and *Old E. Hall* are seats.

Eyton (2), tp. on the Dee, pa. of Bangor (q.v.), E. Denbighs., on the Flints. border, 5½ S.E. of Wrexham; ac. 1,332.

Eyton (3), tp. near the Severn, pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), N. Salop, 7 W.N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Eyton (4), tp., pa. of Baschurch (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ S.W. of Wem.

Eyton (5), or **Eyton-on-Severn,** tp., pa. of Wroxeter (q.v.), Mid Salop, 5 N.W. of Much Wenlock.

Eyton and Plowden, tp., pa. of North Lydbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Bishops Castle.

Eyton-on-the-Weald-Moors, pa. and vil. on the Shrewsbury Canal, E. Salop, 2½ N. of Wellington; ac. 957; soil rich loam, subsoil sandy and clayey. The church of St. Catherine (formerly All Saints) is a small Norm. building; it has some good painted glass and monuments to members of the Eyton family. The pa. contains iron-works. *E. Hall* is a mansion in Classic style, surrounded by pleasant grounds.

Eyworth, pa. and vil., E. Beds., on the Cambs. border, 4 E. by N. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,254; soil chiefly clay. All Saints' Church is E. Eng., and contains an ornate monument to Sir E. Anderson, Lord Chief Justice (*d.* 1605), and his wife.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Eynesbury	St. Neots (1)	52	1327
Eynsford	Eynsford	21	1841
Eynsham	Eynsham	70	1998
Eyrecourt	Portumna Bridge (9)	102	476
Eythorn	Shepherd's Well (2)	72	439
Eyton (1)	Leominster (2½)	156	113
Eyton (2)	Wrexham (6)	196	253
E.-on-the-Weald-M.	Wellington (2)	153	63
Eyworth	Biggleswade (4)	41	140

F

Faccombe, pa., N. Hants, 9 N.W. of Whitchurch; ac. 2,668; soil various, rubble, and light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Barnabas (1866) is in E. Dec. style. *F. Manor House* is a mansion of the 18th cent., enlarged in 1880; it stands in a park of about 50 ac.

Faceby, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Whorlton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Stokesley; ac. 1,382. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is a plain building. The poor of this tp. have a charity (left in 1634) of six twopenny cakes, given them in church every Sunday. *F. Lodge,* with a park, is a seat.

Fach, ha., pa. of Llanarth (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 4 S.W. of Aberaeron.

Fachwen, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 5 S.W. of Llanfyllin.

Facit, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 S. of Bacup. The church of St. John the Evangelist (on an eminence) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels. There are cotton-mills and some quarries.

Factory. [ATHLUMNEY.]

Fad (1), or **Fada,** loch, pa. of Colonsay and Oransay (q.v.), Colonsay island, W. Args., Sc., ½ S. of Kiloran.

Fad (2), loch, pas. of Rothesay and Kingarth (q.v.), Bute island, Butes., Sc., ½ S. of Rothesay. It is 2½ miles long by 600 yards broad, and contains perch, pike, and trout. The surrounding scenery is very fine. "Kean's Cottage," in the neighbourhood, was built by Edmund Kean, the tragedian (1787–1833), and afterwards inhabited by Sheridan Knowles (1784–1862).

Fad (3). [INCHFAD.]

Fada (1), loch, pa. of and 3½ N. from Portree (q.v.), Skye island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is ¾ mile long by ½ mile broad, and is full of trout

Fada (2). [EILEAN FADA.]

Fada (3). [LOCHAN FADA (1).]

Fada (4), loch, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., adjoining Erchless Castle. It is a mile in circumference, and is surrounded by deer-forests. The fisheries are strictly preserved.

Fada (5), loch, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 12 N. of Benbecula. The trout-fishing, which must be conducted from boats, is very good.

Faddiley, tp., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,217. The brick chapel at Woodhey was built and endowed in the beginning of the 18th cent. The site of the ancient seat of Woodhey Hall is now occupied by a farmhouse.

Fadmoor, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Kirkby Moorside (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,917. Here is a chalybeate spring with a slight taste of sulphur.

Faenol (1), straggling tp., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from St. Asaph (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Faccombe	Andover (10)	67	152
Faceby	Potto (2½)	232	110
Facit	Facit	200	5205
Faddiley	Nantwich (4)	162	217
Fadmoor	Pickering (7)	220	175

Faenol (2), or **Fainol,** tp., pa. of Towyn (q.v.), S.W. Merions., 12 N. of Aberystwith.

Faerdref, tp., pa. of Llandrillo (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 5½ S.W. of Corwen.

Fafernie, mountain (3,274 ft.), pa. of Cortachy and Clova (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 18 N.W. of Kirriemuir. It forms a spur of the Grampians.

Fagley, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Faha, ha., pa. of Kilbonane (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 7 N.W. of Killarney.

Fahamore, vil. on Brandon Bay, pa. of Stradbally (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 16 N.E. of Dingle.

Fahan, pl. with railway station, pa. of Fahan Upper (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 3 S. of Buncrana.

Fahan, Lower, pa. on Lough Swilly, West Inishowen bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.N.E. of Londonderry; ac. 24,779. The surface is mountainous, reaching in Slieve Snaght, on the north-east border, a height of 2,019 ft. above the sea, and includes some good pasture-land. Limestone and freestone abound, and there are traces of copper, lead, and iron-ore. The pa. contains the to. of Buncrana (q.v.). A portion of the mansion of Buncrana Castle is ancient, and was formerly the seat of the O'Dohertys, the most powerful sept in this part of Ireland.

Fahan, Upper, pa. on Lough Swilly, West Inishowen bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 4 S. of Buncrana; ac. 10,444. The surface is mountainous, the highest point being the Scalp (1,589 ft.). Millstone grit and slate abound in many parts, and limestone is quarried. There are no remains of the abbey of Fathenmura, or Fothenmor, founded by St. Columb, but various relics have been preserved or discovered; the most valuable of these is the metrical "Book of the Acts of St. Columb," composed in Irish by the abbot Murus or Moran. The pa. contains the ruins of an ancient church. There is a ferry over the lough to Rathmullen. *Glen Gollan* is a seat.

Faheeran, ha., pa. of Kilcumreragh (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir., 3 N.W. of Clara.

Fahy, pa. on the Shannon, Longford bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 2 S.W. of Eyrecourt; ac. 3,778.

Faichfield, estate, pa. of Longside (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 4 W. of Peterhead. The mansion house is ancient.

Faifley, vil., pa. of West (or Old) Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 3¾ E. of Bowling.

Fail, stream, Mid Ayrs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Craigie, and flows 7½ S.E., falling into the Ayr at Failford. On its banks formerly stood the monastery of St. Mary, founded for Red Friars in 1252, and destroyed by the Lords of Council in 1561, when its lands passed into possession of the Wallace family; its ruins still remain. The stream affords poor fishing, but passes through some fine scenery.

Failand (1), ti., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Wraxall (q.v.), E. Somerset. There is a small cruciform church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a school. *F. Hill* and *F. House* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fahamore	Castlegregory (3)	223	256
Fahan, Lower	Buncrana	189	4082
Fahan, Upper	Fahan	187	1642
Fahy	Portumna Bridge (7)	102	235
Faifley	Dalmuir (2)	411	956

Failand (2), ti., pa. of Portbury (q.v.), E. Somerset, 4 W. of Bristol.

Failford, estate on the Ayr and Fail, pa. of Tarbolton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Mauchline.

Failsworth, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Manchester and Leeds Canal, pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of Oldham; ac. 1,073. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Perp. style. There are Congregational, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and other chapels. Cotton-spinning, silk-weaving, and hatting are carried on.

Fainol. [FAENOL (2).]

Faintree, ha., pa. of Chetton (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ S.W. of Bridgnorth.

Fair Aird, Far Out, or **Farrid Head,** promontory (315 ft.), pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 8¼ S.E. of Cape Wrath. It projects into the sea for about 2 miles, and from its summit a magnificent view is obtained, embracing the coast from Cape Wrath to Whiten (or Whitten) Head.

Fairbourn, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Harrietsham (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Fairbrook Naze, a bold and somewhat peak-like scarp of the Kinder Scout, N.W. Derbys., about 4 S.S.E. of Glossop.

Fairburn (1), tp. and vil. on the Aire, pa. of Ledsham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,428. The church of St. James is a chapel-of-ease to the pa. church, and there are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Limestone is quarried.

Fairburn (2), estate on the Orrin, pa. of Urray (q.v.), S. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Contin. The ruined tower was formerly a stronghold of the Mackenzies.

Fairdref, ha., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S. Cardigs., 7½ E. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

Fairest, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of Sheffield.

Fairfield (1), pa., E. Kent, 6⅓ W. by N. of New Romney; ac. 1,206; soil light, overlying sand. The small brick church of St. Thomas à Becket has a western tower.

Fairfield (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Wye, pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 N.E. of Buxton; ac. 3,979. The tp. extends into Buxton, but F. is divided from the main part of that to. by the Wye. The church of St. Peter (erected 1839, on the site of two former old buildings) is a plain modern structure. The endowed school (1862) supplies education to over 400 children. F. Common is used for grazing purposes and for golf links. Wye House is a private asylum. *Corbar House* is a seat.

Fairfield (3), eccl. pa. and sub. of Liverpool (q.v.), pa. of West Derby, S.W. Lancs., 2 E. of the Liverpool Exchange. The church of St. John the Divine (1852) is in Dec. style.

Fairfield (4), vil. with railway station, pa. of and 3½ E. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. F. was the earliest Moravian settlement in England, and there is a Moravian chapel, a training college for ministers, and a girls' boarding school.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Failsworth	Failsworth	188	10425
Fairburn (1)	Burton Salmon (1)	184	647
Fairfield (1)	Appledore (3)	63	60
Fairfield (2), eccl. pa.	Buxton (4)	165	3817

Fairfield (5), ha. with school, pa. of Belbroughton (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 N. of Bromsgrove. Here is a chapel-of-ease. *F. Villa,* on an eminence, is a seat.

Fairfield (6), ha., pa. of Stogursey (q.v.), W. Somerset, 7 N.W. of Bridgwater.

Fairfield (7), mountain (2,863 ft.) between Ullswater and Windermere, N.W. Westmd., 2½ S.S.E. of Helvellyn. It commands a fine view of lake and mountain.

Fairfolk, artificial knoll on Carmylie Hill, pa. of Carmylie (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 6 W. of Arbroath. When partially demolished some years ago, a brass ring and some bones were found. It was formerly a reputed haunt of the fairies—hence the name.

Fairford, pa., to., and head of petty sess. div., on the Coln, E. Gloucs., 8 E. of Cirencester; ac. 4,012; soil light. The Late Perp. church of St. Mary is famous for the beautiful painted glass which fills

St. Mary's Church, Fairford.
(*From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

its 28 windows. It was formerly ascribed to Albert Dürer, but is now known to have been designed and executed in England. In the great west window the Last Judgment is depicted with extraordinary energy and in the most realistic style. There is an endowed school for boys and girls, established 1704. The "Fairford Graves" (in the immediate neighbourhood of the to.) were opened in 1850, and found to contain pottery, amber beads, and other antiquities of Anglo-Saxon date, in addition to the skeletons, which were in a perfect state of preservation. It is thought that those who fell in the battle between the Britons and West Saxons in 577 may have been buried here. The Coln here affords excellent trout-fishing. *F. Park* is a handsome mansion, standing in a park of 500 ac., and approached by an avenue ½ mile in length. John Keble (1792–1866), author of the "Christian Year," was born at F.

Fair Green, ha., pa. of and ¾ N. from Middleton (q.v.), W. Norf.

Fairhaugh, moorland tp., pa. of Alwinton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 15 N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 521.

Fair Head. [BENMORE HEAD.]

Fairhill. [CLOONBUR.]

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fairfield (2), tp.	Buxton (4)	165	3854
Fairfield (3)	Fairfield	185	5009
Fairford	Fairford	89	1463
Fairhaugh	Rothbury (6)	312	2

Fairholm, estate on the Avon, pa. of Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., ½ W. of Larkhall.

Fairies' Dykes, trap reefs off Great Cumbrae island, in the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Butes., Sc., about 14 N.W. of Irvine.

Fair Isle (="Sheep Isle"), island, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Shetland, between Shetland and Orkney, 25 S.S.W. of Sumburgh Head. It is 3 miles long and about 2 miles broad, with steep and rugged cliffs, terminating in 3 promontories, of which the Sheep Craig, on the east coast, is 480 ft. in height. North Haven, on the north-east side, is the only part where a landing can be effected. There is good pasturage on the more elevated spots, and the lower ground is moderately fertile, but corn is not grown very extensively. The inhabitants for the most part live in the central vale. The chief occupation of the men is fishing, that of the women parti-coloured knitting, which they are said to have learnt from the crew of the flagship of the Spanish Armada (1588), which was wrecked here while endeavouring to escape from the English fleet. Amongst those who escaped to land were the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the leader of the expedition. Most of his companions were murdered, owing to the prospect of a dearth, but the duke escaped to Shetland, and thence to Spain.

Fairlaw, estate, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Reston Junction. *F. House* is a seat.

Fairlee, ha., pa. of Whippingham (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, 1 N.E. of Newport.

Fairley, tp., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Fairlie, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Largs (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 2½ S. by E. of Largs. On the south the pa. is divided from that of West Kilbride (into which the vil. extends) by F. Burn, which rises on F. Moor (1,100 ft.), and runs 2 W. to the sea, passing in its course through a beautiful glen. Hills of over 1,300 ft. afford shelter from the east winds. The vil., which in the latter part of the 18th cent. was inhabited by a few fishermen, is now a favourite seaside resort, with many handsome villas. There are both Established and Free churches, the former dating from 1833. The building-yard (1812) is famous for its fine yachts, and a steamboat pier was erected in 1882. Kelburn Castle (q.v.), the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, is in the pa. F. Castle, situated on a round hillock beside a waterfall on F. Burn, is the scene of the well-known ballad "Hardyknute" by Elizabeth Halket, Lady Wardlaw (1677–1727); the remains consist of a square tower, dating from 1512; a branch of the Fairlie family resided here from the 14th to the 18th cent. *F. Burn* is a seat in the vil.

Fairlight, pa. and vil. on the coast, E. Sussex, 3 E. of Hastings; ac. 2,884; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying sandstone and clay. The church of St. Andrew (built 1845, upon a height, in place of an older church) is in E. Eng. style. There is a coastguard station, and the vil. is much frequented by visitors from Hastings on account of the natural beauties of the neighbourhood. F. Down, which rises behind the church to a height of 600 ft., gives a fine view, extending from the South Foreland to Beachy Head. From the fields to the sea extends F. Glen, with sides clothed with wood and abounding in flowers. At the head of the glen is the Dripping Well, overhung by a large beech-tree, and noted for its saxifrage. The Lovers' Seat (named from its being the meeting-place of a pair of lovers towards the end of the 18th cent.) is a ledge in the cliff facing the sea and commanding a fine view, at the opening of the glen. *F. Place* (a building in Tudor style, in good grounds, with wide sea and land views) and *F. Lodge* are seats.

Fairmile (1), pl. with numerous fine villas and railway station, pa. of Cobham (q.v.), W. Surrey, 3½ S.S.W. of Esher.

Fairmile (2), pl., pas. of Ottery St. Mary and Talaton (q.v.), E. Dev., 1 N.W. of Ottery St. Mary.

Fairnilee, or **Fernilee,** ha. on the Tweed, pa. of Galashiels (q.v.), N.E. Selks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Selkirk. F. House, now in a decayed condition, was a seat of the Rutherford family, and in it Miss Alison Rutherford (1712–94) wrote a version of "The Flowers of the Forest."

Fairnley, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 12 W.N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 216.

Fair Oak, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bishopstoke (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 W. by N. of Bishops Waltham. The church of St. Thomas (1863) is in E. Eng. style. *F. O. Park* and *Oak Lodge* are seats.

Fairseat, ha., pa. of Stansted (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7½ N.E. of Sevenoaks. On the south is Coldharbour, the site of a Saxon camp; the ramparts can still be traced.

Fairsted, pa., E. Essex, 6 S. of Braintree; ac. 1,877; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The flint church of St. Mary is Norm., with shingle spire and a fine brick chancel-arch. It has piscina and sedilia, remains of a rood-loft, some 16th-cent. carved oak benches, some 17th-cent. brasses, and an old oak chest carved out of solid wood. *Warleigh Hall* was once moated and had a chapel.

Fair Street, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 N. of Ramsgate.

Fairthorn, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Bishops Waltham (q.v.), S. Hants. An old Danish ship, supposed to have been sunk in an engagement in the 8th cent., was found embedded in the sand near F.

Fairwarp, ha., pa. of Maresfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 3½ N. of Uckfield.

Fairwater, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Llandaff (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs.

Fairway, submerged reef in the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., about 2½ N.W. of South Queensferry.

Fairweather Green, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Fairwood, ha., pa. of Westbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5½ N.W. of Warminster.

Fairy Bridge, pl., pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3 N. of Dunvegan. An annual fair is held here.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fair Isle	Thurso (101)	744	223
Fairlie, *q.s.* pa.	Fairlie	413	744
Fairlie, vil.	Fairlie	413	691
Fairlight	Ore (1¾)	62	478
Fairnley	Knowesgate (3)	303	2
Fair Oak	Eastleigh (3)	72	721
Fairsted	White Notley (2)	42	282

Fairy Cross, ha., pa. of Alwington (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 S.W. of Bideford.

Fairy Dean, dell on the Allan, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., about 14 W.S.W. of Greenlaw. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery." *The Pavilion* is a seat.

Fairy Glen. [FOSS NODDYN.],

Fairy Hill (Manx, **Cronk-ny-Mooar** = "the Great Mound"), pa. of Rushen (q.v.), I. of M., 1 N.E. of Port Erin. It is a remarkable artificial mound in the shape of a truncated cone, 40 ft. in height, 450 ft. in circumference at its base, and at its summit, which is surrounded by a breastwork 5 ft. high, it has a diameter of 25 ft. It is surrounded by the remains of a broad and deep moat, most distinct on its eastern side. Opposite this point is a low embankment, which crosses what was formerly an extensive morass, and was the only means of access to the mound. The side of the hill opposite this narrow causeway is somewhat less steep. Similar mounds occur in other parts of the island, and have been found to contain human remains, and this has led to the belief that all were burial-places. This one, however, stands at a point which blocks the advance of an enemy landing in this part of the island; and as it occupies a military position of considerable strength, it has been considered to be a defensive work.

Fairy Knowe, small eminence adjoining the Bridge of Allan, pa. of Lecropt (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It has the remains of a Caledonian fort or camp.

Faithlegg, pa., Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 E. of Waterford; ac. 1,494. Cheekpoint (q.v.) is in the pa. From Cheekpoint Hill (434 ft.) there is a magnificent view, embracing the rivers Suir and Barrow, Waterford Harbour, and the neighbouring hills. *F. House* is a seat; near it are the ruins of a castle which belonged to the Aylward family, the former owners of the property, and was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1649.

Faithlie, an old name of Fraserburgh (q.v.).

Fakenham, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Wensum, N.W. Norf., 9 S. of Wells; ac. about 2,900; soil chalky, overlying chalk and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is chiefly Dec., but the tower and south porch are Perp.; the chancel is Late Dec., with a good east window; the sedilia and piscina are fine Trans. Dec. to Perp.; the octagonal Perp. font has the emblems of the Evangelists in the upper panels, and shields of arms with the letter H in the lower ones. The lofty tower dates from the reign of Henry VI. In the chancel is a brass for a former rector (1428). Over the western door is a six-light window with a canopied niche on each side; and above, the symbols representing the dedication of the church to the apostles SS. Peter and Paul, with their initial letters; the porch bears the date 1497. There are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Congregational chapels, a nurses' home, an industrial school, and an orphanage. F. is principally known for its corn market; a cattle market is also held on the same day. The Corn Hall is a large brick building with stone dressings, and contains a corn exchange, reading-room and library, and an assembly-room. Below the to. is a large flour-mill. There are a number of important charities.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Faithlegg	Waterford (4)	112	504
Fakenham	Fakenham	119	2900
Fakenham Magna	Barnham (3)	87	205

Fakenham, Little, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Euston (q.v.), N.W. Suff.

Fakenham Magna, pa. and small vil., N.W. Suff., 5½ S.E. of Thetford; ac. 2,155; soil various, mostly light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (restored 1859) is a small Dec. fabric. The beautiful east window represents the Passion; a Perp. rood-screen remains, and the chancel has sedilia and a piscina. The 14th-cent. font is octagonal with a plain bowl. The mother of Robert Bloomfield was born in the vil., and the pa. furnished that poet with several scenes in his poems.

Fal, river, rises near Roche, S.W. Cornw., flows S.S.W. past Grampound and Tregony, and falls into the English Channel at Falmouth, where it forms a spacious harbour. Including the estuary, it is about 23 miles long, and is navigable for some 10 miles.

Fala, vil., pa. of Fala and Soutra (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Pathhead. *F. Hall* is an example of the old peel houses.

Fala and Soutra, united pa., E. Edins., Sc., 4 E. of Borthwick; ac. 6,064; soil fertile to the north, and under cultivation; more barren to the south, where the surface is hilly, and is chiefly used for sheep-pasturage. The pa. church is a plain erection, and there is a United Presbyterian church and a public school. Of the ancient hospital and church founded by Malcolm IV. only a small aisle remains, which is used as a burial-place by the Pringles of Beatman's Acre. *Woodcot* is a seat.

Fala Dam, ha. and burn, pas. of Crichton and Fala and Soutra (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., ½ N.W. of Fala. The burn flows in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Brothershiels burn, 1¾ S.W. of Humbie.

Fala Flow, moss, pa. of Fala and Soutra (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Fala Dam. It has been partially drained and reclaimed, but still yields a considerable supply of peat.

Falahill, ha., pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Heriot (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc.

Fala Muir, moorland adjoining Fala Flow, pa. of Fala and Soutra (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc.

Falbae Moor, mossy tract, pa. of Parton (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., about 18 W.S.W. of Dumfries.

Falcarragh, ha. on Ballyness Bay, pa. of Tullaghobegly (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., about 15 N.W. of Letterkenny.

Falcon Crag (1,050 ft.), S. Cumb., on the eastern side of Derwent Water, about 2 S. of Keswick. The crag is bare, and affords a splendid view.

Falcott, ha., pa. of Wappenham (q.v.), S. Northants, 5 N.E. of Brackley. [ASTWELL AND FALCOTT.]

Faldingworth, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 S.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 2,539; soil and subsoil clay. All Saints' Church (rebuilt 1891) is in Dec. style.

Faldonside, estate, pa. of Galashiels (q.v.), N.E. Selks., Sc., 3 S.W. of Melrose. *F. House* is a seat.

Falfield (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 2 N.E. of Thornbury. The church of St. George (1860) is in Perp. style. *Eastwood Park* stands on high ground commanding a fine view.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fala and Soutra	Tynehead (2)	381	285
Faldingworth	Wickenby (2)	141	278
Falfield (1)	Thornbury (2)	133	529

Falfield (2), estate, pa. of Kilconquhar (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Ceres.

Falinge, eccl. pa. and vil., bor. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. St. Edmund's Church is in Dec. style.

Falkenham, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 9 E.S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,739; soil mixed, overlying gravel and loam. St. Ethelbert's Church is a small Dec. and Perp. fabric; the west doorway is very good. There are tablets to the Everitt and Rodham families.

Falkingham. [FOLKINGHAM.]

Falkirk (= "Speckled Church"), pa., parl. burgh, and mkt. to. (TH.), E. Stirls., Sc., 22 N.E. of Glasgow; ac. 19,551; soil alluvium, peat, and red sandstone. The parl. burgh unites with those of Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow to return one member. The to. is situated on a gentle slope overlooking the Carse of Falkirk, beyond which rise the Ochil Hills, with the Grampians in the distance; in the foreground, on the right-hand side, is the river Forth, little more than 3 miles distant. The old to. consists mainly of a long street, the principal business thoroughfare, with back streets and wynds adjoining it. The most modern part lies to the north of the old to., and includes Grahamston and Bainsford (both which see). In recent years the to. has largely extended, numerous buildings having been erected in the older and modern portions. The name of the place is derived from the church built by Malcolm Canmore (1057–93), which was taken down in 1810; the ancient tower, supported by four arches, remains, forming the porch of the present church (1811), a very plain structure. Besides the church of the *q.s.* pa. of Grahamston (q.v.), there are also Episcopal, United Presbyterian, and Free churches, and Evangelical Union, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Roman Catholic places of worship. At the Cross in the High Street is a town steeple (rebuilt 1813) of 146 ft., with two bells and a clock, near which, on the west, an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington was placed in 1854. The co. buildings (1868) comprise a court-room for the sheriff and justices, a procurator's hall, etc. The new burgh buildings date from 1878. The townhall (1878), with accommodation for over 1,600 persons, and the Science and Art School (1878), which includes a chemical laboratory, are in Italian style. The National Bank dates from 1863 and the Post Office from 1893. The Dollar Free Library was opened in 1888, and the Cottage Hospital in 1889. F. is a place of commercial importance, owing to its position in the midst of an extensive coalfield. There are numerous iron-works, collieries, tile and fire-brick works, chemical works, a distillery, and a brewery; tanning and currying are carried on, and there are several timber yards and flour-mills in the to. and neighbourhood. The to. is also the centre of a considerable inland trade. About 3 E.N.E. is the port of Grangemouth, at the entrance of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which passes a short distance north of the to., and is joined by the Union Canal about 1 mile from it on the west. The F. "trysts"—for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep—held since 1770 on Stenhousemuir, are now to some extent superseded by the weekly markets; they are held thrice annually (in August, September, and October), and last for two or three days. In the immediate neighbourhood of F. there are several beautiful seats, the most noteworthy being *Bantaskine*, *Callendar*, *Kerse*, *Merchiston Hall* (the birthplace of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, 1786–1860), and *Westquarter House*. Traces of Antoninus's Wall remain in the grounds of Callendar House, and various Roman antiquities have been found. F. has been the scene of two famous battles. In the former (1298), part of the site of which is now occupied by Grahamston, William Wallace was defeated by Edward I. The victory of Prince Charles Edward over General Hawley (Jan., 1746) took place immediately S. of the to., on ground now traversed by the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. In the churchyard are the graves of Sir John Graham of Abercorn and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, slain in the earlier combat; and also those of Sir Robert Munro of Foulis and his brother Duncan Munro, who fell in 1746.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Falinge	Rochdale (1)	195	6617
Falkenham	Felixstowe (3)	85	258
Falkirk, pa.	Falkirk (3)	411	30731
Falkirk, parl. burgh	Falkirk (3)	411	16620

Falkirk Burghs. [FALKIRK.]

Falkland (1), or **Faulkland,** ha., pa. of Hemington (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 5 N.N.W. of Frome.

Falkland (2), pa., to., royal burgh, and ancient royal palace and hunting-seat, Mid Fifes., Sc., 19 N. of Edinburgh; ac. 8,265; soil various, overlying gravel and rock. The lofty peaks of the Lomonds lend beauty and interest to the landscape; but of the ancient oak forest not a trace remains, the last trees having been cut by Cromwell, and used in the construction of the fort erected at Dundee in 1652. Besides the pa. church (altered and rebuilt 1770 and 1849), F. has a Free church and two public schools. The to. is well supplied with spring water,

HIGH STREET, FALKLAND.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

contains several houses of ancient origin and workmanship (bearing antique dates), and is the birthplace of Richard Cameron (1680). The townhall (1802) is ornamented with a spire. Extensive linen industries are carried on. There are two breweries; Sir David Lindsay, in the "Complaynt of the Papingo," celebrates the ale of the ancient burgh. Traces of the workings of a lead-mine exist; also military forts, mural ramparts, and corresponding ditches. In 1458 the to. was erected into a royal burgh by James II., whose charter was renewed by James IV. in 1595; but

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Falkirk, to.	Falkirk (3)	411	19769
Falkland (2), p	Falkland Road	424	2470
Falkland (2), to.	Falkland Road	424	1045
Falkland (2), roy. bur.	Falkland Road	424	959

the royal burgh does not appear to have elected a member, and its privileges were overlooked at the time of the Union. F. gives the title of viscount to the English family of Carey—a title granted by James VI. in 1620. The palace, completed by James V., was long a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs; deserted by royalty, it fell into decay, but is being restored by the Marquis of Bute. A romantic interest attaches to the pa. by reason of the tragedy of David, Duke of Rothesay, which is interwoven with Scott's tale of the "Fair Maid of Perth."

Falkland, Newton of, vil., pa. of and 1 E. from Falkland (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. There is a large brewery here.

Fallagloon, vil., pa. of Maghera (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 1½ W. of Maghera.

Fallen Rocks, immense mass of fallen Old Red Sandstone boulders on the coast, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Arran island, Butes., Sc., 2 N.N.W. of Sannox. They strew the steep side of a hill, and reach down to the shore, presenting a wild piece of scenery. So great was the fall (the result of a landslip) that the road had to be diverted.

Fallibroome, or **Fallybroom,** tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 2½ N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 242.

Falloch, mountain stream, S.W. Perths., Sc., rises on Ben-a-Chroin, flows through Glen Falloch, and after a course of about 10 N.W., S.W., and S., falls into the head of Loch Lomond at Ardlui. The scenery in the glen is very fine, and the river-bed generally lies between high hills. The Falls of F., at the head of the glen, are much admired; the trout, although small, are numerous, and afford excellent sport.

Falloden, tp., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 6 N.N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 1,061. *F. Hall,* with pleasant grounds, is a seat of the Grey family.

Fallowfield (1), tp., pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N. of Hexham; ac. 667. The tp. has a colliery and a lead-mine. F. Fell (on which stone was quarried by the Romans) commands a view of great beauty. Here is the "Written Rock," a grey fragment nearly concealed by heather, and having the words "Petra Flavi Carantini" engraved on it.

Fallowfield (2), eccl. pa. in the bor. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of the Holy Innocents (1872) is in E. Eng. style; the Presbyterian church is in Gothic style. F. is a residential suburb of Manchester. It has one of the largest football fields in England.

Fallowlees, tp., pa. of and 6 S.S.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 1,503.

Fallside, ha., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1 E.S.E. of Uddingstone.

Falls of ——. For Falls, *see* principal name.

FALMOUTH, FROM FLUSHING.
(*From a Photograph by Messrs. Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

Thus the **Falls of Acharn** are described under ACHARN.

Fallybroom. [FALLIBROOME.]

Falmer, pa. and vil., S. Sussex, 4 N.E. of Brighton; ac. 4,393; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown), rebuilt 1817, is in Norm. style.

Falmouth, pa., tp., mun. bor., seaport, and mkt. to. (S.), S. Cornw., 11 S. of Truro; ac. of pa. 617, of bor. 26. The family of Boscawen takes the title of Viscount from F. The church of King Charles the Martyr (erected in 1663) is a plain building. All Saints' Church (1889) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic church of St. Mary (1869), and the Baptists, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Primitive Methodists, Congregationalists, and Society of Friends have chapels. F. is a comparatively modern to., and owes its prosperity to its situation on one of the most spacious harbours in England. The to. is first mentioned by the name of F. in a charter of Charles II., dated Oct. 5, 1661. As a port of call for vessels it is unrivalled, and it

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fallibroome	Macclesfield (1½)	165	49
Falloden	Christon Bank (2)	314	76
Fallowfield (1)	Hexham (3½)	289	31
Fallowfield (2)	Fallowfield	204	2805
Fallowlees	Rothbury (2)	312	10

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Falmer	Falmer	54	543
Falmouth, pa.	Falmouth	306	11662
Falmouth, tp.	Falmouth	306	6925
Falmouth, mun. bor.	Falmouth	306	4737

was formerly one of the chief mail-packet stations. The docks were built in 1860, and have an area of 120 acres, with a tidal harbour of about 42 acres, and two graving docks; they include large warehouses, shipbuilding yards, and factories. In 1884 a dry dock was enlarged. The principal imports are timber, grain, flour, cattle, hemp, and guano; tin, fish, granite, rope, ochre, and china clay being the exports. F. has an extensive pilchard and oyster fishery, and in the neighbourhood are breweries, bone- and flour-mills, and granite works. Engineering and the building of iron ships are the principal industries, and its situation, climate, and beautiful surrounding scenery have made it a popular resort. It is the headquarters of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. A lighthouse stands on St. Anthony's Point, about 1 S. of St. Mawes Castle. The townhall was built in 1866; extensive premises for municipal purposes and the free library are in course of erection; and the hall of the Royal Polytechnic Society was established in 1833 for the encouragement of science, the fine and industrial arts. The F. Meteorological and Magnetical Observatory was erected in 1884–85. The Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home was established May 17, 1852; a new hospital, the gift of J. Passmore Edwards, Esq., was opened in 1894, the Cornwall Home for Destitute Little Girls in 1871, Earle's Retreat Almshouses in 1869, and the Widows' Retreat Almshouses in 1810. There are many other public buildings and several small charities. Arwenack House was built by Sir John Killigrew in 1571, but it was almost entirely destroyed by fire during the Civil War. It is now used as the manor office of Lord Kimberley, to whom the town owes the public gardens at Berkeley Vale. An obelisk, erected in 1738 by Martin, the last of the Killigrews, to commemorate the family of that name, is opposite Arwenack House. Pendennis Castle stands on a promontory, about 200 ft. high, on the west side of the entrance of the harbour. It dates from the Tudor period, and is an interesting example of the military architecture of the time. Pendennis Castle played a prominent part in the Civil War, and was the last castle, except Raglan, which held out for the royal cause. In 1865 a beautiful drive was formed round the promontory. F. has a recreation ground, with a fine cycle track. *Glendurgan*, *Penjerrick*, and *Tredale* are seats in the neighbourhood. They have charming gardens, which are open to visitors.

Falmouth Borough, tp., pa. of Falmouth (q.v.), S. Cornw.; it corresponds with mun. bor. of Falmouth.

Falmouth, Little, ha., pa. of Mylor (q.v.), W. Cornw., about ½ W.N.W. from Flushing.

Falsgrave, eccl. pa. and vil., bor. of Scarborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. The church of All Saints (built 1868) is in E. Dec. style, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are large gasworks and a cottage hospital (a brick building) capable of accommodating about 50 patients.

Falside, estate, pa. of Kinneff and Catterline (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Bervie.

Falside Castle, ruinous stronghold, pa. of Tranent (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Musselburgh. It commands a wide and splendid view from the Pentland Hills to North Berwick Law, including the Bass and the Firth of Forth. In the neighbourhood a skirmish, unfavourable to the Scots, was fought on the day before the battle of Pinkie.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Falsgrave	Scarborough (1)	230	10914
Falstone	Falstone	314	590
Fambridge, North	Fambridge	36	151
Fambridge, South	Fambridge (1)	36	79

Falstone, large pa. and small vil., beautifully situated in a wooded valley surrounded by moors, on the bank of the Tyne (here crossed by a fine bridge of three arches), S.W. Northumb., 9 W.N.W. of Bellingham; ac. 63,087; soil loam, overlying clay. The small church of St. Peter (restored 1879) is in Perp. style. Part of a Saxon cross was unearthed in the churchyard in 1885. The pa., chiefly moorland, abounds with game. There are collieries and freestone and limestone quarries.

Fambridge, North, pa. and vil. on the north bank of the Crouch, S. Essex, 13 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 1,248; soil and subsoil strong clay. There is much marsh-land in the pa. The church of the Holy Trinity (recently restored) is a brick Perp. building, and contains an old octagonal font, an oil-painting of the Last Supper, and a 16th-cent. brass with figures.

Fambridge, South, pa. on the south bank of the Crouch, and communicating with F. North by a horse and carriage ferry, S. Essex, 7½ N. of Southend; ac. 1,192, tidal water and foreshore 112; soil and subsoil clay. All Saints' Church (1846), in E. Eng. style, takes the place of an earlier church.

Famma, pa. on the Nore, Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.E. of Thomastown; ac. 492. *Brownsbarn* is a seat.

Fanad, peninsula between Mulroy Bay and Lough Swilly, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir.

Fanad Head, a headland on the Fanad peninsula, at the western entrance to Lough Swilly, N. co. Don., Ir. It has a lighthouse with a fixed light visible 14 miles.

Fane, river, issues from Lough Ross, S.W. co. Arm., Ir., flows about 24 miles, in a S.E. direction, through cos. Monaghan and Louth, and falls into Dundalk Bay at Lurgangreen.

Fangdale Beck, ha., pa. of Hawnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6½ S.S.E. of Stokesley.

Fangfoss, or **Fangfoss-with-Spittle,** pa. and vil. on the Foss, E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,409; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John (rebuilt 1849–50) is in Norm. style. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Fanlobbus, pa. on the road from Cork to Bantry, W. div. E. Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 10 E.N.E. of Bantry; ac. 35,605. The surface is mountainous, with much bog; traces of a large oak forest remain. Dunmanway (q.v.) is in the pa. The Bandon rises on Owen Hill (1,762 ft.). The tower called Togher Castle is believed to have been built by Randal McCarty. *Manch House* and the *Manor House* are seats.

Fanna, hill (1,687 ft.) on the borders of the pas. of Southdean, Hobkirk, and Castleton (q.v.), S.E. Roxbs., Sc., 8½ S.E. of Hawick.

Fannich (1), mountain range (3,637 ft.), Mid Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 N. of Loch Fannich. This system is popularly known as "the Ross-shire Alps," and presents wild and magnificent scenery. It includes a deer-forest of about 20,000 acres, affording abundance of deer and grouse.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Famma	Thomastown (2)	92	34
Fangfoss	Fangfoss	200	177
Fanlobbus	Dunmanway	204	6339

Fannich (2), loch, pa. of Urray (q.v.), Mid Ross and Crom., Sc., 12 W.N.W. of Garve. It lies at a height of 822 ft., is nearly 7 miles long by 1 mile wide, and affords some trout-fishing, which is strictly preserved.

Fannich Water, a stream issuing from Fannich loch, and flowing about 6½ E.S.E. to Loch Luichart.

Fannyside, loch and moor, par of and 2½ S.E. from Cumbernauld (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc. The loch lies at a height of 550 ft., and contains pike and perch. On the moor are some remains of a Roman road.

Fanshaw, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Fanybedwell, tp., pa. of Bryn-Eglwys (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 5 N.W. of Llangollen.

Farahy, pa. on the Funshion, bars. of Fermoy and Condons and Clangibbon, N. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Mitchelstown; ac. 5,493. The surface is hilly, with soil of medium quality.

Farbill, bar., E. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 35,447. It is bounded by Delvin bar. on the north, Moyashel and Magheradernon bar. on the west, Fartullagh bar. on the south-west, and co. Meath on the east and south-east. The surface is level and boggy, the eastern part being drained by tributaries of the Boyne.

Farcet, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the old Nene, pa. of Standground (q.v.), N. Hunts, 2½ S. by E. of Peterborough; ac. 4,487. The church of St. Mary (restored 1852) is Norm., E. Eng., and later; it retains a piscina, and among the church plate is a remarkable old silver chalice, on which is inscribed "The Towne of Farset." The national school (1848, enlarged 1870) has a small endowment. Part of this tp. was formerly covered by Whittlesea Mere.

Farchwell, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 5 S.W. of Llanfyllin.

Far Cotton, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Hardingstone (q.v.), S. Northants, 2 S. of Northampton. The church of St. Mary (1885) is modern Gothic, the features being chiefly E. Eng.

Fardlehill. [ELDERSLIE AND FARDLEHILL.]

Fardle House, or **Fardell,** old seat of the Raleighs, at Lutton, pa. of Cornwood (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 N.W. of Ivybridge. Sir Walter Raleigh's father lived here before settling at Hayes, near Budleigh Salterton. The mansion, which is now a farmhouse, retains part of the chapel and other ancient features. An inscribed Ogham stone which stood in the court-yard has been placed in the British Museum.

Fareham, pa., seaport, mkt. to. (M.), and head of U., S. Hants, 9 N.W. of Portsmouth; ac. 6,386; soil gravel, sand, clay, and chalk, overlying chalk and clay. The to. stands on the west side of F. Creek, a deep inlet at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth Harbour. It was represented in Parliament in the early part of the 14th cent. The church of SS. Peter and Paul was rebuilt 1813, with the exception of the E. Eng. chancel, restored as a side chapel 1888; the interior was restored, and a new chancel in E. Eng. style added, 1886–88. Holy Trinity Church (1835–37) is in Gothic style. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan places of worship. An endowed school for 30 children was founded in 1721. The county lunatic asylum, 3 N.N.W. of the to., was erected in 1852, and has since been enlarged; it has about 1,000 inmates, who work on a farm of 120 acres attached to the building. F. has a townhall, Foresters' Hall, and a market-hall. The bricks known as "Fareham Reds" and flower-pots, draining-tiles, and other earthenware goods are manufactured, the material being obtained in the neighbourhood. The other industries include tanning and malting; there is also a large steam flour-mill. At Fontley, in this pa., the first iron-mill was erected by Henry Cort, about 1775. There is access to the quay for vessels of 300 tons burthen, and pottery, bricks, timber, and other goods are exported. *Cams Hall,* situated on the east side of F. Creek, and *Blackbrook, Down End, Roach Court,* and *Uplands,* standing on high ground and commanding fine views of the sea, are seats.

Fareham Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Hants. It lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Fare, Hill of, eminence (1,545 ft.), pa. of Banchory Ternan (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 5 N. of Banchory. The sheep-pasturage is excellent, the mutton produced here being famous for its fine quality. Peat is cut, and hares and game birds are very abundant on the heather tracts. Some small burns have their sources on the hill.

Farewell and Chorley, pa., E. Staffs., 2½ N.W. of Lichfield; ac. 1,031; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew was rebuilt 1745, and partly restored 1871 and 1887, but the E. Eng. chancel is ancient, and has some good windows and some very fine oaken stalls and altar-rails. There are few traces of the priory founded in 1140. *Chorley Place* is a seat.

Far Forest, Bewdley, eccl. pa., pas. of Rock, N.W. Worcs., and Stottesden, S.E. Salop, 4 W. of Bewdley. Holy Trinity Church is in E. Eng. style. The greater part of the surface is covered with forest. Coal and ironstone are believed to exist in large quantities, but are not mined.

Farforth, pa., E. Lincs., 6 S. by W. of Louth; ac. 1,970; soil limestone, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt 1861) is in E. Eng. style.

Farg, river, Perths., Fifes., and Kinrs., Sc., rises at Path of Condie, amid the Ochil Hills, and flows about 10 N.E., falling into the Earn, 1½ N.W. of Abernethy. For 3 miles its course lies in Glen Farg, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, where heavily-wooded hills rise on each side of the stream. The trout-fishing, which is free, is moderately good. The railway between Edinburgh and Perth runs through the glen.

Far Headingley, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. Peter Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The fine church of St. Chad is in Dec. style.

Farigaig, river, Nairns. and Invs., Sc., rises by

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Farahy	Buttevant (11)	138	681
Farbill	.....	.....	4926
Farcet, eccl. pa.	Peterborough (2)	76	680
Farcet, tp.	Peterborough (2)	76	812
Far Cotton	Northampton (½)	66	2252
Fareham	Fareham	76	7934
Fareham Division	.....	.....	66014
Farewell & Chorley	Lichfield (3)	116	196
Far Forest, Bewdley	Bewdley (4)	137	651
Farforth	Authorpe (5)	135	134
Far Headingley	Leeds	185	2262

two small head-streams between Strathnairn and Strathdearn, flows 8 N.W. and S.W., partly through a narrow, rocky, and wooded ravine, forming a number of fine cataracts, and falls into Loch Ness at Inverfarigaig. It is subject to sudden floods from the surrounding mountains, and its broken course cannot be ascended by salmon, and trout are confined to its upper reaches. The vitrified fort of Dun Yardie, or Dun Jardie, stands near its mouth.

Faringdon, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FARRINGDON and FARRINGTON.

Faringdon (1), pa. and vil., E. Hants, 3 S. of Alton; ac. 2,357; soil clay, overlying gravel and chalk. All Saints' Church is an ancient E. Eng. building, but the chancel dates from 1858. Gilbert White was curate 1761–85. F. has a village club and reading-room.

Faringdon (2), mkt. to. (T.), head of U., petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., pa. of Faringdon, Great (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 9 N.W. of Wantage. The to. is situated on the slope of a hill, and commands fine views of the Thames Valley, the Vale of White Horse, and the range of hills along which runs the Roman road known as the Ridgway. F. was a *villa regia* in Anglo-Saxon times, and Edward the Elder died here (925). All Saints' Church (restored 1854) is chiefly E. Eng., the chancel being an excellent example of that period. There is a Norm. doorway on the north side of the nave; the Unton chapel (Dec.) contains monuments of that family of the 16th and 17th cents.; the Pye chapel was probably erected in the early part of the 16th cent.; the church also contains several brasses, the oldest being that to Thomas Faryndon

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, FARINGDON.
(*From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

(d. 1396) and his wife. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. F. possesses an ancient townhall, and a Corn Exchange (1863) in Gothic style. *F. House*, a handsome mansion in Italian style, was built by Henry James Pye, Poet Laureate, in 1780. The old building, which stood near the same site, was garrisoned for Charles I. by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, but surrendered in 1646. F. carries on a trade in bacon, corn, cattle, and sheep.

Faringdon, Great, pa. and tp., N.W. Berks., 5½ S.E. of Lechlade, containing the to. of Faringdon (q.v.); ac. of pa. 6,784, of tp. 5,897; soil mostly clay, with some marl and sand. F. Clump, a plantation of Scotch firs formed by Henry James Pye, stands on a hill east of the to., and forms the principal landmark in the Vale of White Horse; it commands a fine view. Radcot Bridge (over the Thames), 2½ N., was the scene of a battle (1387), in which the royal forces under Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, were defeated by the baronial party. The bridge, which dates from the 13th cent., has E. Eng. ribbed arches.

Faringdon, Little, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Langford, W. Oxon, 1⅓ N.N.W. of Lechlade; ac. 1,167. The vil. is pleasantly situated beside the Leach, which here divides Oxon from Glouc. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1883, is Trans. and later, with an Easter sepulchre in the chancel and a Norm. font. *Langford House* is a seat.

Farington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Lostock, pa. of Penwortham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 S. of Preston; ac. 1,860. The church of St. Paul (1839) is a brick building with stone facings. Here is a large cotton-mill, employing about 1,000 persons, and in connection with it is a school with a library and museum. The tp. has also an endowed school. *F. House* (on an eminence, with pleasure grounds) and *F. Lodge* are seats.

Farkin. [FIRKIN.]

Farlam, pa., N. Cumb., 2½ S.E. of Brampton; ac. 5,310; soil light and sandy. The church of St. Thomas à Becket (rebuilt about 1863) is in a debased Gothic style. The pa. contains zinc-works, collieries, and limestone quarries.

Farlam, East, tp., pa. of Farlam (q.v.), N. Cumb., 3 E.S.E. of Brampton.

Farlam, West, tp., pa. of Farlam (q.v.), N. Cumb., 2½ S.E. of Brampton.

Farland Head, promontory, pa. of and 2 W. from West Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc.

Farleigh, ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), N.E. Somerset, 6 W.S.W. of Bristol.

Farleigh, East, pa. and vil. on the Medway (here crossed by a picturesque old bridge with fine ribbed arches), Mid Kent, 2 S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,967; soil loam and ragstone, elsewhere red clay mixed with small stones. The church (dedication uncertain), which stands on a wooded hill overhanging the river, is mainly Late Dec., with a fine Perp. east window. Some of the best hops in Kent are grown in this pa.

Farleigh Hungerford, pa. and vil. on the Frome, N.E. Somerset, 7 S.S.E. of Bath; ac. 906; soil loamy, overlying grit. The pa. adjoins Wilts. The church of St. Leonard (1453) is Perp., and old painted glass remains in several of the windows. The ruins of F. Castle consist of the gatehouse (with the Hungerford arms above the entrance arch) and two towers belonging to the inner court, the part of the building where the family dwelt. The castle was a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Faringdon (1)	Alton (3)	47	517
Faringdon, Great, pa.	Faringdon	70	3384
Faringdon, Great, tp.	Faringdon	70	3133
Faringdon, Little	Lechlade (1)	86	132
Farington, eccl. pa.	Farington	207	2636
Farington, tp.	Farington	207	2154
Farlam	Brampton Junc. (1)	317	1502
Farleigh, East	East Farleigh	42	1611
Farleigh Hungerford	Freshford (2)	100	147

residence of the Hungerfords from 1369 to 1689. The chapel of St. Leonard (Dec. and Perp.), in the inner court, occupies the site of the earliest pa. church; it contains a remarkable collection of old furniture, apparel, and other antiquities. There are several monuments to the Hungerford family, including an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Hungerford (d. 1398) and Joan his wife, which stands beneath an arch between the chancel and a side chapel. *F. House* is an old manor-house, altered and enlarged in 1825.

Farleigh's End, ha., pa. of Elmore (q.v.), E. Glouc., 4½ N.W. of Haresfield.

Farleigh Wallop, pa., N. Hants, 3½ S. by W. of Basingstoke; ac. 1,725; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew (an 18th-cent. structure) was restored 1872, when a new tower was erected. The seat of *F. Wallop* belongs to the Wallop family, who have been lords of the manor since 1414. The present mansion, erected by John Wallop, 1st Earl of Portsmouth, in 1733, occupies the site of a building destroyed by fire in 1661, in which Sir Henry Wallop received Queen Elizabeth (1591).

Farleigh, West, pa. and small vil. on the Medway, Mid Kent, 3½ S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,107; soil rich loam, overlying chalk and ragstone. All Saints' Church (which stands beside the river, and commands a fine view) is mainly E. Eng., with some E. Norm. and Perp. work. *West F. Hall* is a seat.

Farleigh Wick, ha., pa. of Monkton Farleigh (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 N.W. of Bradford-on-Avon.

Farlesthorpe, pa., E. Lincs., 1½ S.E. of Alford; ac. 1,077; soil chiefly clay. The church of St. Andrew, a small brick building, was partly restored 1881.

Farleton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Beetham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 N. of Burton-in-Kendal; ac. 1,192. Here are the remains of an old building supposed to have been a castle.

Farleton (2), formerly a separate tp., now joined to Hornby, pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 8 N.E. of Lancaster. [HORNBY-WITH-FARLETON.]

Farley, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FARLEIGH.

Farley (1), pa., E. Surrey, on the Kent border, 4½ S.E. of Croydon; ac. 1,051; soil clay and chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary (restored about 1840) is mainly E. Eng., with a Norm. doorway; the chancel contains a brass to John Brock (d. 1495), with figures of himself, his wife, and his five children.

Farley (2), tp. on the Churnet, pa. of Alton (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4 E. by N. of Cheadle; ac. 2,329. At Ina's Rock a battle is said to have taken place between Ina, King of Wessex, and Ceolred, King of Mercia. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Farley (3), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Alderbury (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 E. of Salisbury. The church of All Saints (restored 1874) is a 17th-cent. building, and contains several fine monuments. F. was the birthplace of Sir Stephen Fox (d. 1716), founder of the Chelsea Hospital. [PITTON AND FARLEY.]

Farley (4), tp., pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Wenlock Much (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Farley (5), ha., pa. of Backwell (q.v.), N. Somerset, 6½ W.S.W. of Bristol.

Farley (6), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Pontesbury (q.v.), W. Salop.

Farley Chamberlayne, pa. and vil., S. Hants, 5½ W.S.W. of Winchester; ac. 1,795; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk. The ancient church of St. John, of various periods, contains several monuments to members of the St. John family. A monument of about 30 ft., placed beside the Roman road by Sir Paulet St. John (1795), commemorates a leap taken by his hunter into a chalk-pit 25 ft. in depth, horse and rider escaping uninjured; its elevated position renders it an important landmark.

Farley Green, vil., pa. of Albury (q.v.), W. Surrey, 5½ S.E. of Guildford. On F. Heath many British and Roman remains have been found, including coins, weapons, and pottery.

Farley Hill, ha., pa. of Swallowfield (q.v.), S. Berks., 4 S.W. of Wokingham. *F. Castle, F. Court,* and *F. H. Place,* with a park of 80 acres, are seats.

Farley-with-Pitton. [PITTON AND FARLEY.]

Farlington (1), pa. and small vil. near the Foss, N.R. Yorks., 6 E.S.E. of Easingwold; ac. 1,464; soil and subsoil various. The small church of St. Leonard (restored 1838) is E. Eng. About ½ mile from the vil. is a fine waterfall.

Farlington (2), pa. on Langston Harbour, S.E. Hants, 2 W. of Havant; ac. 2,399; soil loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Andrew (restored and partly rebuilt 1872–75) is a small E. Eng. and Dec. building. There is here a fortification called F. Redoubt. Part of the water-supply of the Portsdown forts, and also that of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Southsea, is derived from works and reservoirs here.

Farlow, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Clee Hills, pa. of Stottesden (q.v.), S. Salop, 5 N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. 2,117. Prior to 1844 F. was in the co. of Herefords. The church of St. Giles (1858), which crowns a high and steep hill, is in E. Eng. style. There are large lime-works here, and bricks and tiles are made.

Farmanby, tp., pa. of Thornton Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ E. of Pickering.

Farmborough, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Bath, on the road to Wells; ac. 1,508; soil friable loam, overlying limestone. All Saints' Church has been rebuilt in E. Dec. style, but the old Perp. tower and west end remain. Cheddar cheese is made in the pa.

Farmcote (1), or **Farmcott,** tp., pa. of Claverley (q.v.), S. Salop, 4 S.E. of Bridgnorth.

Farmcote (2), ha., pa. of Guiting Power (q.v.), E. Glouc., 2 E. of Winchcomb.

Farme, estate and mansion on the Clyde, pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Farleigh Wallop	Basingstoke (4)	48	103
Farleigh, West	Wateringbury (1)	39	438
Farlesthorpe	Willoughby (3)	128	114
Farleton (1)	Milnthorpe (2)	244	99
Farley (1)	UpperWarlingh'm(1	15	110
Farley (2)	Oakamoor (1)	150	490
Farley (3)	Dean (3½)	83	489
FarleyChamberlayne	Winchester (5½)	65	103
Farlington (1)	Flaxton (5)	197	176
Farlington (2)	Cosham (2)	70	1352
Farlow, eccl. pa.	CleoburyMortimer(7	143	540
Farlow, tp.	CleoburyMortimer(7	143	329
Farmborough	Keynsham (5)	114	895

Rutherglen (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.E. of Carthcart. The estate formerly belonged to the royal family of Stewart; the mansion, partly ancient, with tasteful modern additions, is one of the finest examples of baronial architecture in the West of Scotland.

Farmhill, pl. and seat, pa. of Rathreagh (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 W. of Killala.

Farmington, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 1 N.E. of Northleach; ac. 2,261; soil light loam, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and E. Eng.; the embattled western tower still retains the sanctus bell. *F. Lodge* is a handsome old mansion commanding extensive views.

Farmley, pl., pa. of Burnchurch (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 6 S.S.W. of Kilkenny.

Far Moor, vil., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Farnachty, ha., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Buckie.

Farnanes, vil., pa. of Moviddy (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 5 N. of Coachford.

Farnborough (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, on the Surrey border; ac. 2,331; soil gravelly. The church of St. Peter (which stands in the grounds of F. Park) is a plain building, ranging in date from the 12th to the 15th cent. The church of St. Mark (1881) is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic church of St. Michael (1887), built by the Empress Eugénie in memory of the Prince Imperial, is a very handsome structure of Bath stone, in Renaissance style. Beneath the chancel is the royal mausoleum, containing the sarcophagi of the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial, the former placed at the right and the latter at the left of an altar at the east end; this crypt has a beautiful pavement of Italian marble. It is open to visitors on payment of a small fee. A subterranean passage leads from the crypt to a monastery for Premonstratensian Canons Regular. The population of F. has much increased, owing to the establishment of a permanent camp at Aldershot. The North Camp is situated within the pa., and in its neighbourhood a new to. (South Farnborough) is rapidly springing up. *F. Hill,* the seat of the Empress Eugénie, is a building in Elizabethan style (erected 1860 and enlarged 1883); it stands on high ground commanding wide views, and is surrounded by a park of 200 acres. Of the other seats, *F. Park* and *Knellwood* are the most important.

Farnborough (2), pa. and vil. on the North Downs, W. Berks., 5 S.S.E. of Wantage; ac. 1,886; soil clay, overlying chalk. All Saints' Church is Norm., Dec., and Perp.; it contains monuments to members of the Price family, including Bartholomew Price, rector (d. 1677). From the Rectory, an ancient building, there are wide views over the Downs.

Farnborough (3), pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 4 S.E. of Bromley; ac. 1,429; soil chiefly gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles (rebuilt about 1639) is in E. Eng. and Perp. style, with a fine octagonal Dec. font. The restoration of the nave and tower took place in 1838, that of the chancel in 1886. The old custom of strewing reeds in the porch on the Sunday after St. Peter's Day (June 29) is still to some extent observed.

Farnborough (4), pa. and vil., S. Warws., on the border of Oxon, 6½ E.S.E. of Kineton; ac. 1,989; soil loam and clay, overlying oolite, elsewhere rock. The church of St. Botolph (restored 1886) is Norm. and later; the spire was added 1875. *F. Hall* is a seat, surrounded by pleasant grounds extending over 100 acres.

Farncombe (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Godalming (q.v.), S.W. Surrey, 1 N.N.E. of Godalming, of which it forms a suburb. The church of St. John (1847), enlarged 1860 and 1874, is in E. Eng. style. F. contains many handsome villas.

Farncombe (2), ha., pa. of Doulting (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 7 S.E. of Wells.

Farndale, chap., pas. of Kirkby Moorside and Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 13 N.W. of Pickering. The church of St. Mary is a plain building.

Farndale East Side, tp. on the Dove, pa. of Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N.N.E. of Helmsley; ac. 6,166.

Farndale Low Quarter, tp., pa. of and 6 N.N.E. from Kirkby Moorside (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,402.

Farndale West Side, or **Farndale High Quarter,** tp., pa. of and 4 N. from Kirkby Moorside (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 7,182.

Farndish, pa. and small vil., N.W. Beds. and E. Northants, 4 S.E. of Wellingborough. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is Trans., E. Eng., and later; the Trans. south doorway is much enriched. For civil purposes this pa. was transferred to Podington pa. in 1884.

Farndon (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Dee—here crossed by an ancient bridge of nine arches, on one of which stands some slight remains of a guard-house (1345)—S.W. Chesh., 8 S. of Chester; ac. of pa. 2,969, of tp. 1,069; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Chad (restored 1869) is Gothic, and was built on the site of an older church destroyed by fire. In the church is a stone effigy (1340) of Sir P. de Barton. Previous to its restoration it had a stained window with portraits of Cheshire Royalists; the window, which was removed to the seat of *Crewe Hill,* Crewe, has been replaced in the Barnston Chapel. The parochial school has an endowment. On the Chester road is a stone obelisk, erected to Major Roger Barnston, who served in the Crimea (d. 1857), and to his brother, Major William Barnston (d. 1872). John Speed (d. 1629), historian and antiquary, was a native.

Farndon (2), pa. and vil. on the Trent, E. Notts., 2 S.W. of Newark; ac. 1,881; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is mostly Late Perp., dating from the latter part of the 16th cent. it includes remains of two earlier edifices, the oldest

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Farmington	Bourton-o.-Water (4	91	243
Farnborough (1)	Farnborough	33	8071
Farnborough (2)	Compton (6)	61	203
Farnborough (3)	Orpington (¾)	13	1627
Farnborough (4)	Fenny Compton (2)	85	339
Farncombe (1)	Godalming (1)	34	2922
Farndale East Side	Castleton (6)	247	322
F'dale Low Quarter	Castleton (7)	247	150
Farndale West Side	Castleton (6)	247	223
Farndon (1), pa.	Rossett (4)	206	869
Farndon (1), tp.	Rossett (4)	206	560
Farndon (2)	Newark (2)	120	699

masonry, which is still preserved, being Saxon in character. The Trent is here crossed by a ferry. The pa. contains osier plantations, and malting is carried on.

Farndon, East, pa. and vil. on the Grand Union Canal, N. Northants, 2 s.w. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,538; soil clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is partly Dec. *East F. Hall* is a seat. Near it, in a field, there are large earthworks, supposed to be of British origin. They may have formed part of a line defending the south frontier of the Doboni.

Farndon, West, ha. on the Cherwell, pa. of Woodford-cum-Membris (q.v.), S. Northants, 8 s.w. of Daventry.

Farne Islands, or **Staples,** group of ex-parochial islands, off the coast of Northumb., about 3 w. of Bamburgh, and separated from the mainland by a channel about two miles wide. The largest—named Farne (or House) Island, with an area of about 16 ac.—is girt on the east by precipitous black

St. Cuthbert's Chapel, Farne Island.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

basaltic rocks, in some places 80 ft. high, but on the west is open to the sea. Here St. Cuthbert retired in 676, and lived for nine years, until summoned in 685 to the bishopric of Lindisfarne, which, however, he soon resigned, and returned to the island, where he died in 687. Here also St. Bartholomew of Durham, author of the "Farne Meditation," preserved in the Durham Library, lived for 42 years. Near the landing-place, on the north-east of the island, is a chapel, restored 1848, and probably about 700 years old, said to occupy the site of the oratory of St. Cuthbert. There are a few scattered gravestones and traces of monastic buildings. Several antiquities have been found, including a stone coffin, said to have once held the remains of St. Cuthbert. The peel tower of two storeys to the west of the chapel was built about 1500, and before the erection of lighthouses a beacon on its summit was lit every night. On the north-west of the island is the Churn, a fissure in the rock through which during a gale the spray is sent in a column 90 ft. high. On the west side are two lighthouses, with lights visible 15 and 12 miles respectively. Just beyond the F. Island are the East and West Wideopens and the Noxes, united at low tide by a bank of boulders; about a mile to the north are the Swadman, the Megstone, the Elbow, and the Oxscar. Staple Island, divided from the western group by Staple Sound, a dangerous channel about a mile wide, is walled by basaltic rocks, and swarms with sea-fowl. On one side, 12 ft. from the shore, are the Pinnacles, isolated rocks about 40 ft. high, flat on top, and covered with sea-birds, such as gulls, puffins, terns, guillemots, and kittiewakes. The next island, Brownman's, has an ancient tower; near are the Wamses (the home of the eider duck) and the Harcars or Hawkers, on which in 1838 the *Forfarshire* was wrecked, when Grace Darling and her father, the keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, proceeded to the wreck in an open boat during the storm, and by desperate efforts saved the lives of nine persons. Farthest seaward, with the exception of the sunken rock named Navestone, is the Longstone Island, 4 ft. above high water, with a tall red lighthouse, 63 ft. high, having a revolving light.

Farnell, pa., E. Forfs., Sc., occupying the centre of a strath bounded on the north by the South Esk, which separates F. from Brechin; ac. 5,703; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel. The pa. church was built in 1806, after the model, it is said, of the Church of Loretto, Italy. The roof was originally flat, and laid with encaustic tiles, but now is arched. There is a good school. An ancient stone carving representing "The Fall" was found here, and is figured in Stuart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." The oldest monumental stone in F. is in memory of David Carnegie, Dean of Brechin, who died in 1672, and was the founder of the Craigo family in Forfarshire. F. Castle, a structure of great antiquity, and formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Airlie, is now occupied by dependants of the Southesk family. *Kinnaird Castle,* a seat built in the form of a square, with a tower at each angle, is situated in the north of the pa., and has a stately and picturesque appearance.

Farney, bar., S.E. co. Monagh., Ir.; ac. 67,432. F. is bounded on the north-west by Cremorne bar., on the north-east by Upper Fews bar., on the east by Ardee and Louth bars., and on the south by Upper Slane bar. It was the scene of constant invasions by the English of the Pale, as all armies moving north or south passed through it.

Farneybridge, pl., pa. of Holycross (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., about 4 s.w. of Thurles.

Farnham (1), pa., mkt. to. (TH.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Wey, W. Surrey, 10 w. by s. of Guildford; ac. 10,188; soil principally Upper Greensand, excellent for hop-growing. F. takes its name from the ferns which grew plentifully in this neighbourhood. It was represented in Parliament in the reign of Edward II. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1862–65 and enlarged 1886), originally a cell to the neighbouring abbey of Waverley (q.v.), is Late Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; a credence table and a piscina remain in the chancel; there is a monument to the Radical leader, William Cobbett (1762–1835), a native of F., whose tomb is in the churchyard near the north door. The church of St. James (1876) is in Gothic style. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist chapels, and a Roman Catholic mission church. The Grammar School (the origin

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn.. and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Farndon, East	Market Harboro' (2)	83	244
Farne Islands	Belford (6)	323	15
Farnell	Farnell Road	485	627

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Farney	.....	.....	18508
Farnham (1), pa.	Farnham	38	12376
Farnham (1), mkt. to.	Farnham	38	5545

of which is unknown) was refounded in 1611; new buildings were added in 1872 and 1894. The School of Science and Art (1870) is connected with the Science and Art Department at Kensington. The Exchange (1860) is a handsome building in Italian style, with a clock-tower 88 ft. in height. The ancient hostelry of the "Bush," mentioned in Thackeray's "Virginians," stands in extensive grounds, which are beautifully laid out. F. Castle is a residence of the Bishops of Winchester, who

Castle Street, Farnham.
(*From a Photograph by T. Griffin, Weybridge.*)

received the manor from Ethelbald, King of Wessex (860 A.D.). Of the building erected by Bishop Henry of Blois, brother of King Stephen (1136), the only part now remaining is the servants' hall. The keep is supposed to date from the reign of Henry III. The remainder of the castle is mainly the work of Bishop Morley (1662–84), who rebuilt it in consequence of the damage it received in the Civil War. *Moor Park*, 1 E., a seat with a large park and extensive grounds, is famous as the residence of Sir William Temple (1628–99). It was while living here as his secretary that Swift wrote the "Battle of the Books" and the "Tale of the Tub." The memory of his attachment to Hester Johnson is preserved in "Stella's Cottage," the name of a house adjoining the grounds. Hops of the best quality are grown very largely in and near F., and form the chief article of trade.

Farnham (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Dors., on the Wilts. border, 7 W.N.W. of Cranborne; ac. 1,421; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient building of various periods; the chancel was rebuilt 1886. A museum, established here by Lieut.-General Fox-Pitt-Rivers, contains British antiquities of the Roman period, found by him in the grounds of his seat, *Rushmore Lodge*, and also in the downs between Dorset and Wilts.

Farnham (3), pa. and vil., W. Essex, on the border of Herts, 2½ N. of Bishop's Stortford; ac. 2,021; soil mixed, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1859), on the side of a hill, is in Dec. style. The village school has an endowment. *F. Hall* and *Hassobury* are seats.

Places.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist.	Popn.
Farnham (2)	Blandford (9) 121	891
Farnham (3)	Bishop's Stortford (3½) 31	477
Farnham (4)	Saxmundham (3) 91	185
Farnham (5), pa.	Knaresborough (2) 204	504
Farnham (5), tp.	Knaresborough (2) 204	118
Farnham (6)	Rothbury (5) 312	58

Farnham (4), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 2½ S.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,199; soil sand and loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1883, is a Norm. structure.

Farnham (5), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Knaresborough; ac. of pa. 4,199, of tp. 1,044; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. Oswald, restored 1854, is Norm. and later periods.

Farnham (6), tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Alwinton (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 5 W. of Rothbury; ac. 931.

Farnham (7), pl. near Lough Oughter, pa. of Urney (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 2 W. of Cavan.

Farnham Royal, pa., tp., and vil., S. Bucks., 3 N.W. of Slough; ac. of pa. 3,103, of tp. 1,663; soil and subsoil gravel and loam. The church of St. Mary—rebuilt 1868, with the exception of the chancel (12th cent.)—is of mixed styles. It contains a Perp. font, a brass to Eustace Mascall (clerk of the works to Cardinal Wolsey at the building of Christ Church, Oxford), and a mural tablet to Jacob Bryant (1715–1804), author of the "Analysis of Ancient Mythology." The charities are about £30 yearly. The Baptists and the Free Methodists have chapels here.

Farnham Tollard, formerly a ti., now amalgamated with Farnham (2).

Farnhill, tp. and vil. near the Aire, pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.S.E. of Skipton; ac. 546. *F. Hall* is an ancient seat.

Farningham, pa. and large vil. on the Darent, W. Kent, 5 S. of Dartford; ac. 2,739; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The village is picturesquely situated in a valley enclosed by chalk hills. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1871, is chiefly E. Eng., with Perp. tower; it contains a very handsome Dec. or E. Perp. carved octagonal font; also a brass to William Gysborne, vicar (d. 1451), and three of smaller size, dating from the 16th cent. There are extensive charities. The Home for Little Boys, near F., was established in 1864, with the view of affording a home and industrial training to children prevented by poverty or other causes from entering orphan asylums and similar institutions. Though called the Farningham Home, it is in the pa. of Horton Kirby.

Farnley (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of St. Peter Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., in the bor. of and 3 W.S.W. from Leeds; ac. 2,084. The church of St. Michael is in Dec. style, and was built on the site of an ancient chapel. The inhabitants are principally employed in ironworks, mines, and quarries. There is a manufacture of woollen goods. *F. Hall*, on the site of an older house, and standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat. F. Wood was the scene of the Presbyterian plot of 1663, which ended in the execution of twenty-two Yorkshiremen and the imprisonment of several others.

Farnley (2), tp. and chap. on the Wharfe, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,959. The chapel (dedication unknown), restored 1851, is Gothic. *F. Hall* is partly Elizabethan, with modern additions in Italian style. The house

Places.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist.	Popn.
Farnham Royal, pa.	Slough (2) 18	1586
Farnham Royal, tp.	Slough (2) 18	1053
Farnhill	Kildwick (½) 217	655
Farningham	Farningham Road (2) 21	879
Farnley (1)	Wortley & Farnley (1) 219	3500
Farnley (2)	Otley (2) 208	134

stands on high ground, surrounded by woods, and contains, amongst other pictures, several landscapes by Turner, who often resided here, a great number of relics of the Civil War, including Cromwell's hat, watch, and sword, and the swords of Ireton and Fairfax. The gateway leading to the garden was brought from a seat of Colonel Fairfax.

Farnley Hey, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Farnley Tyas, tp. and chap., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,785. The church of St. Lucius is a modern erection. *Woodsome Hall,* a seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, though not large, is a good specimen of a Yorkshire house of the 16th cent. The house, built round a square courtyard, is low, gabled, and with long stone mullioned windows, and stands on a wide paved terrace enclosed by balustrading. The terrace commands a beautiful view down a wooded valley, and an external stone staircase gives access to the upper rooms. The interior remains almost unchanged; along one side of the hall, which has an enormous open fireplace, runs a gallery, and on the walls are old portraits, cabinets, and pieces of armour.

Farnsfield, pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 4 N.W. of Southwell; ac. 4,556; soil mostly loam and light sand. F. is a pretty village, situated at the edge of the forest, which here consists chiefly of heath and cultivated ground. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1860, is in Perp. style; the lower stage of the ancient tower remains. There is a Church of England endowed school for boys and girls. *Hexgrave Park* is a seat.

Farnua, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Kirkhill (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Farnworth (1), tp. with four eccl. pas. (F. St. John, F. St. Peter, F. St. James, and F. St. Thomas) and mkt. to. (M. & S.), on the road from Bolton to Manchester, pa. of Deane (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 S.S.E. of Bolton; ac. 1,502. The church of St. John (1826) is in Dec. style, that of St. Peter in E. Eng. style, as are those of St. James and St. Thomas. There are Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, and Wesleyan chapels. The cemetery has an area of 17 ac. and three mortuary chapels. F. Grammar School, founded 1715 (the present buildings were erected 1860), has ten foundation scholarships. The tp. has large paper mills, iron foundries, and extensive cotton mills. There are also large collieries, and brick- and tile-works. The Bolton Corporation have waterworks here.

Farnworth (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 S.S.E. of St. Helens. The ancient church of St. Luke contains some monuments; the register records the baptism in 1544 of Richard Bancroft (1544–1610), Archbishop of Canterbury from 1604 to 1610, and founder of the Lambeth Palace Library. The Grammar School was founded and endowed by Dr. William Smythe (1450–1514), a native of this place, Bishop of Lichfield and afterwards of Lincoln, and founder of Brasenose College, Oxford. Watchmaking and the weaving of canvas and sailcloth were formerly carried on, but the principal part of the inhabitants now find employment in the neighbouring manufacturing to. of Widnes (q.v.).

Far Out Head. [FAIR AIRD HEAD.]

Far Oxenhope, ha., pa. of and near Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Farr (1), pa. and bay on the coast, N.E. Suths., Sc., 30 S.W. of Thurso; ac. 188,355. It is a mountainous and rugged area, mostly covered with moss and peat. The church (1774) was restored 1882; in the churchyard is an ancient sculptured stone. There are several public schools. Fishing is carried on, but there is a want of natural and artificial harbours. Most of the ground is under sheep-farms, and crofters cultivate some land along the shores. The castle of Borve is in ruins, and there are several brochs and standing stones.

Farr (2), estate on the Nairn, pa. of Daviot and Dunlichty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 8 S.E. of Inverness.

Farragon, mountain (2,559 ft.), pa. of Dull (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Aberfeldy. Its summit commands a wide view.

Farraline, loch, pa. of Dores (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Inverfarigaig. It is 1½ miles long by about ½ mile wide, and drains into the Farigaig. The scenery is very fine, and good trout-fishing may be had. A number of muskets found here in 1841 are believed to have been relics of the '45. *F. House* is a seat.

Farran, vil., pa. of Aglish (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 2 S.E. of Coachford.

Farranaleen, pl. with railway station, pa. of Rathcoole (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., about 6 E. of Cashel.

Farranfore, pl. with railway station, pa. of Molahiffe (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N. of Killarney.

Farrangalway, pl., pa. of Ringcurran (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ N. of Kinsale.

Farrer, river, Ross and Invs., Sc., tributary of the Beauly, rises in Loch Monar, flows about 25 E. through Glen Farrer (which is of varying widths, and more or less wooded to its summits with oaks and weeping birches) till it joins the Glass and Cannich, near the old castle of Erchless. Half-way down the glen the F. plunges wildly through a rocky passage, then flows in several smooth alpine-like linns ere it threads its way between more open banks and merges its waters with the Beauly. There are few, if any, parts in the Highlands where more picturesque and exquisitely beautiful river scenery is to be found, and therefore the course of the F. is a favourite tourist resort. It is an excellent trouting stream.

Farres Point, headland, E. co. Antr., Ir., 1 E. of Larne, on the east side of the entrance to Lough Larne and north-west extremity of the peninsula of Island Magee. There is a lighthouse here, 47 ft. in height, with a fixed light visible 11 miles.

Farrid Head. [FAIR AIRD HEAD.]

Farringdon, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FARINGDON and FARRINGTON.

Farringdon (1), pa. and vil., E. Dev., 6 E.S.E. of Exeter; ac. 1,466; soil clay and sandy, subsoil red and rocky. The church of St. Barnabas (1871) is in E. Eng. style. *F. House,* a handsome edifice of brick (rebuilt 1889), commands a fine view.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Farnley Tyas	Honley (1½)	184	599
Farnsfield	Farnsfield	144	939
Farnworth (1)	Farnworth	191	23758
Farnworth (2)	Farnworth and Bold	191	6954
Farr (1)	Thurso (30)	744	2750
Farringdon (1)	Broad Clyst (2)	167	215

Farringdon (2), chap. and ha., pa. of Iwerne Courtnay (q.v.), N. Dors., 6 N.N.W. of Blandford. The small chapel is a plain building; it retains a curious ancient font.

Farringdon, Lower, and **Farringdon, Upper.** [FODDINGTON, LOWER; FODDINGTON, UPPER.]

Farringford. [FRESHWATER.]

Farrington, lordship, pa. of Knighton (q.v.), E. Radnors., 9 N.E. of Radnor. It is situated on the Teme, near the borders of Herefords. and Salop. Offa's Dyke passes on the west.

Farrington Gurney, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Wells, on the road to Bath; ac. 928; soil red sandy loam, mostly overlying sandstone. The church of St. John, rebuilt and enlarged 1844, is in Norm. style. The *Manor House* is an ancient mansion, standing in pleasant grounds and commanding extensive views. *The Elms* is another seat.

Far Sawrey, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N.W. Lancs.

Farsid, vil., pa. of Aghada (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S. of Middleton.

Farsley (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Calverley-with-Farsley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E.N.E. of Bradford. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Gothic style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The Baptist Institute has a library and reading-room. A manufacture of cloth is carried on. Samuel Marsden (1764–1838), the first missionary to New Zealand, and the introducer of Australian wool into England, was born here. There is a monument to him in the churchyard.

Farsley (2), ha., pa. of Terling (q.v.), E. Essex, 7 S.E. of Braintree.

Far Street, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Bradford.

Fartadreen, ha., pa. of Killinkere (q.v.), S. co. Cav., Ir., 5 S.W. of Bailieborough.

Fartherford, Lower, ha., pa. of Belstone (q.v.), Mid Dev., 1 W. of Okehampton.

Farthingbank, ha. on the Nith, pa. of Durrisdeer (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Thornhill.

Farthing Down, pl., pa. of Coulsdon (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 5 S. of Croydon. There are barrows here, considered to be British, some of which have been opened.

Farthinghoe, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 N.W. of Brackley; ac. 1,525; soil clay and sand, subsoil brashy and heavy clay. The church of St. Michael, which has been restored, is Perp. Ouse Well, at the base of the hill on which the village stands, is the source of the river Ouse. *F. Lodge* is a seat.

Farthing Pitts, ha., pa. of and near Wellington (q.v.), S.W. Somerset.

Farthingstone, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 6 S.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,805; soil red sand and loam, overlying ironstone. The ancient church of St. Mary, restored 1874, has a clerestoried nave. Castle Dykes, an ancient entrenchment of irregular form, occupying the brow of a hill commanding an extensive view, extends over 13 ac., and is surrounded by a fosse and vallum. A deep ditch runs across the interior, dividing it into two portions of about the same size, in one of which is a circular mound, supposed to have formed the keep of a stronghold before the Norman Conquest. A stone building was erected on the site at a later period.

Farthorpe, ha., pa. of West Ashby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 2½ N. of Horncastle.

Fartown, ha., pa. of and forming a north sub. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Here are large works for making firebricks, sewer- and water-pipes, and fire-clay retorts. There is also a colliery.

Fartullagh, bar., Leinster, S.E. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 39,340; soil very fertile. It is well wooded, and is bounded on the west by Moycashel bar. and Lake Ennel, on the north by Moyashel and Magheradernon bar., on the east by Farbill bar., and on the south by K. Co. The principal pursuits are farming and the grazing of cattle. It was formerly the territory of the O'Dowleys, then of the Tyrrels.

Farway, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 3 S. of Honiton; ac. 2,587; soil red clay, overlying sand and marl. The church of St. Michael, restored 1876, is E. Eng. There is an endowed free school, erected in 1835. F. Castle is a circular earthwork; it has a diameter of some 200 ft., and is surrounded by a low mound and a ditch, outside which there are numerous barrows.

Farwig, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent.

Farworthy, ha., pa. of Pancrasweek (q.v.), W. Dev., 5 N.W. of Holsworthy.

Fasbheinn, or **Fashven,** hill (1,498 ft.), pa. of Durness (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., 17 W.N.W. of Tongue. The base of the hill is of Hebridean gneiss, topped by Torridon conglomerates.

Faseny, or **Fasney,** stream, S. Haddings., Sc., rises amid the Hope Hills, and, after an E. and N.E. course of over 12 miles, falls into the Whiteadder a little above Priestlaw. It affords very good trout-fishing. Its banks have an excellent exposure of Lammermuir rock.

Faskadale, landing-place on the coast, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 6 N.E. of Ardnamurchan Point.

Faskally, estate amidst beautiful scenery, on the Tummel and Garry, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2 N.W. of Pitlochry.

Faskine and Palacecraig, vil. and estate on the North Calder, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ S. of Airdrie. The rich and extensive coal- and iron-mines here were among the first to be worked in the great western mineral field.

Faslane Bay, opening off the Gare Loch, pa. of Row (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 1¼ S.S.E. of Garelochhead. An ancient castle is now only represented by a grassy mound, but there are ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel, dedicated to St. Michael.

Fasnacloich, loch, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 13¾ N. of Taynuilt. It is formed by an expansion of the Creran, and abounds with trout and salmon.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Farrington Gurney	Shepton Mallet (8)	121	562
Farsid	Middleton (6)	178	207
Farsley (1)	Calverley Bridge (1)	201	5255
Farthinghoe	Farthinghoe	73	308
Farthingstone	Weedon (4½)	70	308
Fartullagh	.....	.....	4003
Farway	Honiton (4)	155	292
Faskine & Palacecraig	Whifflet (1½)	393	486

Fasnakyle (1), dis. and ha. on the Glass, N. Invs., Sc., 10 S.E. of Loch Monar. The dis. has no well-defined limits, and is not recognised as a civil div. There are Free and Roman Catholic churches. Bobbins were formerly manufactured here in considerable quantity. *Erchless Cottage*, *F.*, and *Guerachan* are seats; the herd of cattle on the home farm of the latter, belonging to Lord Tweedmouth, are well known.

Fasnakyle (2). [CRASKIE.]

Fasque, estate on the Crichie, pa. of Fettercairn (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., 4¾ N.W. of Laurencekirk. It belongs to the Gladstone family, and was purchased from the Ramsays by Sir John Gladstone (1764–1851), father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Episcopal chapel of St. Andrew contains the tomb of Sir John Gladstone. The mansion (1809) is a fine building, standing in very extensive and beautiful policies.

Fassadinin, bar. in the extreme north of co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 68,174; soil in the south light, overlying argillaceous clay, in the north generally shallow moorish turf, overlying stiff clay. It is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by Q. Co., on the east by Q. Co. and co. Carlow, on the south by Gowran and Kilkenny bars., and on the west by the river Nore, which divides F. from Crannagh and Galmoy bars. The surface is hilly, and watered by the river Dinin. Under this bar. lie all the Kilkenny Coal Measures, which are worked.

Fassaroe, pl., pa. of Kilmacanoge (q.v.), N. co. Wick., Ir., about 3 S.W. of Bray.

Fassifern, estate on Upper Loch Eil, pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 7½ W.N.W. of Fort William. It belongs to the Camerons, a branch of the Locheil family, to which belonged Colonel John Cameron, who fell at Quatre-Bras in 1815. There is a valuable stone quarry on the estate.

Fast, ancient military outwork of Bedrule Castle, pa. of Bedrule (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Denholm. It is now merely denoted by a mound.

Fast Castle, ruined stronghold on the coast, pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc., 3½ N.W. of St. Abbs Head. Perched on a cliff, it overhangs the ocean, and was formerly cut off from the mainland by an artificial ditch; the ruins still show signs of its previous strength; it was captured from the English by the Scots in 1410, and again in 1548; it subsequently became the residence of Logan of Restalrig; had the Gowrie conspiracy not miscarried, James VI. would have been brought a prisoner to the castle. It was the original of Wolf's Crag in Scott's "Bride of Lammermuir."

Fastnet, rock off S.W. co. Cork, 4 S.W. of Cape Clear. It has a lighthouse with a revolving light, 148 ft. above high water, visible 18 miles. There is a popular belief that the rock moves a mile westwards before sunrise on the 1st of May.

Fatfield, eccl. pa. and colliery vil. on the Wear, pas. of Chester-le-Street and Washington (q.v.), N. Dur., 4 N.E. from Chester-le-Street. The church of St. George is in Gothic style.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fassadinin	.....	.....	12742
Fatfield	Penshaw (½)	259	2321
Faughalstown	Float (9)	67	653
Faughanvale	Carrickhugh (1)	189	3659

Fathom, vil., pa. of and 3 S. from Newry (q.v.), S.E. co. Arm., Ir. F. Mountain (820 ft.) is in the neighbourhood.

Fatlips Castle (1), ruined keep on the Teviot, pa. of Minto (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc., ¾ E.N.E. of Minto House. The small remains of the building, which belonged to the Turnbull family, crown Minto Crags.

Fatlips Castle (2), ruined stronghold on Tinto Hill, pa. of Symington (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 2 N.N.E. of Wiston. Only fragments of the walls remain.

Faughalstown, pa. on Lough Derravaragh, Fore bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 S.W. of Castlepollard; ac. 6,146; soil good, with little bog, and limestone is plentiful. The ruins of the old church stand beside the lake. There are also four raths and some remains of a castle in which Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, resided in the reign of Henry IV.

Faughan, river, W. co. Londy., Ir., rises on the confines of cos. Tyr. and Londy., Ir., near the Sawel Mountain, and flows about 16 N.W. to the mouth of the Foyle, opposite Culmore Point.

Faugh and Fenton, tp., pa. of Hayton (q.v.), N.E. Cumb., 7 E.S.E. of Carlisle.

Faughanvale, pa., Tirkeeran bar., W. co. Londy., Ir., 6 E. of Londonderry; ac. 20,466. Lough Foyle bounds the pa. on the north. The surface consists mostly of well-drained and fertile land. The glebe house occupies the site of a castle built 1619 by the Grocers' Company, to whom the greater part of the pa. was granted in 1609; during the Civil War it was captured and destroyed by the Parliamentary forces after a long siege. *Foyle Park* and *Willsborough* are seats.

Faughart, pa., Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Dundalk; ac. 2,481. The land is for the most part good, with much limestone. The ancient fort stands on an artificial mound, 60 ft. high, round which is a deep trench with a counterscarp; it is not known whether the octagonal wall enclosing the summit was originally a tower or merely a parapet. It is thought the mound may have been a funeral mound, afterwards made use of to guard the boundary of the Pale. F. contained a convent, built in 638 by St. Monenna, and a monastery dedicated to St. Bridget, who is said to have been a native. F. was the scene of the defeat and death of Edward Bruce in 1318. There are remains of Dungooley Castle, supposed to have been a residence of the O'Nials. *F. House* is a seat.

Fauld, tp. on the Dove, pa. of Hanbury (q.v.), E. Staffs., 7 S.E. of Uttoxeter.

Fauldhouse, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., 6¾ W.S.W. of West Calder. There is a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel in E. Eng. style, and three public schools—one endowed. The to. acquires its importance through the abundance of minerals in the dis., and its existence is dependent on the coal, ironstone, and paraffin industries.

Fauldshope Hill (1,532 ft.), pa. of Kirkhope (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Selkirk. The Ettrick river sweeps round its base.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Faughart	Dundalk (3)	55	1014
Fauldhouse, *q.s.* pa.	Fauldhouse	397	3469
Fauldhouse, to.	Fauldhouse	397	2762

Faulkbourn, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 5½ S.E. of Braintree; ac. 1,159; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary (within the park of F. Hall) is Norm., and has some stained glass, a 16th-cent. inscription on brass, a mural tablet of 1644, and a white marble tomb with female figure of 1740. *F. Hall,* standing in 100 ac. of well-timbered park, is of various dates, and has a square tower dating from Henry VI.

Faulkland. [FALKLAND (1).]

Fauls, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Prees (q.v.), N. Salop, 7 S.S.W. of Whitchurch. Holy Immanuel Church is a brick building in Gothic style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Faulstone, ha., pa. of Bishopstone (q.v.), S. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Wilton.

Faungrass, burn, Mid and N.W. Berws., Sc.; it rises amid the Lammermuir Hills, and after flowing 5 S., it falls into the Blackadder, 1¾ N.W. of Greenlaw.

Faversham, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (W. & S.), river-port, member of the Cinque Port of Dover, N.E. Kent, 9 W. of Canterbury; ac. 2,282. The cruciform church of St. Mary of Charity, restored 1874 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, is E. Eng., with a prominent spire, and was partly built with materials of a former church; in the east wall of the south

FAVERSHAM CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by Thos. Barns, Faversham.)

transept are two piscinæ and a locker, in the north transept a saint's niche, and in the east aisle on one of the columns are some E. Eng. frescoes representing events in the life of our Lord; the chancel, built early in the 14th cent., is unusually large; there are several 15th-cent. stalls; on the north side of the chancel is a richly-canopied Elizabethan tomb, and on the south side sedilia, aumbry, and a piscina; the north aisle was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and in 1851 remains of mural painting were discovered; on each side of the east window of the Trinity Chapel are saints' niches, and below one of them a piscina; in the south wall of this chapel is a tomb, sometimes called St. Stephen's, with a decorated canopy having the heads of a king and queen; within the vestry is a fine and curious 14th-cent. wood chest of flamboyant work; there are 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses, a monument of John Castlock, jurat and mayor (d. 1613), and Alice his wife, and several other brasses and monuments. There are several denominational chapels in the town. A covered market place was built in 1574, and in 1814 the Guildhall over it was pulled down and the present building erected on the old oak pillars. The F. Institute, for the encouragement of literature, science, and art, established in 1854, possesses convenient premises (opened June, 1862), and has a reading-room, library, class- and committee-rooms, with a lecture-hall. The trade of the port is principally in coal and timber, agricultural produce, corn, flour, wool, and hops for the London market. The principal Custom House of the district—which includes Herne Bay, Whitstable, and Milton—is at F. The oyster fisheries are worked by an ancient guild, the Company of Free Dredgermen of the Hundred and Manor of F. The growth of madder was first introduced here and at Dartford in 1660. The chief manufactures are gunpowder, cotton powder, bricks, and cement. There are powder-mills, which were established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and cover a wide extent of ground. The charities are numerous, and produce about £3,500 annually. A group of 30 almshouses was erected in 1863 in the Ospringe Road, where the inmates of the various charities reside. A cottage hospital and dispensary was established in 1883. The recreation ground of 20 ac., at the east side of the town, was purchased and laid out by the trustees of the F. public charities. The Grammar School, founded by Dr. Cole in 1527, was remodelled by royal charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1576. F. in 812 was styled "the King's little town of Fefresham," Athelwolf called it his royal villa in 839, and Athelstane in 930 held a witan here; Stephen and Matilda founded a Cluniac abbey about 1147, dedicated to St. Saviour, in which they and their son Eustace were interred; its site and lands passed at the Dissolution to Sir Thomas Cheney, who alienated them shortly afterwards to Thomas Arden, of tragical memory. In 1688 James II., in attempting to quit the kingdom, was arrested and taken to F.

Faversham Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent. It lies in the north-east of the co., and returns one member.

Fawcett Forest, tp. surrounded by wild and mountainous scenery, pas. of Kendal, Shap, and Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 5 N. of Kendal; ac. 3,925. It was formerly a possession of Byland Abbey. *F. Hall,* an ancient building, is now used as a farm-dwelling.

Fawdington, tp. on the Swale, pas. of Brafferton and Cundall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Boroughbridge; ac. 556.

Fawdon, tp., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb., 3 N.N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 527.

Fawdon and Clinch, tp., pa. of Ingram (q.v.), N. Northumb., 9 N.N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 1,471.

Faweather, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Faulkbourn	Witham (2)	39	140
Fauls	Hodnet (2)	172	502
Faversham, pa.	Faversham	53	10660
Faversham, mkt. to.	Faversham	53	10478
Faversham Division	.....	.....	69345

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fawcett Forest	Kendal (7)	251	42
Fawdington	Brafferton (1)	206	20
Fawdon	N'castle-on-Tyne (3)	271	500
Fawdon and Clinch	Hedgeley (2)	322	45

Fawfieldhead, tp., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7½ E.N.E. of Leek; ac. 5,383. There are a few scattered farmhouses on the open moors and in the valleys of the Dove and Manifold.

Fawke Common, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Seal (q.v.), W. Kent.

Fawkham, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 5 S.E. of Dartford; ac. 1,198; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1876, is E. Eng. *F. Manor* stands in a beautifully-wooded park.

Fawkham Green, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Fawkham (q.v.), N.W. Kent.

Fawler (1), tp. on the Evenlode, pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 5 N.N.E. of Witney; ac. 1,655.

Fawler (2), ha., pa. of Sparsholt (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 4 W. of Wantage. [KINGSTON LISLE AND FAWLER.]

Fawley (1), pa. and vil. on the west side of Southampton Water, S. Hants, 5½ S.S.E. of Southampton; ac. 6,843 (including 27 water, with 1,229 tidal water and 2,293 foreshore); soil light and sandy, overlying gravelly soil. All Saints' Church, restored 1866, is Norm. and E. Eng., the fine west doorway belonging to the former period; it retains three piscinæ and a squint. *Cadland Park* is situated in a well-wooded park of 500 ac., and commands beautiful views extending to Spithead and the Needles. *Eaglehurst* is another seat. Calshott (or Calshot) Castle (q.v.) is in the pa.

Fawley (2), pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Bucks., 3 N. of Henley-on-Thames; ac. 2,213; soil chalky, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1883), a small Norm. building of cut flint, contains a fine monument to Sir James and Lady Whitelocke (1632). *Fawley Court*, a handsome mansion erected in 1684, from a design by Wren, is entered by an Ionic colonnade. In the dining-room hangs Salter's famous picture of the Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House.

Fawley (3), pa., W. Berks., 4 S. of Wantage; ac. 2,191; soil chiefly chalk. The church of St. Mary (1866) is in E. Eng. style; the old church, which was then taken down, contained monuments to the Moore family. At Whatcombe there are some remains of an old manor house adjoining a farmhouse of modern date; some figures of E. Norm. character, carved in low relief on an ancient part of the walls, are supposed to have belonged to a church of which there are traces in a neighbouring meadow.

Fawley (4), tp. and chap. (with railway station) on the Wye, pa. of Fownhope (q.v.), S. Herefords., 4 N.W. of Ross. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng. *F. Court*, a good specimen of Elizabethan architecture, is now occupied as a farmhouse. It was formerly the property of Sir John Kyrle, an ancestor of the "Man of Ross." For civil purposes F. has been transferred to the pa. of Brockhampton.

Fawley (5), tp., pa. of Dilwyn (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 2 N.E. of Weobly.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fawfieldhead	Buxton (7)	165	570
Fawkham	Fawkham	24	232
Fawler (1)	Charlbury (2)	78	172
Fawley (1)	Southampton (6)	78	1950
Fawley (2)	Henley (3)	36	266
Fawley (3)	Wantage (4)	60	170
Fawns	Scots Gap (1)	299	7

Fawns, small tp., pa. of Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 9 E. of Bellingham; ac. 273.

Fawsley, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 S. of Daventry; ac. 1,888; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; it contains some old oaken bench-ends with quaint carvings, and numerous monuments to the Knightley family, beginning with a brass to Thomas Knightley (d.1516), and an altar-tomb with figures of Sir Richard Knightley (d. 1534) and his lady. *F. Park* is the seat of Sir Rainald Knightley, the representative of a family descended from Rainald Lord of Knightley in Staffordshire, whose name occurs in Domesday, and whose descendants have held the manor since 1415. The house has been much altered at various times, but part of the existing structure is believed to date from the early years of the 15th cent. The present hall, built about 1500, has an oriel with some old painted glass and much external enrichment. Above it there is a small room, in which some of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts were printed. The Knightleys were conspicuous among the early leaders of the Puritans, and meetings of the party were frequently held here during the years immediately preceding the Civil War. The park, which is well wooded, contains two large artificial lakes.

Fawsyde. [FALSIDE.]

Faxfleet, tp. and vil. on the Humber, pa. of South Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 E.S.E. of Howden; ac. 1,723.

Faxton, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 10 N. by E. of Northampton; ac. 1,851; soil partly yellowish clay, partly red loam, overlying white limestone and clay. The church of St. Denis is a plain Dec. building; it contains an interesting monument to Judge Nicholls, who was poisoned (1616) at Kendal whilst on circuit.

Fay Gate, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Horsham (q.v.), N. Sussex.

Faynol, tp., pa. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 2 S.E. of Ruthin.

Fazakerley, tp., pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 N.E. of Liverpool; ac. 1,709. The tp. has several market gardens and a sewage farm. Here is the Everton Cemetery, with an area of 54 ac. and three mortuary chapels.

Fazeley, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs., on the Warwickshire border, 1 S. of Tamworth; ac. 2,084. The tp. is bordered on the east by the Tame. The church of St. Paul (1855) is in E. Eng. style. Cotton-mills were established here by Sir Robert Peel, father of the statesman, in 1785. The F. and Coventry Canals meet in the neighbourhood, affording communication with all parts of England. F. contains bleaching and cotton dyeworks, and small-ware is manufactured.

Fazeley Canal, N. Warws., a branch of the Coventry Canal, connecting Fazeley with Birmingham.

Feagh, St. Michael's of, small pa. in the south end of the to. of Wexford (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 99, entirely built over.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fawsley	Weedon (5)	70	61
Faxfleet	Saddlethorpe (2)	180	206
Faxton	Lamport (2½)	76	46
Fazakerley	Fazakerley	204	1251
Fazeley, eccl. pa.	Wilnecote and F.	128	1793
Fazeley, tp.	Wilnecote and F.	128	1867
FeaghSt.Michael's of	Wexford	93	2696

Feagile. [FIGILE.]

Fea Hill, eminence (173 ft.), pa. of Cross and Burness (q.v.), Sanday island, Ork., Sc., about 7 N.W. of Papa Stronsay. It presents an almost perpendicular face towards the sea, with numerous caves at its base, and commands a fine view.

Feakle, pa. and vil., Upper Tulla bar., W. co. Clare, Ir., 15 N.W. of Killaloe; ac. 35,999. The surface is largely composed of mountain and bog.

Fealar, deer-forest, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 14 N.E. of Pitlochry; ac. 14,000.

Feale, a river of Munster, Ir., rises in N.W. co. Cork, about 5 W.N.W. of Newmarket, and flowing N.W. for some distance forms the boundary between cos. Kerry and Limerick, passing Abbeyfeale; running thence into co. Kerry, it continues N.W., but on nearing Listowel turns W., after passing that to. S.W., and finally N.W. again, entering the Shannon about 14 E.N.E. of Kerry Head. During the last part of its course it takes the name of Cashen. Its total length is 37 miles.

Fearby, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 891.

Fearn (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc.; ac. 7,841; soil in north and east sandy, and in south and west rich clay, overlying gravel. Loch Slin has been drained, and is now under cultivation. Besides the pa. church, there is a Free church and three public schools. The Premonstratensian abbey of Fearn was founded by the first Earl of Ross in Alexander III.'s reign, and annexed to the bishopric of Ross in 1607 by James VI. The abbey is almost wholly E. Eng., and the chancel, nave, and two side chapels still remain, though greatly mutilated and decayed. In 1742 part of the roof and slates fell in during public worship, killing forty-four persons. It is still used as the pa. church. Patrick Hamilton (1508) was abbot of the place. F., containing fine examples of high farming, is noted for cattle-feeding, and sends liberal supplies of fat cattle to the London Christmas markets. On the estate of Cadboll are quarries of excellent freestone; also Loch Eye, noted for large eels. Of the castle of Cadboll there remain but parts of the foundations; but the old castle of Loch Slin, with its tall keep, is a conspicuous object, and has stood for nearly 600 years. It was a stronghold of the Earls of Cromartie, and the birthplace of the "Bluidy Mackenzie."

Fearn (2), pa., E. Forfs., Sc.; ac. 8,792; soil in elevated parts light, overlying moss and rock, and in strath rich loam and clay, overlying gravel. Besides the pa. church, there is a good public school. F. is watered by the Noran and Cruick. On the Noran, in a romantic dell, stand the ruins of Vayne (or Vain) Castle, said to have been a seat built by Cardinal Beaton.

Fearnall Heath. [FERNHILL HEATH.]

Fearn, Easter, dis. and burn on the Dornoch Firth, pa. of Edderton (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 S.E. of Bonar Bridge. The burn rises on the south-west border of the pa., and, after a course of 5 miles, falls into the Dornoch Firth, 4½ S.E. of Ardgay.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Feakle	Sixmilebridge (12)	142	4324
Fearby	Masham (2)	224	228
Fearn (1)	Fearn	630	1900
Fearn (2)	Brechin (7)	492	277

Fearnhead, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Warrington (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. [POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD.]

Fearn, Hill of, ha., pa. of Fearn (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Tain.

Fearn, Wester, dis. and burn, pa. of Edderton (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 3 S. of Bonar Bridge. The burn rises in the pa. of Roskeen, and, after a N.E. course of over 13 miles, falls into the Dornoch Firth, 3 S.E. of Ardgay. *Fearn Lodge* is a seat.

Featherbed Lane, a deep ravine between Castor Rock and Chagford, E. Devon, which in winter becomes a torrent.

Featherbed Moss, moor, N. Derbys. and W.R. Yorks., 6 W.N.W. of Glossop. It lies north of Blenklow Hill and Ronksley Moor, and is traversed by the river Derwent.

Featherstal, vil., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Featherstone (1), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 2 W.N.W. of Pontefract; ac. of pa. 4,451, of tp. 1,380; soil clay and light loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Gothic, and contains some monuments dating from the 17th cent.; the font, said to have been taken from Pontefract during the Civil Wars, bears a coat-of-arms and a curious inscription. There are almshouses and some small charities. The inhabitants are principally occupied in the neighbouring collieries. Here in the Great Coal Strike of 1893 the mob was fired upon by the soldiers, when two persons were killed and several wounded. *F. Hall* and the *Manor House* are seats.

Featherstone (2), tp. near the South Tyne, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.; ac. 2,993. The tp. has a reading-room with small

FEATHERSTONE CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by Mr. E. Yeoman, Barnard Castle.*)

library, and there is a colliery. *F. Castle,* a picturesque building amid beautiful wooded scenery, consists of an ancient border tower (built in the 13th cent.) and a modern castellated mansion. Near the castle is a mausoleum.

Featherstone (3), tp., pa. of and 5 N. by E. from Wolverhampton (q.v.), S.W. Staffs.; ac. 504.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Featherstone (1), pa.	Featherstone	175	10879
Featherstone (1), tp.	Featherstone	175	4132
Featherstone (2)	Featherstone	308	316
Featherstone (3)	Four Ashes (2)	130	51

Featherstone, South. [PURSTON-CUM-SOUTH FEATHERSTONE.]

Fechtin Ford, ford on the Avon, pas. of Muiravonside and Borrowstounness (q.v.), Stirls. and Linliths., Sc., 1 N. of Mannal House. It is said to have derived its name from a quarrel and fight between the shepherds from the opposite sides of the river.

Feckenham, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 7 E. by S. of Droitwich; ac. 6,978; soil strong clay, marl, gravel, and sand. The church of St. John the Baptist, partly rebuilt 1853–67, is Dec. The Free Grammar School, established 1610, has been incorporated with the national school. The neighbourhood was formerly covered with timber, much of which was cut down to furnish fuel for the salt-works at Droitwich; and the forest was finally destroyed in the reign of Charles I., owing to the shelter it afforded to criminals. F. was the birthplace of John de Feckenham (d. 1585), a zealous opponent of the Reformation. Pins, needles, and fish-hooks are manufactured. *Dunstall Court* is a seat commanding fine views.

Fedamore, pa. and vil. on the Camoge, Clanwilliam and Southcounty bars., E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 E.N.E. of Croom; ac. 6,737. The land is fertile. The ruined church of Temple Roe, built by the Knights Templars, dates from 1288. *Ballynagarde House* and *The Grange* are seats; on the former demesne is Williamstown Castle, an old residence of the Bourkes, which has been restored.

Fedderat Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of and 1½ N.E. from New Deer (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc. It is of unknown antiquity, and was of great strength, having walls of considerable solidity and being defended by a bog and ditch. After the battle of Killiecrankie it became a hiding-place and centre for fugitive Jacobites. There are remains of a causeway which led to the bridge.

Fedw, tp., pa. of Hirnant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Llanfyllin.

Feede, pl. and hill (771 ft.), pa. of Jonesborough (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir., 4 N.E. of Dundalk.

Feenagh, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FENAGH and FENNAGH.

Feenagh (1), pa., Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 1½ W. of Sixmilebridge; ac. 2,839.

Feenagh (2), vil., pa. of Kilmeedy (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 4 N.E. of Dromcolliher.

Feenish, island in the Fergus, pa. of Kilconry (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., about 5 S.W. of Newmarket-on-Fergus.

Feeny, vil., pa. of Banagher (q.v.), W. co. Londy., Ir., 4 E.S.E. of Claudy.

Feering, pa. and vil. in the valley of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 2 S.E. of Coggeshall; ac. 3,254; soil generally gravel. The Perp. church of All Saints, of brick and rubble, has a fine brick porch dating from the time of Henry VII., and in one window is a Tudor rose; there is some stained glass, a carved font, a carved oak pulpit, and a mural brass of 1623. The school is partly endowed. F. Bury Manor House, which belonged first to Westminster and then to the see of London, and was the residence of Bishop Bonner, has a half-timbered chapel, since used as a stable. F. Hall, now a farm, was once moated, and part of the moat still exists.

Feetham, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Reeth.

Feigh. [DUNSEVERICK.]

Feighcullen, pa. on the Grand Canal, Connell and East Offaly bars., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 N. of Kildare; ac. 4,085. The surface is level and boggy.

Feigh Hills, pa. of Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., a little south of Bengore Head.

Feizor, ha., pa. of Clapham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Settle.

Felbeck, vil., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Pateley Bridge.

Felbridge, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Horne, Godstone, and Tanbridge, S.E. Surrey, and East Grinstead, N.E. Sussex, 2 N.W. of East Grinstead. The church of St. John the Divine is in E. Eng. style. *F. Place* is a seat.

Felbrigg, pa., N. Norf., 3 S.W. of Cromer; ac. 1,573; soil rich loam, overlying red sand. The church of St. Margaret, in the park of F. Hall, is Perp.; it contains a very fine bust of the statesman William Windham (1750–1810) by Nollekens, and brasses with effigies to Symon de Felbrig (*circ.* 1351) and to Sir Simon de Felbrygge (d. 1443), (standard-bearer to Richard II.) and his wife Margaret, a Bohemian lady; also several other interesting monuments. *F. Hall*, formerly the seat of the Windhams, is a handsome mansion, dating partly from the reign of James I. and partly from that of William III.; it is surrounded by a well-timbered park of 700 ac.

Felday, vil., pa. of Shere (q.v.), W. Surrey, 6 S.E. of Guildford.

Felderland, ha., pa. of Eastry (q.v.), E. Kent, 1 S. of Sandwich.

Feldom, ha., pa. of Marske (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Richmond.

Feldon. [ARDEN (1).]

Felhampton, tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Wistanstow (q.v.), S. Salop. *F. Court* is a seat.

Felindre (1), ha., halfway on the road from Knighton to Newtown, pa. of Llanfihangel Beguildy (q.v.), E. Radnors., 9 N.W. of Knighton.

Felindre (2), vil., pa. of Penboyr (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 9½ N.E. of Carmarthen. Here are woollen mills.

Felinfoel, mining vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Llanelly (q.v.), S. Carmarths. There are mineral-water works and a brewery.

Feliskirk, pa., tp., and vil., in a hollow between wooded hills, N.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Thirsk; ac. of pa. 8,445, of tp. 1,190; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Felix, almost rebuilt, ranges from the Norm. to the Perp. periods, has a chancel-apse with a wall arcade, and contains

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Feckenham	Redditch (3½)	146	4584
Fedamore	Croom (5)	143	1278
Feenagh (1)	Sixmilebridge (1½)	142	348
Feenagh (2)	Charleville Junc. (12	130	103
Feeny	Draperstown (14)	154	163
Feering	Kelvedon (1½)	42	747
Feighcullen	Kildare (4)	31	603
Felbridge	East Grinstead (1½)	30	336
Felbrigg	Cromer (2½)	138	154
Feliskirk, pa.	Thirsk (5)	210	753
Feliskirk, tp.	Thirsk (5)	210	99

interesting 14th-cent. effigies of a knight and lady and some old stained glass. *Mount St. John*, on the site of a preceptory of Knights Hospitaller, is a seat surrounded by trees.

Felixstowe, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, S.E. Suff., 12 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,933; soil mixed, overlying crag. F. takes its name from St. Felix, a monk of Burgundian origin, who was invited to England by the East Anglian king Sigeberht, and became Bishop of East Anglia about 630. The pa. extends along the coast between the Deben on the north-east and the estuary formed by the Stour and the Orwell on the south-west. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, which has been restored, is E. Eng. F. has recently come into much favour as a seaside resort, and there are good golf-links near Bawdsey Ferry on the Deben. The steamers which ply between Ipswich and Harwich call at F. Pier on the Orwell. F. Dock was constructed in 1887; the minimum depth of the water is 18 ft., and there is a quay of 600 ft. Landguard Fort is situated at the extremity of a tongue of land, opposite to Harwich. The fossils found in the crag, consisting of the teeth and bones of whales and other animals, are used in the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, a valuable manure.

Felkington, tp., pa. of Norham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 1,464.

Felkirk, pa., W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Barnsley; ac. 6,009; soil clayey, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1876, is Perp., with Norm. remains.

Fell, loch, pa. of Mochrum (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc., 7 N.W. of Kilkinner.

Fellbeck, ha., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Pateley Bridge.

Fellend, pl., pa. of Ravenstondale (q.v.), E. Westmd., 3 S.W. of Kirkby Stephen.

Felley, pa., W. Notts., 6½ S.S.W. of Mansfield; ac. 413; soil mostly strong clay and limestone, overlying Coal Measures and New Red Sandstone. There are but few traces of the old Augustinian priory. *F. Abbey* is a seat.

Fell Foot, a farmhouse nearly surrounded by yews, W. Westmd., 7 W. of Ambleside. Before the introduction of railways this was an important stopping-place on the route from Kendal to Whitehaven.

Felling, eccl. pa. and large vil., pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N. Dur., 1½ S.E. of Gateshead. Christ Church, built 1866, is in Dec. style. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have places of worship. The Church Institute has a large lecture-hall, reading-room, and class-rooms. F. has a paper-mill, and there is steam-tram service to Gateshead. A colliery near the railway station was the scene of an explosion in May, 1812, whereby 71 persons lost their lives.

Felliscliffe, tp. and vil., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Ripley; ac. 2,628.

Fell Lane, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Felixstowe	Felixstowe	85	1584
Felkington	Norham (4)	344	105
Felkirk	Cudworth (2)	173	2143
Felley	Linby (3½)	133	44
Felling	Felling	266	7765
Felliscliffe	Birstwith (1½)	210	278

Fellow Green, ha., pa. of Chobham (q.v.), W. Surrey, 7½ S.W. of Chertsey.

Fellows Hall, or **Crearum,** pl., pa. of Tynan (q.v.), W. co. Arm., Ir., 2 S. of Killylea.

Fellside, ha., pa. of Whickham (q.v.), N. Dur., 5½ S.W. of Gateshead.

Felmersham, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.W. Beds., 6 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,991; soil mixed, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1855, is mainly E. Eng.; the west end is very fine, containing a doorway with rich mouldings, surmounted by an E. Eng. arcade, over which there are three lancets; a Perp. rood-screen of oak, adorned with paintings, is preserved. *F. Grange* is a seat.

Felmingham, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 2½ W.S.W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,896; soil loamy, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1742, is a brick structure; the Perp. tower remains. F. Hall is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Felpham, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, W. Sussex, 1 E.N.E. of Bognor; ac. 1,883; soil rich loam, overlying chalk and marl. The church of St. Mary, restored 1851 and 1884, is a Gothic building of

Felpham Church.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

various periods; it contains a marble tablet to the poet William Hayley (1745–1820), who was buried here, with an inscription by Mrs. Opie. Another resident at F. was Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, Oxon, and tutor to George IV. "Turret House," in which Hayley lived, is situated near the centre of the village. *F. House* is a seat.

Felsham, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7 W. by S. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,654; soil clay, mixed with loamy soil, overlying stiff and heavy subsoil. The church of St. Peter, restored 1878, is E. Eng.; the chancel was rebuilt in 1873. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Felstead, pa. and vil., W. Essex, 3½ S.E. of Great Dunmow; ac. 6,426; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Cross (restored) is the burial-place of the Rich family, and in the chapel among other memorials is a monument with

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Felmersham	Sharnbrook (2)	57	430
Felmingham	Felmingham	143	424
Felpham	Bognor (2)	67	724
Felsham	Cockfield (4)	70	374
Felstead	Felstead	42	1859

canopied recumbent figure to Lord Chancellor (1st Baron) Rich, *temp.* Edward VI. There is a Congregational chapel. The Free Grammar School, founded 1554, rebuilt 1864, with chapel 1874, is managed under a scheme of 1877. The schoolhouse accommodates 170 and a boarding-house 40. Besides six exhibitions of £60 and £50, boys from this school are eligible to the Essex exhibitions at Hertford College, Oxford. The school possesses a cadet corps. Dr. Isaac Barrow (1630–80) and the sons of Oliver Cromwell were educated here.

Feltham (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Middx., 4 E. of Staines; ac. 1,790; soil gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Dunstan (1802), enlarged 1856, is a plain brick structure; the churchyard contains a monument to the engraver Ryland, who was executed for forgery (1783). The church of St. Catherine (1880) is in E. Dec. style. F. contains Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The Industrial School for Boys (1859) has about 750 inmates; the premises extend over 95 ac., and include a large farm; workshops are also attached. Much of the pa. is laid out in nursery and market gardens.

Feltham (2), ha., pa. of and 1¾ S. from Pitminster (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Felthorpe, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 7 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 2,314; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1878, is E. Eng.; the chancel was rebuilt and a new south aisle added in 1849. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Felton (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Coquet, N.E. Northumb., 9 S. of Alnwick; ac. of pa. 17,476, of tp. 1,076; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay, loam, and sand. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; the north aisle retains the upper portion of a wheel window. The Roman Catholic church is in Dec. style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel in Gothic style. The village has a reading-room, with lending library and billiard-room. F. is frequented during the summer by anglers, who obtain good sport in the Coquet. *F. Park,* built upon the spot where Alexander of Scotland received the homage of the Northumbrian barons, is a large mansion with grounds of 420 acres amid beautiful scenery, and training stables.

Felton (2), pa. and vil., E. Herefords., 7½ N.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,151; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1854, is in Dec. style. The trunk of an oak on the farm of Rosemaund has a girth of 35 feet at a distance of three feet from the ground.

Felton (3), another name for the pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Felton (4), ti., pa. of Winford (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ S.W. of Bristol.

Felton Butler, tp., pa. of Great Ness (q.v.), N. Salop, 6½ N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Felton, Old, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Felton (q.v.), N. Northumb. [Acton and Old Felton.]

Felton Rye, pl., pa. of and 1 N.N.W. from Ludlow (q.v.), S. Salop.

Felton, West, pa. and vil. on the Perry, N.W. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Oswestry; ac. 6,108; soil sand, mixed with loam, overlying clay and sandstone rock. The church of St. Michael, restored 1879, is an ancient building of various periods.

Feltrim, pl., pa. of Kinsaley (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 6 N. of Dublin. *F. House* is a seat.

Feltwell (formerly **Feltwell St. Mary and St. Nicolas**), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 N.W. of Brandon; ac. 13,181; soil mixed, overlying sand and chalk. There are two pa. churches, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicolas. The church of St. Mary, enlarged and partly rebuilt 1862, is Dec.; the tower is much enriched, and an ancient piscina and several 16th-cent. brasses remain. The church of St. Nicolas has been closed, except for funeral services, since 1862. In 1819 the almshouses founded 1642 were rebuilt, and a free school was established. *East Hall, F. Hall,* and *F. Lodge* are seats.

Feltwell Anchor, pa. on the Little Ouse, S.W. Norf., 8 N.E. of Ely; ac. 103; soil peat, overlying clay.

Fenagh, pa., Carrigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill bars., S. co. Leit., Ir., 3 S.W. of Ballinamore; ac. 9,764. The monastery established here in the 6th cent. became a celebrated seat of learning; the conventual church, which is still standing, has a remarkable east window. There also some remains of a cromlech.

Fenay Bridge, ha. with railway station, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Huddersfield. *F. Hall,* with large grounds, is a seat.

Fenby, ha., pa. of Ashby-with-Fenby (q.v.), N. Lincs., 5 S.W. of Grimsby.

Fence (1), or **Fence-in-Pendle,** eccl. pa. and vil., formerly a portion of Pendle Forest, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 N.N.W. of Burnley. The church of St. Anne, built 1837, is in Gothic style.

Fence (2), ha., pa. of Aston-with-Aughton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Sheffield.

Fence (3), pl., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from St. Briavels (q.v.), W. Glouc.s.

Fencehouses, ha. with railway station, pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N. Dur., 5½ N.E. of Durham.

Fencot, ha., pa. of and ⅝ N.E. from Charlton-on-Otmoor (q.v.), E. Oxon. [Fencot and Murcot.]

Fencot and Murcot, tp., pa. of Charlton-on-Otmoor (q.v.), E. Oxon, 4½ S. of Bicester; ac. 1,139.

Fencote, Great, ha., pa. of Kirkby Fleetham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Bedale. The church of St. Andrew, a chapel-of-ease, is in Gothic style; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

Fencote, Little, ha., pa. of Kirkby Fleetham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.N.E. of Bedale.

Fencott, ha., pa. of Thornbury (q.v.), N.E. Herefords., 3 N.W. of Bromyard.

Fen Country. [Bedford Level.]

Fender, river, N. Perths., Sc., rises on Ben-y-gloe, and, after a S.W. course of 6½ miles, falls into the Tilt, 1 N. of Blair Athole. The stream is rapid and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Feltham (1)	Feltham	15	3661
Felthorpe	Attlebridge (3)	141	400
Felton (1), pa.	Acklington (2½)	300	1668
Felton (1), tp.	Acklington (2½)	300	514
Felton (2)	Moreton-on-Lug (6)	147	85
Felton, West	Rednall (2)	184	1080
Feltwell	Lakenheath (3½)	83	1557
Feltwell Anchor	Lakenheath (3)	83	57
Fenagh	Fenagh	102	2099
Fence (1)	Brierfield (1½)	216	1115
Fencot and Murcot	Bicester (5½)	66	183

impetuous, its upper reaches lying amid wild moorland; but near its mouth the scenery changes to rock, wood, and hill. Near its junction with the Tilt it forms the beautiful Falls of F. The fishing is preserved, but the trout are small, and afford little sport.

Fender Bridge, ha. on the Fender, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Killiecrankie.

Fen Ditton, pa. and vil. on the Cam, S. Cambs., 2½ N.E. of Cambridge; ac. 1,915; soil clay, overlying gravel. The name Ditton (derived from the Anglo-Saxon *dic*, "dyke," and *tun*, "town") was given because the Fleam or Balsham Dyke, one of the four great ramparts which protected the East Anglians from the incursions of their neighbours, terminated at this point. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1881 and 1889, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the E. Eng. tower was rebuilt in 1881. Underneath the arches of the tower is a stone screen, with a central door and eight lights. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The national school has a small endowment, and there are some almshouses, founded in the 17th cent. and rebuilt 1877. Some remains of Biggin Abbey, at one time a residence of the Bishops of Ely, still exist.

Fendoch, stream and moor, pa. of Fowlis Wester (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 3 N.E. of the church of Monzie. The stream rises amid the neighbouring hills, and, after a short but rapid course, falls into the Almond at Buchanty. On the moor, and at a point called the Sma' Glen, are the remains of a camp, supposed to be Roman, and capable, it is said, of accommodating 12,000 men. Rock, moss, and stream contributed to make the position a strong one. Large portions of the rampart and fosse remained down to the early part of the nineteenth century. Since then, however, much of it has been ploughed up, and a road has been cut through the rest.

Fendom More or **Moor,** level tract on the Dornoch Firth, pa. of and adjoining Tain (q.v.), E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It is only partially cultivated, the part next the sea consisting of links of blown sand, used by the inhabitants of Tain as a common, over which they have the right of shooting. It includes a golf-course.

Fen Drayton, pa. and vil., W. Cambs., on the Hunts border, 4 S.E. of St. Ives; ac. 1,492; soil fen and gravelly, overlying clay. The church, supposed to be dedicated to St. Mary, and restored 1855, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The Wesleyan chapel is a brick building in Gothic style.

Fenella Castle, ruined keep, pa. of and 1 W. from Fettercairn (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc. It stands upon an eminence, and was surrounded on three sides by a marsh, and defended by outer and inner walls.

Fenella, Den. [DEN FENELLA.]

Fen End, ha., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), N. Warws., about 5 N.W. of Kenilworth.

Fenham (1), tp., pa. of St. Andrew Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1½ N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 434.

Fenham (2), ha. on Fenham Flats, pa. of Kyloe (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Belford. F. Flats are sands extending between Holy Island and the mainland; they can be traversed at low water, though, on account of the quicksands, many lives have been lost.

Feniscowles, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs. The church of Immanuel is in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. There are several large cotton-mills; and bricks, drain-pipes, and tiles are made. *F. Hall*, with fine grounds, is a seat.

Fenit, pa., Trughanacmy bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 W.N.W. of Tralee; ac. 685. F. is a peninsula lying between Tralee Bay on the south and Ballyheige Bay on the north; an isthmus at its south extremity connects it with the mainland; on its east side is an inlet called Barrow Bay. At the south end of the isthmus are F. harbour and pier. There are remains of a castle and an ancient church.

Feniton, pa. and vil. on an affluent of the Otter, E. Dev., 4 W. by S. of Honiton; ac. 1,846; soil mostly light, overlying sandy and in some places clayey subsoil. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1878, is Late Perp.; it contains a handsome rood-screen, and on the south side of the chancel there is a much-enriched altar-tomb with the figure of a corpse, supposed to date from the 15th cent. A battle took place at F. Bridge in 1549, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated by the Royal forces under Lord Russell and Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew. There are some charities. A cattle sale is held every five weeks. In the neighbourhood are several ancient camps. *F. Court* is a seat.

Fenlake, ha., pa. of Cardington (q.v.), Mid Beds., 1 S.E. of Bedford.

Fennagh, pa. and vil., Forth, East Idrone, and Rathvilly bars., co. Carl., Ir.; ac. 10,514. The pa. consists of three detached portions; that in Rathvilly bar. includes part of Tullow (q.v.). The rivers Burren and Slaney flow through the pa. The ruined castle of Rathnageeragh, in the East Idrone section, was formerly a seat of the Kavanaghs.

Fennemere, tp., pa. of Baschurch (q.v.), N. Salop, 7½ N.W. of Shrewsbury. Here is a large mere.

Fennor (1), pa. on the Boyne, Lower Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 1 S. of Slane; ac. 1,127. There are ruins of the old church.

Fennor (2), pa., Slieveardagh bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 7 N.E. of Thurles; ac. 7,917. It is bounded by the Bog of Allen on the north and west, and contains a small tract of good pasture-land. There are remains of some castles and raths.

Fenn Ottery. [VENN OTTERY.]

Fenny Bentley, pa. and vil., W. Derbys., 2½ N. of Ashbourne; ac. 1,038; soil heavy, mostly overlying clay, with a substratum of limestone. The village is picturesquely situated in a valley, down which flows Bentley Brook, an excellent trout-stream mentioned in the "Complete Angler"; it is here crossed by an ancient stone bridge. The church of St. Edmund, restored 1850, is mainly Dec.; it contains a very fine Late Perp. rood-screen and numerous monuments to the Beresford family, including a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fen Ditton	Barnwell Junc. (1)	216	680
Fen Drayton	Swavesey (2)	67	297
Fenham (1)	N'castle-on-Tyne (1½	271	163
Feniscowles	Feniscowles	209	1976
Fenit	Fenit	215	366
Feniton	Sidmouth Junc. (1)	159	354
Fennagh	Tullow	52¾	2019
Fennor (1)	Beaupark (1)	44	74
Fennor (2)	Thurles (7)	87	767
Fenny Bentley	Ashbourne (3)	152	236

large alabaster tomb with figures of Sir Thomas Beresford (d. 1473) and his wife and children, which appears to have been renovated in the 17th cent. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and the pa. has some small charities. The Old Hall was a castellated

Old Hall, Fenny Bentley.
(From a Photograph by Richard Keene, Derby.)

building; the part still standing is now occupied as a farmhouse, and has been in the possession of the family of the present occupier for above two hundred years. Sir Simon Degge, the antiquary, lived here, and his name with the date 1680 appears on the leads. *Bentley Hall* is a seat.

Fennybridge, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ E. of Huddersfield.

Fenny Bridges, ha. on the road from Honiton to Exeter, pa. of and ¾ S. from Feniton (q.v.), N. Dev. Here is a flour-mill.

Fenny Compton, pa. and vil., S.E. Warws., 6 E. of Kineton; ac. 2,163; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter, partly restored 1879, is Late Perp.; the open-timber roof which covers the nave has been restored, the old woodwork being preserved; an aumbry remains in the north aisle, and there are traces of the staircase communicating with the rood-loft. This living was held by Henry III.'s half-brother, Aymer de Valence, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

Fenny Drayton, pa. and small vil., W. Leics., on the Warws. border, 3 E. by S. of Atherstone; ac. 1,174; soil loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; it contains the recumbent effigy of an armed knight below a rich canopy, and a "Whitgift" chalice, presented to the church in 1596. F. D. was the birthplace of George Fox (1624–90), founder of the Society of Friends. A monument to him was erected here in 1872.

Fenny Stratford, tp., eccl. pa., and mkt. to., on the Ouzel and the Grand Junction Canal, pas. of Bletchley and Simpson (q.v.), N. Bucks, 13 E. of Buckingham; ac. 1,040. The low situation of the ground, and the *ford* across the Ouzel on the line of Watling *Street*, account for the name. Its principal streets, High Street (Watling Street) and Aylesbury Street, are at right angles. The church of St. Martin, of red brick with stone dressings, in the debased Gothic style, owes its erection (1724–30) to the exertions of Dr. Browne Willis the antiquary, who is buried here, but it has twice been enlarged (1823 and 1866). On the anniversary of its opening day (Nov. 11), consonant with the wish of Dr. Willis, divine service is performed in the church, and a dinner takes place in the "Bull." During the day six curious little pieces of ordnance, the "Fenny Poppers," are discharged. Dropshort, hard by, is the Roman *Magioventum*. Foundations, fragments of pottery, tesselated pavements, and coins of Nero, Claudius, Constantine, Valens, Theodosius, and others have been found here. In an adjoining brickfield, within three feet of the surface, have been found a great many human bones, probably the remains of Roman soldiers. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and the Baptists have chapels here. A cattle market is held here on alternate Thursdays. *Bletchley Park*, with a fine avenue of elms, is a seat.

Fenoagh, pa. on the Suir, Upperthird bar., N. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 3,613.

Fenrother, tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,296.

Fenside, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Holegate (q.v.), Mid Lincs.

Fen Stanton, pa. and vil., S. Hunts, on the Cambs. border, 2 S. of St. Ives; ac. 2,584; soil loam (fenny or gravelly) and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There is a mixed school, partly maintained by an endowment.

Fenstead End, ha., pa. of Boxted (q.v.), W. Suff., 8 N.W. of Sudbury.

Fen Street, ha., pa. of St. Mary Hoo (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7 N.E. of Rochester.

Fen, The, ha., pa. of Warboys (q.v.), N. Hunts, 7 N.E. of Huntingdon.

Fenton (1), pa. and small vil., W. Lincs., near the Notts. border, 6 E. by S. of Newark; ac. 1,231; soil loam and clay, overlying stone and clay. All Saints' Church, restored 1875, is mainly Dec. and Perp.; it retains a Norm. arcade and other work of the same period, and the ancient bench-ends are preserved; the chancel was rebuilt in an inefficient manner in 1830. F. Hall is now a farmhouse.

Fenton (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 3 E.S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. F. lies immediately to the east of the town of Stoke. Christ Church (1839), rebuilt 1890, is a brick building in Dec. style. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1887) is in E. Eng. style. F. contains Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Methodist New Connexion chapels. The townhall was erected in 1889. Earthenware articles are manufactured on a large scale, and the population is rapidly increasing. *F. Manor House* commands an extensive view.

Fenton (3), tp. on the Trent, pa. of Kettlethorpe (q.v.), W. Lincs., 8½ W.N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,203. The Foss Dyke passes on the north, and the tp. has a lock and a wharf. Malting is carried on.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fenny Compton	Fenny Compton	185	568
Fenny Drayton	Atherstone (3)	102	116
Fenny Stratford	Fenny Stratford	48	2614
Fenoagh	Carrick-on-Suir (2)	149	492
Fenrother	Morpeth (4½)	288	40
Fen Stanton	St. Ives (2)	64	975
Fenton (1)	Claypole (2¼)	115	76
Fenton (2)	Fenton	146	12093
Fenton (3)	Torksey (2)	140	238

Fenton (4), ha., pa. of Hayton (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6 E. of Carlisle. [FAUGH AND FENTON.]

Fenton (5), ha., pa. of Pidley-cum-Fenton (q.v.), E. Hunts, 4 S.E. of Ramsey.

Fenton (6), ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Wooler (q.v.), N. Northumb. There are some brick works here.

Fenton (7), ha., pa. of Sturton (q.v.), N. Notts., 6½ S.E. of East Retford.

Fenton Barns, farm, pa. of Dirleton (q.v.), N.W. Haddings., Sc., 1½ N. of Drem. It was the scene of the agricultural experiments successfully carried out by George Hope (1811–76).

Fentondale, ha., pa. of Michaelstow (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3½ S. of Camelford.

Fenton, Little (1), tp., pa. of Kirk Fenton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Tadcaster; ac. 780.

Fenton, Little (2), or **Fenton Vivian,** tp., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 3 E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The small church of St. Matthew (1882) is in Perp. style. [FENTON (2).]

Fen, West, pa., E. Lincs., about 9 N. of Boston; ac. 2,567; soil clay, overlying clay and sand.

Fenwick (1), eccl. pa., tp., and straggling vil., near the Wente, pa. of Campsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Snaith; ac. 2,371. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. F. Hall is occupied as a farmhouse.

Fenwick (2), tp. near the Pont, pa. of Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 N.E. of Hexham; ac. 1,647. The tp. has some collieries. The scanty remains of F. Tower, the ancient seat of the Fenwicks, have been built into the walls of a farmhouse. When a part of the tower was destroyed in 1775, a stone coffer was found containing gold nobles of Edward III., and Richard II., and one of David II. of Scotland. The F. family, noted for their warlike propensities, resided here from the reign of Henry III. to that of William III., when their estates were forfeited by the rebellion of Sir John Fenwick.

Fenwick (3), ha., pa. of Kyloe (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Belford.

Fenwick (4), pa., vil., and burn, N. Ayrs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Kilmarnock; ac. 18,104; soil mostly reclaimed moorland, now generally under pasturage, overlying limestone and sandstone. Coal and iron occur. The pa. church (1643, repaired 1890) has an ancient oak pulpit and sandglass; the jougs still hang from one of the walls. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a couple of public schools. The burn, rising in Renfrewshire, intersects the entire pa., and at Kilmarnock unites with the Crawfurdland to form the Kilmarnock Water.

Fenworthy, ha. on Dartmoor, pa. of Lidford (q.v.), S. Dev., 5½ S.W. of Moreton Hampstead.

Feochan, sea-loch, Mid Args., Sc., 4 S. of Oban. Its navigation is hindered by a sand-bank.

Feock, or **St. Feock,** pa. and vil. on the west side of the estuary of the Fal (q.v.) known as Carrick Road, Cornw., 4½ S. of Truro; ac. 2,963; soil friable loam, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Feoca is one of the last in which the Cornish language was used; it was virtually rebuilt about 1874. On the south side of the churchyard is a lichgate, supporting a room where parish meetings once took place. F. contains a fine cross. *Trelissick* is a Classic mansion; other seats are *Killiganoon* and *Porthgwidden.*

Feogh, rivulet, Moycullen bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., flowing into Lough Corrib at Oughterard. Near its mouth it is spanned by a natural arch of limestone.

Feogh, Lough, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., about 2 S. of Killary Harbour, into which it discharges by a small rivulet. It is two miles in length, and lies between Killary Harbour and Kylemore.

Feohanagh, vil., pa. of Mahoonagh (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 6 S.S.E. of Newcastle, on the road to Dromcolliher.

Feolin Ferry, over the Sound of Islay, pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc., 12 N. of Kildalton.

Ferbane, vil., pa. of Wheery (q.v.), N.W. K. Co., Ir., 9 N.E. of Banagher. F. is situated in the midst of a fertile tract of country, on the banks of the Brosna, a few miles above its confluence with the Shannon.

Ferdun, burn, Mid Kincs., Sc., rises amid the Grampians by two head-streams which unite at Clattering Briggs, whence it flows 8½ S.S.E., and falls into the Luther, 1¼ W. of Laurencekirk.

Feremfawr, ha., pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.W. Carmarths., 4 S.W. of Llandilofawr.

Fereneze (or **Ferneze**) **Hills,** series of small eminences (725 ft.), pa. of Neilston (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 1½ W.S.W. of Barrhead. There are extensive leather works at their base, within 1½ miles of Barrhead.

Fergus (1), river, co. Clare, Ir., rises in Corcomroe bar., and flows about 25 miles to the estuary of the F., which opens into the Shannon. Its general direction is east during the first half of its course, after which it flows south to the village of Clare, at the head of the estuary. It passes through several lakes. Its principal tributary is the Clareen, which joins it a little above Ennis. The estuary, which is about 10 miles long, and has an average width of 3 or 4 miles, is studded with many green islands, and abounds in salmon.

Fergus (2), loch, pas. of Ayr and Coylton (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Ayr. It is 3 furlongs long by 1 furlong broad, contains some pike, has a small islet in its centre, and drains into Loch Snipe.

Fergus, St. [ST. FERGUS.]

Fergushill, *q.s.* pa. (extending into the pas. of Irving and Stewarton) and vil., pa. of and 1¾ E. from Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. The vil., a coal-mining place, was founded in 1835, and contains the church (originally a mission chapel of the Church of Scotland) and a public school.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fenton, Little (1)	Sherburn	172	72
Fen, West	Sibsey (6)	112	261
Fenwick (1), eccl. pa.	Askern (3)	163	355
Fenwick (1), tp.	Askern (3)	163	168
Fenwick (2)	Wylam (8)	276	66
Fenwick (4), pa.	Kilmarnock (5)	390	1007
Fenwick (4), vil.	Kilmarnock (5)	390	327
Feock	Truro (5)	295	1716
Ferbane	Ferbane	74	370
Fergushill, *q.s.* pa.	Kilwinning (3)	401	2032
Fergushill, vil.	Kilwinning (3)	401	412

Ferguslie, suburb in the west end of Paisley (q.v.), pa. of Abbey, N. Renfs., Sc. The land formerly belonged to the abbey of Paisley, and still preserves the ruins of its ancient castle. *F. House* is a modern mansion.

Ferguston, farm near Bearsden, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc. Here are some remains of the fosse of the walls of Antoninus.

Ferindonald. [FERRINDONALD.]

Ferintosh, bar. on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2 S.E. of Conon Bridge. Coming into the possession of the Forbeses of Culloden in 1670, a grant (dated 1689) was obtained by Duncan Forbes, empowering him to distil whisky, free of duty, from grain raised within the bar. This privilege was withdrawn in 1785, when £20,000 were paid the laird of Culloden in compensation.

Ferintosh, Newton of, ha., pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 1 S.E. of Conon Bridge.

Fermain Bay, pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), S.E. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 S. of St. Peter Port. Being the nearest bay to St. Peter Port, it is much frequented by visitors to the island. It is a pleasant sandy little bay, but the cliffs here lack the grandeur of those on the South Coast. A narrow picturesque valley slopes down to it from the interior.

Fermanagh, a western co. of Ulster, Ir.; bounded on the north by Donegal, on the east by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the south by Cavan, and on the west by Leitrim. Its greatest length is 45 miles, greatest breadth 29 miles. Its area is 417,665 ac., of which 10 per cent. is arable (chief crops, oats, potatoes, turnips, and a little flax), 15 per cent. meadow, 57 per cent. grazing, 1 per cent. timber (chiefly round Loughs Erne), 12 per cent. bog, marsh, and mountain land, and the remainder water, roads, etc. The holdings average between 30 and 50 acres. Agriculture, almost the only industry, is carried on under the disadvantages of a moist climate and land of indifferent quality, the hills being generally stony or peaty, while the lowlands are frequently boggy and difficult to drain, though there are some patches of deep rich loam which are very productive. Much of the land is, however, well adapted for grazing. Stock-rearing (chiefly of horned cattle, but with an increasing number of sheep) and dairy-farming are largely carried on. A broad depression, running north-west and south-east, occupies the centre of the co., in which lie Upper and Lower Lough Erne. To the east of this the ground rises in low rolling hills to the borders of the co., while on the western side the slopes are steeper; and there is much high craggy ground, culminating in the south, in the Cuilcagh Mountain on the border of Cavan. On the south-western border there is a smaller depression, communicating with the former, occupied by Upper and Lower Lough Macnean. The co. has no seaboard, though it approaches within 5 miles of Donegal Bay. The most important river is the Erne, which connects and drains the upper and lower loughs of that name. Other streams are the Arney and the Sillees. The island-dotted lakes, with well-timbered margins, backed by boldly-outlined hills, render the scenery pleasing and impressive. The Great Northern Railway (Ir.) runs the whole length of the co., on the eastern side of Lough Erne, and also crosses it into Leitrim. The rocks of the greater part of the co. are of carboniferous age, though there is a small area around Lisbellaw where Silurian beds are exposed; and a broader tract, in the north and east, of Old Red Sandstones and conglomerates, which pass upwards into the carboniferous. The latter formation, which has a slight general dip to the south-south-west, consists in its lower portion of about 2,000 ft. of shales and sandstones, overlaid by a series of limestones, nearly 2,000 ft. thick, in three well-marked divisions, of which the middle or "Calp" includes much shaly and gritty material. These rocks form bold escarpments west of the Loughs Erne. The streams in crossing them frequently disappear into underground channels, and large caves are thus formed. Above this limestone series, south-west of Loughs Erne, sandstones, shales, and true Coal Measures occur, but the coal-seams are all too thin for working, and the clay-ironstone found in these measures is the only mineral of economic value. In the Glacial period the co. was deeply buried under ice, which has left the low grounds encumbered with hog-backed hillocks of drift. These arrest the drainage, and are frequently surrounded by peaty or silty flats which indicate the former existence of bogs, thus causing great diversity of soil. There is, besides, much mountain-bog on the highlands of the co. A cave at Knockmore is one of the very few in Ireland to yield prehistoric remains; in it have been found bones of the stag, wolf, ox, horse, etc., with flint-flakes, pottery, and other indications of man. The tos. of the co. are all small; Enniskillen is the co. to., and others are Lisnaskea, Irvinestown, Maguire's Bridge, Newtownbutler, etc. The salmon and eel fisheries of the Erne are important. A little coarse linen is manufactured, and there are pottery works at Belleek, but the co. has little commercial activity. During the Revolution of 1688 there was much disturbance in the co.; Enniskillen was bravely held for William, and battles were fought at Lisnaskea and Newtownbutler. On Devenish island, in Lower Loch Erne, are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey and a fine round tower, and in many places may be seen ruins of ancient castles, Danish raths, and tumuli. Some stone coffins and urns have been found. At Wattlebridge, near Newtownbutler, are the remains of a so-called Druidical temple. The co. has two parl. divs. (Fermanagh North and Fermanagh South), each returning one member.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Fermanagh	.....	74170
Fermanagh, North	.....	37799

Fermanagh, North. [FERMANAGH.]

Fermanagh, South. [FERMANAGH.]

Fermoy (1), bar., N. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 121,561. It is bounded by co. Limerick on the north, Orrery and Kilmore and Duhallow bars. on the west, Condon and Clangibbon bar. on the east, and Barretts and Barrymore bars. on the south. F. bar. contains the beautiful valleys of the Blackwater and Awbeg, and is traversed on its eastern side by the Funshion. Owing to the prevalence of limestone and limestone-gravel, the soil is generally fertile.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Fermanagh, South	.....	36371
Fermoy (1)	.....	19651

Fermoy (2), pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Blackwater, Condons and Clangibbon bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 14 E. of Mallow; ac. 3,480; soil for the most part good. F. was an insignificant village till the close of the 18th cent.; its subsequent prosperity was due to Mr. John Anderson, a Scotch merchant from Cork, who in 1791 built a hotel and some good houses, and six years later granted a site to the Government for the erection of barracks. Mr. Anderson afterwards introduced mail-coaches, and

THE SQUARE, FERMOY.
(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.

constructed numerous roads, thus securing important advantages to the whole district. The town was well laid-out by him, and consists of wide streets with many good houses. It lies for the most part on the south side of the river, and is connected with the north bank by a handsome bridge of cut stone, rebuilt 1866. To the north of the river are the east and west barracks, each occupying three sides of a square; the former were built in 1806, the latter in 1809; they are used for both artillery and infantry, and accommodate nearly 3,000 men. The other buildings include a courthouse, a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, a fine Protestant church, two convents, and Presbyterian and Methodist chapels. F. College was founded by Mr. Anderson as a military school, but the education now given is more general. St. Colman's College is a Roman Catholic institution. Of the Cistercian abbey founded in 1170 by the Roches there are now no remains. The principal seat is *F. House*, formerly the residence of the Anderson family. The town contains a flour-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, butter, and other agricultural produce. The scenery on the Blackwater is very pleasing, with many handsome villas and plantations, and the salmon-fishing attracts many tourists.

Fermoyle. [FORMOYLE.]

Fern, small lake on the Lannan, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 3 W.N.W. of Rathmelton.

Ferne Islands. [FARNE ISLANDS.]

Fernan, ha. and landing-place on Loch Tay, pa. of and 3 W. from Kenmore (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. Steamers call daily, and there is regular coach communication with Kenmore, etc., during the tourist season.

Ferndale, vil. with railway station, pas. of Llanwonno and Ystradyfodwg (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., about 4 S. of Aberdare. The church of St. Paul is a chapel-of-ease, and there are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. F. has an assembly-room for entertainments. This vil. has grown rapidly on account of the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood.

Ferness. [GLENFERNESS.]

Fernham (1), tp. and vil. at the edge of the Vale of White Horse, N.W. Berks., 3 S. of Faringdon; ac. 1,016. The church of St. John (chapel-of-ease) is a small modern edifice in E. Eng. style.

Fernham (2), ha., pa. of and forming a sub. of Paignton (q.v.), E. Dev.

Fernhill, tp. on the Perry, pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 N.E. of Oswestry.

Fernhill Heath, vil. with railway station, pa. of North Claines (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 3 N.E. of Worcester. *Moreton House* is a seat.

Fernhurst, pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 5 N. by E. of Midhurst; ac. 4,950; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1881, is E. Eng.; a Norm. window and part of a wall-painting were discovered in the chancel during the repairs. In the midst of an oak wood stand the ruins of Verdley Castle, said to have been built for hunting purposes by the Bohuns; owing to recent Vandalism, they now possess little architectural interest. *Hawksfold* and *Verdley Place* are seats commanding fine prospects.

Fernie, estate, pa. of Monimail (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 4 W. of Cupar. The ancient castle, now in ruins, was formerly a place of considerable strength, and is still surrounded by a marsh. *F. House* is a modern seat.

Fernie, Easter, ha., pa. of Monimail (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 2¾ W. of Cupar.

Ferniegair, vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Hamilton (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the neighbouring mines.

Ferniehirst (or **Fernieherst**) **Castle,** on the Jed, pa. of and 2¼ S.E. from Jedburgh (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc. The original stronghold was erected towards the end of the 15th cent. by the Kers, ancestors of the Lothian family. It was demolished by Lord Sussex in 1570, rebuilt in 1598, and its interior restored in 1892. The visit of Scott and Wordsworth in 1803 has been graphically described by Dorothy Wordsworth.

Fernilea. [FAIRNILEE.]

Fernilee, tp. and vil., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N.W. Derbys., 6 N.W. of Buxton; ac. 2,764. The Goyt, which separates the pa. from Cheshire, is here crossed by a stone bridge.

Ferns, pa. and vil., with a market (M.) on the Bann, Scarawalsh and Gorey bars., N. co. Wex., Ir., 7 N.N.E. of Enniscorthy; ac. 10,411. F. contains several interesting ruins. The bishopric founded about 598 by St. Edan (otherwise known

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fermoy (2), pa.	Fermoy	162	6789
Fermoy (2), mkt. to.	Fermoy	162	6469
Fernham (1)	Uffington (1)	67	146
Fernhurst	Haslemere (3)	43	1133

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ferniegair	Ferniegair	391	906
Fernilee	Whaley Bridge (2)	187	1233
Ferns, pa.	Ferns	70	1613
Ferns, vil.	Ferns	70	517

as St. Maidoc or Mogue) was united with Leighlin early in the 17th cent., and in 1836 both were joined to Ossory. The cathedral (1816) occupies the site of an ancient edifice, and contains a monument with the figure of an ecclesiastic, supposed to represent St. Edan, but this is disputed. The Augustinian monastery was founded by Dermot MacMorrogh, the King of Leinster who invited the English into Ireland in the reign of Henry II.; the remains include some lancet windows and a tower in two stages. The ruined castle, situated at the summit of the hill on which the to. stands, is supposed to date from the reign of John, and to have been built on the site of MacMorrogh's palace by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; the buildings apparently formed a square, with round towers at the angles; one of these remains, and contains a chapel with a groined ceiling; the castle was dismantled by Sir Charles Coote during the Civil War. The episcopal palace, which stands in beautiful grounds, was rebuilt in the latter part of the 18th cent. F. also gives its name to a Roman Catholic diocese. *Ballymore* and *Clobemon Hall* are seats.

Ferns Lock, pl. with railway station and lock, on the Royal Canal, pa. of Gallow (q.v.), co. Meath, Ir., 2½ N.W. of Kilcock.

Fern Tower, seat of Lord Abercromby, pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Crieff (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. It stands upon the slope of a wooded knoll commanding fine views. In 1810 it passed into the possession of Sir David Baird (1757–1829), the hero of Seringapatam. Here are still preserved the sword of Tippoo Sahib and Wilkie's famous picture representing the finding of the body of that prince.

Fernworthy Circle, ancient stone circle on Dartmoor, E. Devon, 5 S.W. of Chagford. It is 64 ft. in diameter, and contains 27 stones, of which all but one remain standing.

Ferrard, bar., S. co. Louth, Ir.; ac. 48,812. It is bounded on the north by Ardee bar., on the east by the Irish Sea, and on the west and south by co. Meath. The Boyne runs along the south border, and on the north it is skirted for a considerable distance by the White river. The surface is undulating and for the most part very fertile.

Ferrensby, tp. and small vil., pas. of Farnham and Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.E. of Knaresborough; ac. 424.

Ferrergate, tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Ferriby, North, pa. and tp. on the Humber, E.R. Yorks., 7 W.S.W. of Hull; ac. of pa. 1,542, of tp. 1,008; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1848) is in E. Dec. style, and retains 17th- and 18th-cent. marble kneeling figures. The national school has an endowment. F. N. was burnt by the Danes, and in the 13th cent. had a Templars' preceptory, but there are no remains. *Aston Hall* and *Ferriby House* are seats.

Ferriby Sluice, ha. on the Humber, pa. of and 1 W. from Ferriby, South (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Ferriby, South, pa. and vil. on the Humber, N. Lincs., 7 W.S.W. of New Holland; ac. 1,614; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicolas is Norm. and later; it consists of a nave and south transept, the aisles having been destroyed and the chancel converted into an organ-chamber; a tympanum with the figure of a bishop, supposed to represent St. Nicolas, remains over the doorway of the E. Norm. porch. The pa. contains a quarry of chalk and stone, and bricks and tiles are made. *South F. Hall*, near the Humber, has been unoccupied for some years; the grounds have disappeared.

Ferrières, group of rocks to the south of Jethou, Channel Islands. They extend about two miles, but many are submerged at high water. The sharp points in which they terminate and the dangerous channels between them render navigation difficult. The breadth covered by the group decreases towards the south, where it terminates in a rock called the Sardrière.

Ferrill-with-Hopwood, dis., pa. of Alvechurch (q.v.), E. Worcs., 4 E.N.E. of Bromsgrove.

Ferrindonald, ancient territory of the Clan Munro, between Invergordon and Dingwall, on the Cromarty Firth, E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 15 S.W. of Tain. It was erected into a barony in favour of an Irish adventurer who came to Scotland to assist Malcolm II. in his wars.

Ferring, or **West Ferring,** pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, W. Sussex, 3½ W. of Worthing; ac. 948; soil various. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1875–87) is mainly E. Eng., with a Norm. porch containing a stoup in perfect condition. On the summit of Highdown Hill (289 ft.), which commands a beautiful view, there is an earthwork of irregular shape, which was opened in 1892, and found to contain human skeletons arranged in ditches at intervals of 4 ft.; also pottery, a spear and shield, coins, and other relics. Hard by is the "Miller's Tomb," constructed for himself in 1763 by the miller John Olliver, who died thirty years later. St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, withdrew to F. when expelled from his see by Henry III. *F. Grange* is a seat.

Ferris Bay, small bay near Lough Larne, on east coast of co. Antrim, Ir. Its depth is about ¼ mile inland.

Ferriter Islands. [Blasket Islands.]

Ferriter's Cove, a small bay in Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 1½ W. of Smerwick Harbour. Near the north side of the bay are the remains of an ancient castle which belonged to the Ferriter family.

Ferrybank (1), estate, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc. *F. House* is a seat.

Ferrybank (2), a northern suburb of Waterford, on the left bank of the Suir—the river separating it from that city, though it is within the parl. bor. —pa. of Kilculliheen (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir. It has an extensive shipping trade in grain, cattle, timber, coal, iron, etc.; there are also some saltworks. An eminence overlooking the Suir, and known as Cromwell's Rock, was that from which Cromwell conducted the assault on Waterford.

Ferrybank (3), the north-east suburb of Arklow, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), S.E. co. Wicklow, Ir.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ferrard	.....	.....	9996
Ferrensby	Knaresborough (2½)	204	100
Ferriby, North, pa.	Ferriby	189	576
Ferriby, North, tp.	Ferriby	189	465
Ferriby, South	Barton (3½)	174	638
Ferring	Angmering (1½)	63	226

Ferrybridge, pretty ha. with railway station, on the Aire (here crossed by a fine stone bridge), pa. of Ferry Frystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Pontefract. A skirmish took place here in 1461 before the battle of Towton.

Ferry Corner, pa. on the Witham, S. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Boston; ac. 53; soil clay. A Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1868.

Ferryden, vil. at the mouth of the South Esk, pa. of Craig (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., ¾ S. of Montrose. A bridge over the river has replaced the ferry on the old coach-road between Aberdeen and Edinburgh. The chief buildings are a Free church and two public schools. The inhabitants are mostly fisher-folk. The export of white fish is considerable.

Ferry, East, tp. and small vil. on the Trent, pas. of Owston and Scotton (q.v.), N.W. Lincs., 6½ N. by E. of Gainsborough; ac. 483. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt about 1800) is a small brick edifice. Here is a ferry over the Trent.

Ferry Fryston, pa., W.R. Yorks., within the parl. bor. of Pontefract; ac. 3,186; soil clayey and loamy, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1878) is Norm.; the chancel retains a piscina, and in the nave are some modern brasses. The font is ancient. There are some almshouses and small charities. The pa. has collieries, iron-foundry, earthenware manufactories, and market-gardens. The base of a wayside cross, without the shaft, remains on the road to Pontefract. *Fryston Hall,* with a large and well-timbered park, is the seat of Lord Houghton. In a garden behind the hall is a stone coffin, dug up in a field in this pa. in 1822. The coffin was found to contain a skeleton of a man with his head between his legs, and is said to be that of the Earl of Lancaster, leader of the barons against Edward II., beheaded at Pontefract, June 19, 1322.

Ferryhill (1), eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Brancepeth), tp., and vil., pa. of Merrington (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6 S. of Durham; ac. 2,434. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style. There are iron-works and collieries.

Ferryhill (2), dis. and *q.s.* pa., pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), and included within the bounds of Aberdeen (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc.

Ferry Hill, peninsula jutting into the Firth of Forth, pa. of Inverkeithing (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 6 S.W. of Aberdour. This is the extreme south point of the co., and contains the vil. of North Queensferry. The firth is here spanned by the Forth Bridge.

Ferry, Little, across the outlet of Loch Fleet, pas. of Golspie and Dornoch (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 4 N. of Dornoch. It is 1 furlong in width. In its neighbourhood the Sutherland militia defeated a party of Jacobites under Lord Cromartie in 1746.

Ferry Marnham, pl., pa. of and 1 N. from Marnham (q.v.), E. Notts.

Ferry Meikle or **Muckle,** ferry over the Dornoch Firth, pas. of Dornoch and Tain (q.v.), Suths. and Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 N.W. of Tain. It is about ¾ mile broad, and is subject to sudden gusts of wind from the neighbouring mountains and to strong currents. It was on the mail-coach route between Wick and Inverness, and several fatal accidents have taken place. The railway station, now disused, is occupied as a shooting-box.

Ferryport, creek on east coast of Inishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., near the entrance to Lough Foyle.

Ferry-Port-on-Craig, pa., N.E. Fifes., Sc., about 3 E. of Dundee; ac. 2,758; soil light and variable, but generally fertile. [TAYPORT.]

Ferryside, vil. with railway station, pa. of St. Ishmael, S.W. Carmarths., 6 S.W. of Carmarthen. The church of St. Thomas (chapel-of-ease) is a plain stone building; and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Methodist chapels. F. is a much-frequented watering-place on the Towey, overlooks a large expanse of sands, and has an extensive cockle and shrimp fishery.

Ferrytown of Cree. [CREETOWN.]

Fersfield, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4 N.W. of Diss; ac. 1,396; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp.; it contains a marble slab to Francis Blomefield (1705–51), author of the "History of Norfolk," who was born here and became rector of the pa. in 1729.

Fersness Bay, inlet in the west coast of Eday island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Ork., Sc., about 10 S.W. of Tres Ness.

Fertagh, pa., Crannagh and Galmoy bars., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.E. of Urlingford; ac. 6,719. There is some good agricultural land, with limestone. Here is Johnstown (q.v.). An Augustinian priory was erected here by the Blanchfields in the 13th cent.; a chapel remains, containing a large altar-tomb with a recumbent figure in armour. Near the chapel stands a round tower, 96 ft. high, cracked from top to bottom. *Foulkscourt* and *Violet Hill* are seats.

Fertiana, pa. on the Suir, Eliogarty bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 2 S. of Thurles; ac. 3,606. *Cabragh Castle* is a seat.

Feshie, river, S.E. Invs., Sc., rises amid the Grampian mountains, on the border of Perths., and flows 23 N.E., N.W., and N., falling into the Spey a little above Kincraig, after a descent of 2,000 ft. over a rocky bed. Spates are not uncommon, and the swollen torrent did much damage to the surrounding country during the memorable "Moray floods" of 1829.

Feshie Bridge, ha. on the Feshie, pa. of Kingussie and Insh (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Kincraig.

Festiniog, pa., mkt. to. (S.), and head of U., N. Merions., 16 S.W. of Llanrwst; ac. 16,323; soil stony in the hills, but mostly light and gravelly, and near the river loamy. The old vil. of F. is beautifully situated on a hill between the valleys of the Dwyryd and the Cynfael. The church of St. Michael was erected in 1845. From the churchyard there is a magnificent view down the valley of the Dwyryd to Traeth Bach and Port Madoc,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ferry Corner	Langrick (1)	112	45
Ferryden	Montrose (2)	488	1482
Ferry, East	Blyton (5)	152	133
Ferry Fryston	Knottingley (1)	171	1880
Ferryhill (1), ec. pa.	Ferry Hill	245	4473
Ferryhill (1), tp.	Ferry Hill	245	3966
Ferryhill (2)	Aberdeen	528	6204
Ferry-Port-on-Craig	Tayport	444	3008
Fersfield	Diss (5)	95	256
Fertagh	Ballyragget (10)	67	1063
Fertiana	Thurles (2)	87	363
Festiniog	Festiniog	244	11073

bounded towards the right by the rugged masses of Moelwyn and the neighbouring heights. A considerable to. has now grown up about four miles from the vil. towards Duffws railway station, in consequence of the extensive slate quarries. The modern church of St. David is situated in this neighbourhood. F. is celebrated for its beautiful waterfalls, which are formed by the Cynfael at a

QUARRIES AND INCLINES, FESTINIOG.
(*From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

short distance from the vil. A little farther down the river is Hugh Llwyd's Pulpit, a lofty rock named after a wizard of the 17th cent. who is said to have uttered his spells from its summit. The slate quarries give employment to many thousands of men and boys. They differ from those in Carnarvs. in being partly subterraneous, the roof of one gallery resting on pillars of slate so as to form the floor of that above it. The slates are placed on tramways of two-feet gauge, which run down the mountain-side to the level of the Portmadoc line, which has the same gauge and incline, so that their transportation for shipment can be effected without steam power. The line from Portmadoc to Duffws (opened for passenger traffic in 1865) ascends 700 feet in 13 miles. The average gradient is 1 in 98, but for a short distance it is 1 in 60. *Plas Tan-y-bwlch* is the principal seat.

Fetcham, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 5 S.W. of Epsom; ac. 1,839; soil marl, overlying flint and chalk. The church of St. Mary (restored and enlarged 1873 and 1877) is Norm. and Trans.; it has an ivy-clad tower and long sloping roofs, which give it a picturesque appearance. The grounds of *F. Park*, in which it stands, are beautifully wooded. The pa. contains a large flour-mill.

Fethaland, island, pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Shet., Sc., 4 W. of Yell island.

Fethaland, Point of, promontory, pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Mainland island, Shet., Sc., 5 W. of Yell island. It forms the extreme north point of the island.

Fethard (1) (="High Wood" or "Hill of the Plain"), pa. and to., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 8 N. of Clonmel; ac. 1,530. F. is situated in the midst of a fertile plain bounded on the east by the western slopes of Slievenaman. The Protestant church, which is E. Dec., with a good tower and east window, originally formed the nave of a much larger building; it has been restored. There is no record of the Augustinian friary older than 1306, but it is supposed to date from a very remote period; the chapel has been restored, and is used by the Austin friars at the present time. There is another Roman Catholic place of worship, also a convent and a Presbyterian chapel. In 1376 the corporation received certain privileges from Edward III., empowering them to surround the to. with a wall of 18 ft., a great part of which still exists, together with three castellated gateways. The to. belonged to the Everard family, whose mansion has been converted into cavalry barracks. *The Grove* is a seat.

Fethard (2), pa. and vil. on Fethard Bay, Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 15¾ S.S.E. of New Ross; ac. 3,929. The soil is fertile. Though now known only as a healthy bathing resort, F. was formerly a municipal to.; it received a charter from James I., which has long since lapsed, and returned two members to the Irish parliament. A castle is said to have been built here in the 12th cent. by Raymond le Gros, which eventually passed into the hands of the Bishops of Ferns and became the episcopal residence. The Protestant church (rebuilt) retains the tomb of Alexander Devereux (d. 1556), Bishop of Ferns and last Abbot of Dunbrody. A small harbour was in 1798 constructed to the north of Ingard Point, the headland forming the southern boundary of the bay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring and other fisheries. Some traces of a camp remain on a headland south of Ingard Point.

Fetlar, pa. and island, Shet., Sc., 33 N.E. of Lerwick; ac. 10,212. The island measures 6½ miles long by 2½ miles broad; the surface is undulating, and soil—where not under pasturage and tillage—mossy, overlying granite, gneiss, syenite, quartz, greenstone, and various slates. Bog-iron, chromate of iron and copper occur. Peats are cut, and fisheries carried on. The pa. comprises several small outlying islets, and was formerly known as F. and North Yell. The Boundary Commissioners have grouped Fetlar and dependent islands into one pa., and Yell with its dependent islands into another. [YELL.]

Fetterangus, vil. on the Ugie, pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 2 N. of Mintlaw.

Fettercairn, pa. and burgh of barony, on the Crichie, S.W. Kincs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Laurencekirk; ac. 13,728; soil various, overlying igneous and Devonian rocks. Porcelain clay and bog-iron ore have been found. The pa. church dates from 1804, and there are Free and Episcopal churches, and several public schools. Besides the church, the burgh—a mere vil.—contains a public hall, library, reading- and recreation-rooms, an arch erected in memory of Queen Victoria's visit in 1861, the market cross (originally that of the now extinct to. of Kincardine), a drinking-fountain to commemorate

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fetcham	Leatherhead (2)	18	526
Fethard (1), pa.	Fethard	104	1692
Fethard (1), to.	Fethard	104	1607
Fethard (2), pa.	New Ross (17)	102	1178
Fethard (2), vil.	New Ross (17)	102	253

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fetlar	Thurso (176)	744	363
Fetterangus	Mintlaw (2)	563	358
Fettercairn, pa.	Laurencekirk (5)	497	1421
Fettercairn, vil.	Laurencekirk (5)	497	358

Sir John H. Stuart Forbes (1804–66), and a distillery. Here are Balbegno Castle and Fenella Castle (both which see). *F. House* (built in 1666 by the Earl of Middleton, and enlarged in 1829 and 1877), *Fasque House*, and *The Burn House* are seats.

Fetteresso, pa. and vil. on the coast, E. Kincs., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Drumlithie; ac. 27,245; soil loam, clay, and moss, overlying igneous and sedimentary rocks. Much land has been reclaimed since the beginning of the 19th cent., and about 2,000 ac. are under plantations. The pa. church dates from 1810, and was improved in 1876–78. There are eight public schools. The pa. has a Caledonian stronghold, the site of a Roman camp, numerous tumuli, the ruins of the church of St. Caran and St. Mary's chapel, and the remains of an ancient castle. *Cowie*, *Elsick*, *F. Castle* (formerly a stronghold of the Earls Marischal, rebuilt 1830), *Muchalls*, *Netherby*, *Newtonhill*, *Rickarton*, and *Ury* are seats.

Fetternear, estate and ancient chap. on the Don, pa. of Chapel of Garioch (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 1 N.N.W. of Kemnay. The church (of which there are some remains in the old churchyard) was erected in 1109. The estate was the property of the Bishops of Aberdeen, and was transferred to the Leslie family at the Reformation. The Roman Catholic Church of our Lady of the Garioch and St. John is an imposing erection in granite and freestone. *F. House* (formerly the summer palace of the Bishops of Aberdeen) has been transformed into a modern mansion.

Fettes College, school, Comely Bank, in the north suburbs of Edinburgh (q.v.), pa. of St. Cuthberts, N. Edins., Sc., 1¾ E. of Davidson's Mains. It is a highly ornate building, with chapel and large playgrounds, and was built (1865–70) through a bequest of about £150,000 by the late Sir William Fettes, of Comely Bank. It was originally intended for the education of poor and orphan lads, but is now conducted on the lines of the great English public schools.

Fetton End, ha., pa. of Leverington (q.v.), N. Cambs., 1 N.W. of Wisbeach.

Feugh, Water of, river, Abers. and Kincs., Sc., rises at the foot of Mudlee Hill, near Mount Battock, and flows for about 20 E. and N.E., joining the Dee opposite Banchory. It is spanned near its mouth by a fine old bridge, from which a magnificent panoramic view is obtained, and a little above is a cascade. The upper reaches afford excellent trout-fishing, while salmon, grilse, and sea-trout are taken lower down.

Feus of Cash. [CASH FEUS.]

Fewcott, ha., pa. of Stoke Lyne (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4 N.W. of Bicester.

Fewin, Loch. [FIONN.]

Fews, pa., Decies-without-Drum bar., Mid co. Waterf., Ir., 1 N.W. of Kilmacthomas; ac. 6,817. The surface is mountainous.

Fews, Lower, bar., Mid co. Arm., Ir.; ac. 29,757. It is bounded north and north-east by Oneilland West bar., east by Lower Orior bar., west by Armagh bar., and south by Upper Fews bar. It is traversed from north to south by the Fews Mountains, which include wide tracts of woodland. The bar. contains the to. of Markethill.

Fewston, pa., tp., vil., and polling-place for the Otley division of the W.R., on the Washburn, W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Otley; ac. of pa. 17,644, of tp. 2,186; soil gravelly, overlying grit. The church of St. Lawrence, on an eminence, was rebuilt at the end of the 17th cent., the Perp. building having been destroyed by fire, the fate of a still earlier church of the Norm. period. The Perp. font is much injured. The walls of the church and vicarage have cracks owing to the percolation of water from the Leeds Corporation reservoirs (which cover an area of about 300 acres) causing a subsidence.

Fews, Upper, bar., S. co. Arm., Ir.; ac. 47,434. It is bounded north and north-east by Lower Fews bar., east by Upper Orior bar., west by Armagh bar. and co. Monaghan, and south by co. Louth. The Fews Mountains extend south from the northern boundary, and finally meet the Slieve Gullion range. Newtown Hamilton and Crossmaglen are tos. in the bar.

Ffairfach, ha. with railway station, on the Towey, pa. of Llandilofawr (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Fforest, ha., pa. of Llan-y-Crwys (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 10 N.W. of Llandovery.

Fforest Fawr. [BLACK MOUNTAINS.]

Ffraw, river, S. Anglesey, flows about 5½ W.S.W., and falls into Carnarvon Bay at Aberffraw.

Ffrithoed, tp., pa. of Gyffylliog (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 5 W.N.W. of Ruthin.

Ffrydd, tp., pa. of Berriew (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 4 N.W. of Montgomery.

Fiag. [FIODHAIG.]

Fichlie, Peel of, mound, pa. of Towie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 1½ N.E. of the pa. church. It is crowned by the remains of a vitrified stronghold.

Fiddich, stream, Mid Banffs., Sc., rises on Corryhabbie Hill, flows nearly 20 N.E. and N.W., through Glen Fiddich, and enters the Spey at Craigellachie. Part of the valley has particularly rich soil, producing luxuriant crops. The excellent salmon-, grilse-, and trout-fishing attracts many sportsmen, and angling is practically free, except where the stream passes through the Glen Fannich deer-forest.

Fiddington (1), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 6 N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,314; soil clay and corn-brash, overlying gravel and limestone. The church of St. Martin is a small Dec. edifice.

Fiddington (2), ti., pa. of West Lavington (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5 S. of Devizes.

Fiddington and Natton, ti., pa. of Ashchurch (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 S.E. of Tewkesbury.

Fiddleford, vil., pas. of Okeford Fitzpaine, Child Okeford, and Sturminster Newton (q.v.), N. Dorset, 2 E.S.E. of Sturminster Newton, on the road to Blandford.

Fiddler Burn, stream, wholly within the pa. of Carluke (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. It has a short west course, and falls into the Clyde a little above Maundslie Castle.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fetteresso	Stonehaven (¼)	512	5527
Fews	Kilmacthomas (1)	127	554
Fews, Lower	.....	...	8394
Fewston, pa.	Otley (3)	208	977
Fewston, tp.	Otley (3)	208	233
Fews, Upper	.....	.....	14165
Fiddington (1)	Bridgwater (7)	152	249

Fiddler's Ferry, ha. with railway station, on the Mersey, pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of Warrington.

Fiddler's Green, pl., pa. of Newlyn (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 9 N. of Truro.

Fiddler's Reach, a bend of the Thames, 1½ miles long, between Greenhithe and Northfleet, and lying N.E. and S.W.

Fiddown, pa. and vil. on the Suir, Iverk and Knocktopher bars., S.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 E.S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 11,109. The soil is in some places extremely fertile. The Protestant church, an ancient building supposed to occupy the site of a monastery of which St. Maidoc was abbot in 590, contains monuments of the Ponsonby family. The Suir, which abounds in salmon and trout, is here crossed by a bridge. Traces of cromlechs and Danish forts remain. *Bessborough* and *Belline* are seats.

Fidra, island in the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dirleton (q.v.), N.W. Haddings., Sc., 2¾ W.N.W. of North Berwick. The whole surface is barren and wild; the rocks are basaltic. There are the ruins of a small chapel. The lighthouse (50 ft. high) shows a flashing white light, visible for 17 miles.

Field, tp. on the Blythe, pa. of Leigh (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4½ W. of Uttoxeter; ac. 982.

Field Asserts or **Assarts,** ha., pa. of Asthall (q.v.), W. Oxon, 4½ W. of Witney.

Field Broughton, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs. The small chapel of St. Peter is a plain irregular building.

Field Burcote, ha., pa. of Greens Norton (q.v.), S. Northants, 1 N.W. of Towcester.

Field Dalling, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5 E. by N. of Walsingham; ac. 1,632; soil loam, overlying brick-earth and chalk. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.; it contains some old oak benches. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Field Head, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Halifax.

Field Place. [WARNHAM.]

Fieldstown, pl., pa. of Clonmethan (q.v.), W. co. Dublin, Ir., 5 N.W. of Swords. *F. House* is a seat.

Fife, or **Fifeshire,** maritime co., S.E. Sc.; ac. 314,952. It is bounded on the north by the Firth of Tay, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the Firth of Forth, on the west by Clacks., and on the north-west by Perths. and Kinrs. The coast-line is varied, but seldom high, and the interior is undulating, with pleasant but seldom picturesque landscapes. Almost perfectly flat ground occurs between St. Andrews and the Firth of Tay, in the valley of the Eden, or the Howe of Fife, and again along portions of the coasts of the Forth. The Lomond Hills form the chief system of elevations, but there are numerous eminences in different parts of the area. The "Fife Hills" form a remarkable and beautiful object in the scenery, viewed from the southern shores of the Firth of Forth, and from the high ground in and about Edinburgh. The Eden and the Leven, although not very important, are the principal streams; there are no large lochs. The soil varies much, but chiefly consists of clay, moss, loam, sand, and alluvium—sand predominating along the coasts. The geology of the co. presents no prevailing feature, the rock formations mostly occupying small areas, and being much mixed up one with another. Southward from St. Andrews calciferous sandstones prevail, with some intrusive basaltic masses. From St. Andrews northward up to the Firth of Tay, and spreading far inland, is a great area of blown sand; while westward, along the shores of the Firth, a narrow band of Old Red Sandstone is presented, backed by a large series of intermediate rocks, running inland as far as Cupar, with a mass of tufaceous material in the centre, succeeded by another band of Old Red Sandstone. Carboniferous limestone, mixed with tuffs and basalts, occurs north of Leven, between which and Dysart Coal Measure rocks are presented. The remainder of the area is chiefly occupied by carboniferous limestone, basalt, and tuff near Leven, with the addition of a quantity of millstone grit. Coal mines are numerous, and the export of coal is an important trade. Limestone, ironstone, freestone, and shale are also worked. Nearly 80 per cent. of the area is under cultivation (a larger proportion than in any other co. in the country); the principal crops raised being those of wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, and turnips. Cattle and horses are extensively bred, and there are some sheep-farms. Woods are not uncommon, but seldom occupy extensive areas. The manufactures employ a great number of persons; and F. is a centre of industry in the East of Scotland. Textile fabrics are perhaps the most important, and include the celebrated damasks of Dunfermline, linen shirtings, unbleached linen, sail-cloth, duck, bed-ticking, dowlas, and checks. Other productions are flax, oilcloth, waxcloth, linoleum, carpets, ale, whisky, iron utensils and machinery, leather, earthenware and porcelain, fishing-nets, buoys, paper, bricks, tiles, and the requisites for the game of golf. The fisheries of the Firths of Tay and Forth are very valuable, and are industriously followed by a hardy and experienced fisher-folk, who largely live apart by themselves, preserving many quaint customs and beliefs. Almost every to. and vil. along the coast is provided with golf-links, attracting large numbers of visitors. St. Andrews, often called the Mecca of Golf, is recognised as the home and centre of the royal game. F. is noted for the number of tos. and vils. which it contains. The antiquities include several ancient forts, a Roman encampment and military roads, a number of exceedingly interesting old churches, and several castles and seats of historical importance. At the time of the Roman invasion F. was occupied by two native tribes—the Damnonii and the Vernicomes. In 877 some Danish refugees from Ireland attacked the co., defeating the inhabitants in two engagements and slaying King Constantin. In later times the co. became closely associated with the Court, the royal palaces at Dunfermline and Falkland being favourite residences of several monarchs. Many incidents of importance in ecclesiastical history are connected with the University and now ruined cathedral of St. Andrews. At least two Parliaments were held in the co., which was thrice invaded by the English—twice without any very serious

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fiddown, pa.	Fiddown	153	2182
Fiddown, vil.	Fiddown	153	96
Field	Leigh	147	77
Field Broughton	Cark-in-Cartmel(3½)	250	403
Field Dalling	Walsingham (5)	182	346
Fife	.....	.....	190365

engagement taking place; but during the third English incursion, in 1651, the battle of Pitreavie was fought. In 1715 the Jacobites were exceedingly active, appearing in large numbers under arms, and doing considerable damage to Government vessels and stores; no fighting of importance took place, however. The '45 did not strongly affect the co. and its inhabitants. F. gives the title of Duke and Earl to the family of Duff. F. contains 61 pas., besides the extra-parochial Isle of May, and is divided into two parl. divs.—East and West—each of which returns one member.

Fife, East. [FIFE.]

Fifehead Magdalen, pa. and vil., N. Dors., on the Somerset border, 5½ W. by S. of Shaftesbury; ac. 973; soil clay and sand, overlying gravel. The village is picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill skirted by the Stour. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, restored 1884, is E. Eng.; the rebus of Abbot Nailheart of Bristol appears in many places. The pa. contains a corn-mill. *Fifehead House* commands a fine view.

Fifehead Neville, pa. and small vil. on the Divelish, N. Dors., 3 S.W. of Sturminster Newton; ac. 1,355; soil light, overlying clay and gravel. All Saints' Church is a small building in neo-Classical style.

Fifehead St. Quintin, or **Lower Fifehead,** pl. on the Divelish, pa. of Fifehead Neville (q.v.), N. Dors., 1½ N.W. from Bellchalwell.

Fifehead Sydling, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Sydling St. Nicholas (q.v.), W. Dors.

Fife-Keith, to., forming part of the to. of Keith (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 4¼ E. of Mulben.

Fifeness, a low headland, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Crail (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. It has traces of a wall, supposed to have been built by the Danes in 874. [EAST NEUK OF FIFE.]

Fife, West. [FIFE.]

Fifield (1), pa. and vil. on the Evenlode, N. Oxon, on the Glouc. border, 7 S.W. of Chipping Norton; ac. 1,160; soil stone-brash, overlying rock. The church of St. John the Baptist is mainly E. Eng., with two Dec. windows in the nave and one at the east end; the nave was restored and partly rebuilt 1840, and the chancel has also been restored. The ancient manor house was renovated and enlarged in 1890.

Fifield (2), or **Fyfield,** ha., pa. of Benson (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 2⅔ N.E. of Wallingford. The manor house is very ancient, but has been modernised. The walls are very thick, and the building is supposed to have been formerly a strong fortress.

Fifield (3), ti., pa. of and 1 S. from Enford (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Fifield Bavant, pa., S. Wilts., 10 S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 870; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Martin (of stone) consists of nave only, with but 40 sittings.

Figbury Ring, local name for Chlorus's Camp (q.v.).

Figgat Burn. [BRAID BURN.]

Figgat (or **Figgate**) **Whins,** tract between Arthur's Seat and Portobello, pa. of Duddingston (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3¼ W. of Edinburgh. Its area is now partly occupied by Portobello (q.v.); it was formerly a hunting-forest, and in it Sir William Wallace mustered his forces previous to the siege of Berwick.

Figgs Marsh, pl., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Mitcham (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Figheldean, pa. and vil. on the Avon, W. Wilts., 4 N. of Amesbury; ac. 5,439; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of St. Michael (restored 1861) is Norm. and E. Eng., and has in the chancel a piscina and credence; in the porch are two statues of Crusaders, found in a field near the village of Milston. *F. House* and *Syrencot House* are seats.

Fighting Cocks, ha. with railway station, pas. of Low Dinsdale and Middleton St. George (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 4 S.E. of Darlington.

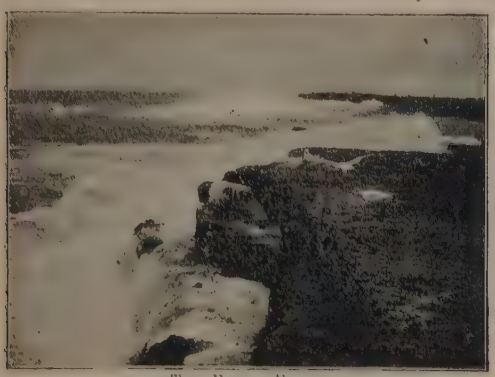
Figile, or **Feagile,** river, E. K. Co., Ir., rises on the west border of co. Kildare, and flows about 15 W. and S. to the Barrow, which it joins 4 N.W. of Rathangan, passing in its course the town of Clonbulloge.

Filby, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,430, including 107 water; soil mixed, overlying clay. All Saints' Church (restored 1873) is a handsome Perp. building; it contains some interesting ironwork, and the locks on the tower staircase are noteworthy. Large quantities of raspberries are grown here and sent to the London market. F. Broad, a picturesque lake, is frequented by wild duck and teal. *F. House* is a seat.

Filey, pa., tp., fishing and mkt. to. (F.), and fashionable watering-place, E.R. Yorks. (pa. partly in N.R.), 8 S.E. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 3,312 (foreshore 367), of tp. 832; soil loam, overlying clay. The Norm. and E. Eng. church of St. Oswald, restored 1886, is on an eminence; the nave, the oldest part of the church, is separated from the aisles by arcades of six arches, the pillars of which are alternately round and octagonal, except the corner ones, which are clustered (one of them being out of the perpendicular); above each pier-arch is a clerestory opening, with a narrow round-headed window; the E. Eng. chancel has fine sedilia of the same period and a piscina; the south transept also has sedilia and piscina, and the north a piscina; on the wall of the south aisle is an effigy, a good deal knocked about, said to represent St. Oswald, and there are several monuments; the font is Norm. The chapel-of-ease of St. John is in the Geometric style. The Wesleyan chapel is in Gothic style, and the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The town is divided into two parts by the road that leads from the railway station to the shore; the old town lying on the north being a featureless village at right angles to the sea, and long noted as a station for fishing, in which occupation a great many persons are employed. The new town, built principally since 1840, comprises two tiers of villas and lodging-houses. The lower tier, only a few feet above high-water mark, consists of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fife, East	.....	.....	50996
Fifehead Magdalen	Gillingham (3)	105	130
Fifehead Neville	SturminsterN'wtn(3	120	164
Fife-Keith	Keith (¾)	581	1347
Fife, West	.....	.....	58458
Fifield (1)	Chipping N. Junc.(3	84	222
Fifield Bavant	Tisbury (6)	96	43
Figheldean	Woodborough (10)	79	472
Filby	Great Ormesby (1)	133	581
Filey, pa.	Filey	233	2790
Filey, tp.	Filey	233	2481

detached villas; the higher of a fine façade in the form of a crescent. Between the two tiers are pleasure-grounds, forming a pleasant promenade, with a beautiful sea prospect. The ravine which divides the North from the East Riding has been laid out as a carriage road. A new sea wall and promenade about a mile long were constructed in 1894. The sands are very extensive and firm, and the town is sheltered from north-east winds by F. Brigg, a long projecting ridge of sandstone (formerly called The File). It is a rough platform, forming a natural breakwater, and at low water is dry. The



The Brigg, Filey.
(*From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

south side is strewn with huge boulders overgrown with dark seaweed, and on the northern side are cavities, forming large rock-pools. Near is a memorial slab to Mr. Charles Paget (formerly M.P. for Nottingham) and his wife, who were swept off Filey Rocks by a tidal wave on October 13th, 1873. The spot is rarely covered at high water, and at the time of the fatal occurrence was only 1½ hours to low water. F. has its Spa (said to be beneficial in dyspeptic cases) a little north of the town, baths, newsroom, circulating library; and there is a lifeboat station. In the cliffs around, the uppermost portion of the Yorkshire Jurassic beds occur, and yield ammonites and saurian remains. F. was a Roman station of some importance, and remains of a Roman harbour still exist. On the cliff immediately above it foundations of buildings have been discovered, and five stones (one carved with the figures of animals) with a square hollow in the centre of each, probably used to support a beacon.

Filey Bay, Yorks., a fine semicircular sweep extending from Filey Brigg on the north to Breil Point, 10 S. It affords a safe shelter for ships, and is well adapted for a harbour of refuge.

Filey Brigg. [Filey.]

Filgrave, chap., pa. of Tyringham-with-Filgrave (q.v.), N. Bucks., 3 N. of Newport Pagnell. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was demolished in 1758. The site of the churchyard is marked by a stone cross.

Filkins, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bradwell (q.v.), W. Oxon, on the Gloucs. border, 3½ N. by E. of Lechlade. The church of St. Peter (1857) is in modern Gothic style. F. Hall was destroyed by fire in 1876.

Fillan, river, W. Perths., Sc., rises on the border of Args., flows 11 N.E. and S.E. through Strath Fillan, and falls into Loch Dochart opposite Crianlarich. The trout, although small, afford excellent sport. A pool in the river—named the Holy Pool of St. Fillan—was formerly resorted to for the cure of insanity.

Filleigh, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 3½ W. of South-molton; ac. 2,102; soil clay, overlying strong clay and clay-slate. The church of St. Paul (rebuilt 1732, and remodelled 1878) contains memorials of the Fortescue family, including two brasses commemorating Richard Fortescue of F. (d. 1570), who is shown in armour, kneeling before a *prie-dieu*. *Castle Hill*, the seat of Earl Fortescue, surrounded by a finely-wooded park of upwards of 800 ac., was much altered *c.* 1740, when the grounds, now noted for their fine evergreens, were laid-out. The hall is garnished with hunting trophies, including many heads of Exmoor stags, inscribed with the date of the chase. Near the house are a triumphal arch and the artificial ruins of a castle.

Filley. [Philleigh.]

Fillham, North, ha., pa. of Ugborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 1¼ E. of Ivybridge.

Fillham, South, ha., pa. of Ugborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 1½ S.E. of Ivybridge.

Fillingham, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., pleasantly situated on the west side of the Cliff range, 10 N. by W. of Lincoln; ac. 3,596; soil mixed. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1777, retains some E. Eng. and Dec. features. John Wyclif held the living 1361–68. *F. Castle* or *Summer Castle*, a castellated mansion built 1760, stands on an eminence commanding a fine view. The grounds contain traces of a Roman camp, in which spear-heads and coins have been found. *F. Manor* is a mansion dating from the 17th cent.; in front of the building there is a magnificent sheet of water, extending over 40 ac.

Fillongley, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 6 N.W. of Coventry; ac. 4,761; soil red loam, elsewhere gravel, overlying rock, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Mary and All Saints, restored 1888, is Perp.; there is some old painted glass, and the churchyard retains part of an ancient cross. The City of Birmingham Industrial School, enlarged 1890, is a spacious brick building; instruction in farming and various trades is here given to about 150 boys. *The Mount* is an ancient edifice surrounded by well-wooded grounds; *F. Grange*, *F. Hall*, and *F. Lodge* are also seats.

Filly Close, ha., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2 N. of Burnley. [Readley Hallows.]

Filton, pa. and vil., S.W. Gloucs., 4½ N. of Bristol; ac. 1,025; soil clayey, overlying blue and yellow marl, bluestone, and limestone. The church of St. Peter (rebuilt, except the tower, 1845) is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; it contains some carved oak seats.

Fimber, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Wetwang (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 W.N.W. of Driffield; ac. 1,927. The chapel of St. Mary was rebuilt in 1871. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Filkins	Faringdon (7)	70	470
Filleigh	Filleigh	196	292
Fillingham	Lincoln (10)	130	283
Fillongley	Arley and Fillongley	117	1066
Filton	Filton	122	311
Fimber	Sledmere & Fimber	221	158

Fin-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FINN-.

Finart, river, E. Args., Sc., rises among the hills of the pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, and flows 4½ S.E. through Glen Finart, falling into Loch Long, in the neighbourhood of Ardentinny. It is strictly preserved, and affords excellent trout-fishing.

Finavarra, headland and peninsula on the north-east coast of Ballyvaghan Bay, Burren bar., N. co. Clare, Ir. Its length is about 4 miles. There is a seat of the same name.

Finavon. [FINHAVEN.]

Finborough, Great, pa. and vil. on the Orwell, Mid Suff., 2½ W. by S. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,695; soil mostly stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1875, is in Dec. style, with an ancient south porch; it contains a monument to the Rev. William Wollaston (1659–1724), a celebrated philosopher of the intuitive school. *F. Hall*, built in 1795, is a mansion in neo-Classical style.

Finborough, Little, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 3 S.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 322; soil heavy, overlying strong clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; the nave was rebuilt in 1856.

Fincastle, dis., glen, and burn, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Pitlochry. The dis. gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Dunmore, and formerly contained a number of strongholds; the ruins of some still remain. The burn flows through the glen, and falls into the Tummel some little distance from the spot where that river widens and forms Loch Tummel. *F. House* is a seat.

Finchale Abbey, now in picturesque ruins, on the left bank of the Wear, pa. of Durham St. Oswald (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 3 N.N.E. of Durham. It was originally founded in 1196 as a Benedictine house by Henry de Puiset, but in 1436 the church was made smaller by the removal of the aisle. The abbey when perfect resembled, on a smaller scale, that of Durham; the remains are principally E. Eng.; the church and cloisters (about 1240) are portions of the first buildings; the other buildings range in date down to 1530. Large portions of the nave and choir walls are standing; the choir has E. Eng. sedilia and piscina; the north transept has two high lancets, the south transept a large 13th-cent. window; the E. Eng. west doorway of the nave has good mouldings; the piers still remaining of the central tower are E. Eng. The prior's residence is south of the choir, and a buttress formerly supporting a ruined bay-window is named the Wishing Chair.

Fincham, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 5 N.W. of Downham Market; ac. 2,973; soil alluvium and chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin (restored at various times since 1846) is Perp., but it includes some remains of an older building; there is a Norm. font adorned with carvings representing the Fall of Man and other Biblical scenes, and a squint remains in the chancel. The national school has a small endowment. There are several charities. The Lode Dyke, a stream which has been artificially straitened, passes through the centre of the vil. The inhabitants of F. took a prominent part in the rising headed by the tanner Ket (1549). *F. Hall* is an ancient mansion, part of which remains as it was in the 15th cent.

Finchampstead, pa. and vil., S.E. Berks, 4 S.S.W. of Wokingham; ac. 3,943; soil gravel, sand, and loam, overlying clay. F. is pleasantly situated on the Blackwater, which divides it from Hants. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later, with a semicircular apse. F. Ridges, a range running from F. to Sandhurst, command fine views of the neighbourhood.

Fincharn (1), ruined castle on Loch Awe, pa. of Kilmichael Glassary (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 13 W.S.W. of Inveraray. It was formerly a stronghold of the MacDonalds.

Fincharn (2), burn and loch, pa. of Kilmichael Glassary (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 3 S.E. of Loch Awe. The loch drains into Loch Awe by the burn.

Finchingfield, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 8 N.W. of Braintree; ac. 8,461; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. John Baptist is of flint, and in the Kempe chapel is an inscription on brass of 1524. In the south chantry an altar-tomb with brass figures dates from 1523, and the church has an old font and a fine carved oak screen. The Congregationalists have a chapel. There is a pretty village green. *Spains Hall* is a seat.

Finchley, pa. and vil., N. Middx., 7½ N.W. of St. Paul's; ac. 3,384; soil clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1873) is Perp.; it contains several brasses, the oldest being that which bears the figures of Richard Pratt (d. 1487) and his wife. F. contains also the eccl. pas. of St. Paul, Long Lane; Holy Trinity; North Finchley, Christ Church; and Whetstone (q.v.). Holy Trinity Church is in E. Eng. style. St. Paul's (1886) and Christ Church are in Dec. style; pieces of jasper from the mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, are inserted in the framework of the pulpit of the latter. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a meeting-house for Plymouth Brethren. The cemetery for the pas. of St. Pancras and St. Mary, Islington, and that for St. Mary, Marylebone, cover 100 ac. and 27 ac. respectively. Christ's College was established in 1857, the lower school being located hard by in an old mansion known as F. Hall. The annual amount derived from the F. charity estates is nearly £500. Woodside Hall (1885), a building in Elizabethan style, is used for public meetings and entertainments. There are now few remains of F. Common, but the oak under which Dick Turpin lay in wait for travellers is still pointed out. General Monk mustered his forces on F. Common on Feb. 3, 1660; and here a camp was formed during the Jacobite rising in 1745. Opposite the *Manor House* is a piece of water called the Moat, part of which is of ancient date.

Finden Hill, vil., pa. of Witton Gilbert (q.v.), N. Dur., 4 N.W. of Durham.

Findern, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Mickleover (q.v.), S. Derbys., 5 S.W. of Derby; ac. 1,679. All Saints' Church (1863) is in E. Eng. style; the tympanum of the north doorway of an old chapel

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Finborough, Great	Stowmarket (2½)	81	462
Finborough, Little	Stowmarket (3½)	81	44
Fincham	Downham (4½)	86	695
Finchampstead	WellingtonCollege(1	57	680
Finchingfield	Braintree (10)	45	1584
Finchley	Finchley	7	16647
Findern	Willington (1½)	133	412

which stood here has been placed in the wall of the north aisle, and there is some valuable plate dating from the 16th cent.

Findhorn (1), vil. and burgh of bar., on Findhorn Bay, pa. of Kinloss (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 5 N. of Forres. Here is a Free church, a public library, and a school for girls. The vil. has been twice rebuilt on different sites, the first having been overwhelmed by the drift of the Sands of Culbin (q.v.), and the second (now under the sea) by inundation in 1701. A chapel-of-ease fell in 1843, its sandy foundations having given way. The harbour (partly natural, partly artificial) is safe, and has substantial quays and piers. The fisheries are the chief industry, and there is some sea-borne traffic in cured herrings and salmon, general merchandise, coals, and grain. The place is a resort of artists and summer visitors. The railway line from Kinloss is no longer worked.

Findhorn (2), bay formed by the estuary of the Findhorn, N. Elgs., Sc., 2 N. of Forres. Its entrance is only about ½ mile in width, but inside it opens out into a landlocked basin, measuring about 2¼ miles across at its broadest part.

Findhorn (3), river, Invs., Nairns., and Elgs., Sc., rises in the hills between Strathdearn and Stratherrick, and flows 62 N., falling into the Moray Firth, through Findhorn Bay, 2 N. of Forres. Its course along the upper reaches is impetuous, where

Junction of the Findhorn and Divie.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

it passes through some wild Highland scenery, and lower down, where the stream becomes slower, traverses a pleasant champaign country. It is subject to sudden and sometimes destructive spates, as during the famous "Moray Floods" of 1829, when its waters covered 20 square miles of its lower basin.

Findlater, estate, pa. of Fordyce, N. Banffs., Sc., 1¾ E. of Cullen. The ruined castle, perched on a rock on the coast, is now a picturesque ruin. It was fortified by royal mandate in 1445. The estate gave the title of earl to the Ogilvie family from 1638 to 1811, when it became extinct.

Findlay's Seat, hill (681 ft.), E. Elgs., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Elgin. Fine and extensive woods lie at its base.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Findhorn (1)	Kinloss (3)	568	562
Findochty	Findochty (½)	598	1148
Findo-Gask	Dunning (2)	440	361

Findochty, vil. on the coast, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Buckie. It was founded by a settlement of fishermen from Fraserburgh in 1716, and has continued as a fishing station ever since. The harbour was extended and repaired in 1883. There is a public school.

Findo-Gask, pa. and vil., S. Perths., Sc., 8 S.W. of Perth; ac. 5,185; soil rich loam and clay, overlying freestone, slate (both of which have been worked), and marl. The church stands in the vil., and there is a public school. There are remains of a Roman road 20 ft. broad, and made of well-fitted although rough stones. It was defended by two small forts, and gave communication between camps in Muthill and Scone. One of the small forts is said to have been afterwards used as a place of execution for witches. Caroline, Lady Nairns, the poetess (1766–1845), was born in "the Auld House" of Gask, the subject of one of her most popular ballads. It was visited by Prince Charles Edward, who allowed his hostess to cut off a lock of his hair as a memorial of the event. The present mansion was built in 1801.

Findon (1), pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 5 N. by W. of Worthing; ac. 4,370; soil light, overlying chalk. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a valley among the Downs. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1867) is mainly E. Eng.; the single roof, covering both nave and aisle, is a remarkable feature. Cissbury Hill (q.v.) is in the pa. *Cissbury*, *F. Place*, and *Muntham Court* are seats.

Findon (2), ha. on the coast, pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Portlethen. There is a public school. The fisheries form the chief occupation, and here Findon (or Finnan) haddocks were first cured.

Findon (3), farm, pa. of Gamrie (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 1 S.W. of Gordonstown. Fossil remains of fish (chiefly ganoid) are found here in the rocks in great abundance. Many of these have been described and figured by Agassiz.

Findon (4), estate on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5 N.E. of Conon Bridge. A small burn makes a leap of 20 ft. in a thickly-wooded and picturesque gorge.

Findon Ness, promontory, pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 6 S. of Aberdeen. It forms the farthest east extremity of the pa., and affords some shelter to the harbour at Findon during gales from the north.

Findrack, estate, pa. of and 2½ E.N.E. from Lumphanan (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc. The mansion is an ancient building.

Findrassie, estate, pa. of Spynie (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Elgin. There are some fine woods on the property. *F. House* is a seat.

Finedon, pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 3 N.E. of Wellingborough; ac. 3,661; soil clay and limestone, overlying ironstone. The name (originally "Thingdon") is derived from a Danish "thing" which was held here. The church of St. Mary (restored 1858) is chiefly Dec.; the clerestory is supported by a remarkable straining arch at the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Findon (1)	Worthing (5)	60	775
Finedon	Finedon	68	3197

east end of the nave, consisting of two reversed flat arches; it is adorned with quatrefoils, and has a battlemented moulding. The font is Norm., with a mutilated representation of the Annunciation. In the room above the porch there is a library of some 1,000 vols., including editions of the Fathers, founded by Sir J. E. Dolben in 1788. James Kent (1700–76), the composer, was organist here 1718–31. The endowed school for boys dates from 1595, that for girls from 1712. The Temperance Hall was erected in 1868. Boots and shoes are made in the vil. *F. Hall* stands in beautiful grounds, containing a triple avenue of limes nearly ½ mile in length.

Finella. [FENELLA.]

Fineshade, small pa., N. Northants, 7 S.W. of Stamford; ac. 802; soil rich and light, overlying limestone, clay, and cornbrash. *F. Abbey* is a modern building, occupying in part the site of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded early in the 13th cent.

Finfan, strong mineral spring, pa. of Urquhart (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Garmouth. It is occasionally resorted to by invalids and others, for whose accommodation a cottage has been erected.

Fingall, the ancient name of territory on the north side of the Liffey, giving the title of earl to the Plunkett family. It comprised all north co. Dub., and on the arrival of the English (1171–72) was possessed wholly by Danes or Ostmen of Dublin, from whom it took its name—F. meaning "White Foreigners," or, perhaps, "The Foreign Tribe."

Fingal's Cave, cavern, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Staffa island, Inner Hebrides, W. Args., Sc., about 10 S.W. of Laggan. It is of basaltic formation, showing numerous fine pillars. [STAFFA.]

Fingal's Fort. [DUN FIONN.]

Fingal's Grave. [KILLIN.]

Fingal's Griddle, ancient Caledonian remains, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 10 N.W. of Loch Sunart. They consist of a heap of large piled-up stones (supposed to have served as an altar), surrounded by a circle of monoliths, smaller in size than the blocks used in the building.

Fingal's Seat. [AIT-SUIDHE-THUIN.]

Fingal's Stair, flight of rude steps in the rock, on the side of Ben Eadden (q.v.), pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 9 N.W. of Port Appin.

Fingask (1), estate, pa. of Daviot (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 2 W. of Old Meldrum. A pre-Reformation chapel is said to have stood on a site now enclosed. *F. House* is a seat.

Fingask (2), another name for Drumellie (q.v.).

Fingask Castle, mansion, pa. of Kilspindie (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Errol. The main building is very ancient, and has been enlarged by the addition of a tower (1594), a wing with turrets (1675), and was still further added to in the 19th cent. It was the seat of the Threiplands (zealous Jacobites), and was visited by the Chevalier de St. George and by Prince Charles Edward. It contains a collection of Jacobite relics, including the claymore and saddle used by Prince Charles at Culloden.

Fingest, pa., S. Bucks, 7 N.W. of Great Marlow; ac. 1,285; soil chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew is Norm.; the chancel was E. Eng., but has Perp. windows; the lower stage of the tower has a curious Dec. window; there is a carved oak screen between the chancel and the nave; the font is octagonal.

Finghall, pa., tp., and small vil., N.R. Yorks., 5 E.S.E. of Leyburn; ac. of pa. 3,990, of tp. 562; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng.

Fingland (1), ha., pa. of Bowness (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6 N. of Wigton.

Fingland (2), burn, E. Peebs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), Selks., Sc., and flows 4½ N.E. and N.W., falling into the Quair at Traquair.

Fingland (3), burn, N.E. Dumfs., Sc., rises at the foot of Loch Fell, and runs between 4 and 5 S.E., falling into the White Esk, ½ N.E. of Davington. A fine cascade of 56 ft. leap is known as the Wellburnspout.

Finglas (1), pa. and vil. on the Tolka and the Royal Canal, Castleknock and Nethercross bars., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 4,696. The soil is rich. F. is said to have existed in the days of St. Patrick, and was formerly celebrated for its May sports, probably of Pagan origin. An ancient stone cross, 10 ft. in height, stands in the churchyard. Roderic O'Connor was defeated by Strongbow at F. Wood. The manor was long held by the Archbishops of Dublin. Archbishop Usher and the poet Parnell were rectors. *Jamestown* is a seat.

Finglas (2), pa., Clonlisk bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir., 4 S.W. of Roscrea; ac. 702.

Fingle Bridge, romantic spot on the Teign, Mid Devon, 3½ N.W. of Moreton Hampstead. The scenery here and for two miles farther up the river is extremely beautiful. The bridge, a three-arch ivy-clad structure, is itself a picturesque object.

Fin Glen (1), or **Finaglen,** ravine, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 2 S.W. of St. Fillans. It stretches between Ben Bhan and Loch Earne.

Fin Glen (2), valley, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 8½ N.W. of Kilsyth. It is traversed by a small burn.

Finglesham, ha., pa. of Northbourne (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 S.W. of Deal.

Fingringhoe, pa. and vil. on the Colne, E. Essex, 4 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 2,890, tidal water and foreshore 426; soil marsh, loam, and brick-earth, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Andrew (injured by earthquake in 1884) is Perp., and has brasses of the 16th and 17th cents., and two loose brasses, one of which is palimpsest. A monument with marble bust dates from 1655, and there is a solid oak chest of 1684. The restoration after the earthquake led to the discovery of some interesting frescoes. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. F. Hall, once moated, is now a farmhouse, and another old house with 17th-cent. features has been divided into tenements.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fineshade	Ketton (4)	97	88
Fingest	West Wycombe (3)	36	364
Finghall, pa.	Finghall Lane	231	317
Finghall, tp.	Finghall Lane	231	82

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Finglas (1), pa.	.....	3	1574
Finglas (1), vil.	.....	3	524
Finglas (2)	Roscrea (4)	78	73
Fingringhoe	Wyvenhoe (2)	56	519

Finham, ha. on the Sow, pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), Mid Warws., 3 S. of Coventry.

Finhaven (1), ruined stronghold on the South Esk, pa. of Oathlaw (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Forfar. It was a former seat of the Earls of Crawford, and has many historical associations. Here Ogilvy of Inverquharity was suffocated by his sister, Lady Crawford, to avenge the death of her husband, in 1446; and here the Earl of Crawford was imprisoned for a time in 1530. Ghosts are still said to haunt the deserted rooms. *F. House* is a modern seat in the neighbourhood.

Finhaven (2), hill (1,751 ft.), pa. of Oathlaw (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 2 W. of Aberlemno. It is well wooded, commands a fine view, and is crowned by a vitrified fort 380 ft. long by 112 ft. broad.

Finhaven (3), ancient pa.—now included in the pas. of Oathlaw and Aberlemno (q.v.)—Mid Forfs., Sc. In 1849 the encaustic flooring of the ancient church was discovered, together with two monuments, buried deep in the earth.

Finish (1), island, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir. It is at the entrance to Kilkerran Bay, and about 15 S.W. of Oughterard.

Finish (2), island, pa. of Clareabbey (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., at the mouth of the river Fergus.

Finkle Street, ha., pa. of Tankersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Barnsley.

Finkley, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Andover (q.v.), W. Hants.

Finlagan, loch, pa. of Kilarrow and Kilmenie (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., 3 W. of Port Askaig. It lies amid hills, is 1 mile long by ¼ mile wide, and drains into Loch Gruinard. On an islet are the ruins of a castle, a former stronghold of the MacDonalds, and a chapel, with some remains of a landing-stage. The loch affords excellent salmon- and trout-fishing.

Finlarig Castle, ruined stronghold on Loch Tay, pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc. The square keep still shows one of its projecting

FINLARIG CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

turrets in good preservation, and is surrounded by many fine old trees. It was a seat of the Campbells of Glenorchy, and in a neighbouring burial-ground lie the remains of several of the Earls of Breadalbane. Both ruins and burial-place are well kept. A bloody battle between the Campbells and MacDonalds is said to have taken place near here. The keep is mentioned in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." *Auchmore House* is a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane.

Finlas (1), loch, pa. of Straiton (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Dalmellington. It lies amid hills, measures about 1 mile in length by ¼ mile wide at its broadest part, and drains into Loch Doon. Trout are abundant, and an occasional salmon is taken.

Finlas (2), burn, Mid Dumbarts., Sc., rises on the border of the pa. of Row (q.v.), and flows 4¾ S.E., E., and N.E., first through Glenfinlas, and then through a level, richly-wooded country, finally falling into Loch Lomond, 2½ S. of Luss. Trout are taken, but the fishing is not open to the public.

Finlay's Castle, ruin, pa. of Nairn (q.v.), N.E. Nairns., Sc., 4 S.E. of Moss-side.

Finlay's Mire, moss, pa. of Monquhitter (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 3 E. of New Deer. Here a party of Covenanters were routed by the Ogilvies during the Civil War.

Finlayston House, mansion on the Clyde, pa. of Kilmalcolm (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Port Glasgow. It dates from the 15th cent., and was a seat of the Earls of Glencairn. John visited the house in 1556. The place is associated with the life of Alexander Montgomery, a poet of the time of James I. (of England), and best known by "The Cherrie and the Slae."

Finmere, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Oxon, on the Bucks. border, 7½ N.N.E. of Bicester; ac. 1,570; soil gravel, stiff clay, and stone-brash. The church of St. Michael is an ancient Gothic building of various periods.

Finn-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FIN-.

Finn (1), river in Mid co. Don., Ir., takes its rise from Lough Finn, Boylagh bar., and flows about 25 E. to the Foyle at Lifford, passing the tos. of Ballybofey, Stranorlar, and Castlefinn.

Finn (2), lough, Boylagh bar., W. co. Don., Ir., 1 W. of Fintown. Though small (about 2½ miles by ¼ mile) it is one of the most beautiful loughs in the district.

Finnan (1), stream, S.W. Invs., Sc., rises on the border of Args., flows 5¼ S.W. through Glen Finnan, and falls into the head of Loch Shiel. On a level spot not far from its mouth Prince Charles Edward raised his standard on August 19th, 1745. A monument here commemorates the fact.

Finnan (2). [FINDON (2).]

Finnart, estate on Loch Long, pa. of Row (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 3 N. of Garelochhead. *F. House* stands in finely-wooded grounds.

Finnea, vil., pa. of Foyran (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 N.W. of Castlepollard. It is situated on the Inny, between Loughs Sheelin and Kinale, where the river separates cos. Wstm. and Cav.

Finnich, glen and burn, pa. of Drymen (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc. The burn rises on the border of Dumbarts., and flows for about 5 N.E. through the glen, skirts the policies of *Auchencch House,* and falls into the Blane in the grounds of *Killearn House.*

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Finmere	Buckingham (4)	60	283
Finnea	Ballywilliam (2)	72	149

Finnieston, dis. in the city of Glasgow (q.v.), on the Clyde, pa. of Barony, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., ¾ S.E. of the University. The Queen's Docks are here, and the place is busily engaged in the shipping trade.

Finningham, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 6½ S.W. of Eye; ac. 1,257; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1886–89, is Perp.; it contains a monument to the well-known antiquary Sir John Fenn (1739–94); the cover of the font is very handsome. The Frere family has been established here since the 13th cent.

Finningley, pa. (extending into W.R. Yorks.), tp., and vil., N. Notts, 7 S.E. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 10,110, of tp. 2,400; soil mostly sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Oswald, restored 1885, is of various periods, with a good Norm. arch in the tower; part of the south wall, including the entrance and other portions of the building, remain from an older structure. *F. Park*, which stands on a hill 1 mile from the vil., is surrounded by a well-wooded park.

Finnoe, pa., Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Borrisokane; ac. 5,053. The soil is light, with bog and limestone. *F. House* is a seat.

Finsbury, one of the parl. bors. of London, S.E. Middx.; ac. 1,060. It consists of three divisions—Holborn, F. Central, and F. East—each of which returns one member. Its area was diminished in 1885, when the bor. of Islington was formed. The name is derived from the great *fen* or "moor" which formerly enclosed London on the north. Immediately outside London Wall was the marshy tract called Moor Fields, beyond which lay F. Moorfields and F. were drained for the first time in 1527. About a century later the district was laid-out in walks, but no houses were erected till after the Great Fire. In the early years of the 19th cent. a large proportion of the inhabitants of F. consisted of doctors, who amassed great wealth by their practice amongst City men. Bunhill Fields, the famous burial-ground for Nonconformists, now a public recreation ground, lies west of the Artillery Ground, which in old days was the drillground of the London Trained Bands. F. Square, opposite the Artillery Ground, dates from 1789. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, Moorfields, formerly the pro-cathedral, was erected 1817–20. South Place Chapel and Institute, which is used for public entertainments, was built as a Unitarian place of worship; W. J. Fox was at one time minister. The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital was established in 1804; the annual number of in-patients is about 2,185, that of out-patients about 24,000. The London Institution, F. Circus, comprises an excellent reading-room, a library, and a theatre, in which popular lectures are delivered.

Finsbury, Central. [FINSBURY.]

Finsbury, East. [FINSBURY.]

Finsbury Park, dis., pas. of Hornsey, Islington, and Stoke Newington, forming a north sub. of London, 4 N. of St. Paul's. It comprises the eccl. pas. of St. John and St. Thomas. The churches, which are in E. Eng. style, were erected in 1874–78 and 1888–89 respectively. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The park, from which the district takes its name, extends over 120 ac.; it is prettily planted with trees and shrubs, and affords fine views; and there is an artificial piece of water, well supplied with pleasure-boats.

Finstall, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Stoke Prior (q.v.), N. Worcs., 1½ E.S.E. of Bromsgrove. The church of St. Godwald (1883) is in Dec. style. The old church with the same dedication, erected in 1773, is no longer used for Divine service. There are railway works here, belonging to the Bristol and Birmingham line. *F. Park* and *Rigby Hall* are seats.

Finsthwaite, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Windermere, Westmd.) and vil., pa. of Colton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 8½ N.E. of Ulverston. The church of St. Peter, built in 1874 on the site of an older church, is in Trans. style. The church school has a small endowment. *F. House* and *The Landing* are seats.

Finstock, tp. and vil. on the Evenlode, pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4½ N. of Witney; ac. 883.

Finstock-with-Fawler, eccl. pa., pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4½ N. of Witney. Holy Trinity Church (1841) is a small plain structure of stone.

Finstown, coast vil. and seaport on the Bay of Firth; pa. of Firth and Stennes (q.v.), Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 6 W.N.W. of Kirkwall. Numerous coasting-vessels frequent the bay, importing coals, lime, manures, and general goods, and exporting farm produce and flagstones from the quarries in the neighbourhood. Twelve annual stock fairs are held here.

Fintona, mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Donacavey (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 S. of Omagh. F. is situated in a fertile valley, and was founded by the Leigh family in 1614. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, and Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels. The to. contains many linen weavers, and spades are manufactured. *Derrybard* and *Ecclesville* are seats.

Fintown, ha., pa. of Inishkeel (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 9 N.E. of Glenties.

Fintragh Bay, Banagh bar., between Muckros Head and St. John's Point, S. co. Don., Ir., 1 W. of Killybegs.

Fintray, pa. on the Don, S.E. Abers., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Kintore; ac. 7,319; soil and subsoil various. Almost the entire surface is under the plough or wooded. The parish church was built 1821, and there are two public schools. A large woollen-mill is no longer worked. *Disblair Cottage* and *F. House* are seats.

Fintray Bay, inlet off the Firth of Clyde, Great Cumbrae island, Butes., Sc., 5 W. of Fairlie. It has a fine sandy beach and natural terraces overlooking the shore.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Finningham	Finningham	87	414
Finningley, pa.	Finningley	158	749
Finningley, tp.	Finningley	158	328
Finnoe	Cloghjordan (7)	87	587
Finsbury	.....	.....	182454
Finsbury, Central	.....	.....	66216
Finsbury, East	.....	.....	45327

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Finstall	Bromsgrove (1½)	145	1385
Finsthwaite	Windermere (1)	259	425
Finstock	Charlbury (2)	76	504
Finstock-w.-Fawler	Charlbury (2)	76	676
Fintona	Fintona	137	1271
Fintray	Kinaldie (1)	538	999

Fintray, Hatton of, vil. on the Don, pa. of Fintray (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 1¼ N.N.E. of Kinaldie.

Fintry (1), pa. and vil. on the Endrick, Mid Stirls., Sc., 5 E.S.E. of Balfron; ac. 13,772; soil mostly fertile, resting on basalt (sometimes columnar), trap, and granite. Coal, ochre, jasper, zeolite, and firestone occur. The pa. church was built in 1823, and there are two schools—one a free, endowed institution. F. Castle, now in ruins, was a stronghold of the Grahams. Sir Daniel McNee (1806–82), for many years president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was a native. *Culcreuch* is a seat.

Fintry (2), estate, pa. of Mains and Strathmartine (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Dundee. *Claverhouse* was the seat of Viscount Dundee.

Fintry Hills (1,676 ft.), pa. of Fintry (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc., 6 E. of Balfron.

Fintry, Loup of, cascade on the Endrick, pa. of and 1½ E. from Fintry (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc. Here the river rushes over the face of a rock 94 ft. in height, forming a magnificent sight, especially during floods.

Finuge, pa. and vil. on the Feale, Clanmaurice bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 2 S.W. of Listowel; ac. 3,740. *Ballinruddery,* a seat of the Knight of Kerry, stands in beautifully-wooded grounds beside the river; near it are the remains of an ancient castle.

Finvoy, pa. on the Bann, Kilconway bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 4 S. of Ballymoney; ac. 16,369. There is much bog and waste land, but elsewhere the soil is fertile. The pa. contains Celtic remains, including a cromlech of black stone, which communicates with subterranean chambers; also some old forts and artificial caves. The range called The Craigs commands a magnificent view. *Moore Lodge* is a seat.

Finzean House, seat, pa. of Birse (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 7 E.S.E. of Aboyne station. It occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and stands amid well-wooded grounds.

Fiodhaig, or **Fiag,** burn and loch, pa. of Lairg (q.v.), Mid Suths., Sc., 9 S.W. of Altnaharra. The loch measures 1½ miles in length by about ½ mile wide. The burn issues from the loch, runs 5½ S. through Glen Fiodhaig, and falls into Loch Shin, 13 N.W. of Lairg. Heavy red-speckled trout are got both in loch and river, and a few salmon. The angling is preserved.

Fionn Bheinn. [Ben Fin.]

Fionn Loch, pas. of Gairloch and Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 5½ E. of Poolewe. It is 8 miles long by about 1 mile wide, and affords excellent salmon- and trout-fishing. The grand and imposing surrounding scenery makes it a favourite resort of artists, while ornithologists are attracted by the heronries on its islands, and from its being the resort of rare birds. It drains by the Griunard into Griunard Bay.

Firbank, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd., 6 E. of Kendal; ac. 2,985. The church of St. John, which is in Gothic style, commands a wide and beautiful view. The Lune divides the tp. from Yorkshire.

Firbeck, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Tickhill; ac. of pa. 2,626, of tp. 1,297; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1887, is in Norm. style. *F. Hall* and *Park Hill,* both standing in parks, are seats.

Firby (1), tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Westow (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 S.S.W. of Malton; ac. 525. *F. Hall,* an ancient building with pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Firby (2), tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Bedale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 685. The tp. has a hospital, founded 1608, for seven men.

Firby (3), ha., pa. of Fawkham (q.v.), W. Kent, 8½ S.E. of Dartford.

Fire Beacon, ha., pas. of Fulstow and Marsh Chapel (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Ludborough.

Firhall, estate on the Nairn, pa. of and ¾ S. from Nairn (q.v.), N. Nairns., Sc. *F. House* is a seat.

Fir Island, the more northerly of the two islets on Coniston Water (q.v.), N. Lancs., situated near the east bank. It is so called from the Scotch firs with which it is covered. In dry weather it is sometimes connected with the land.

Firkeel, vil., pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 14 W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Firkin, bay and promontory on Loch Lomond, pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 2¾ S.S.E. of Tarbet.

Firle, West, pa., vil., and head of U., E. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 3,429; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is Dec. and later; the Gage chapel, adjoining the chancel on the north, contains monuments and brasses of that family, dating from the 16th cent. The workhouse was built in 1834. F. Hill (820 ft.), the second highest summit in the South Downs, commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country and the Channel. *F. Place,* the seat of Viscount Gage, is a large building, dating from various periods; the grounds contain extensive preserves and large fishponds.

Firmount, pl., pa. of Clonbroney (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir., 3 N. of Edgeworthstown.

Firsby (1), or **Firsby-by-Spilsby,** pa. and vil. on the Steeping, E. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Wainfleet; ac. 1,107; soil rich loam, overlying clay. It is supposed to take its name from the Frisians who settled in this neighbourhood. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1856, is in E. Eng. style. Bishop Warburton was non-resident incumbent 1730–1756.

Firsby (2), pl., pa. of Conisbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Doncaster.

Firsby, East, pa. and tp. on the Wolds, N. Lincs., 6 W. by S. of Market Rasen; ac. of pa. 1,226, of tp. 544; soil clay and loam, overlying sand, clay, and limestone. There is no church.

Firsby, West, tp., pa. of Firsby, East (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9 W. by S. of Market Rasen; ac. 682.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fintry (1)	Campsie Glen	406	357
Finuge	Listowel (2)	179¾	738
Finvoy	Ballymoney (4)	158	3864
Firbank	Low Gill (2)	258	199
Firbeck, pa.	Ranskill (6½)	144	273
Firbeck, tp.	Ranskill (6½)	144	187
Firby (1)	Kirkham Abbey (1)	203	23
Firby (2)	Bedale (1¾)	226	95
Firle, West	Glynde (1¼)	53	530
Firsby (1)	Firsby	122	228
Firsby, East, pa.	Market Rasen (6)	145	65
Firsby, East, tp.	Market Rasen (8)	145	18
Firsby, West	Market Rasen (9)	145	47

Firth and Stennes, united pa. on Firth Bay, Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 6 W.N.W. of Kirkwall; ac. 15,891; soil either fertile earth or barren moss, overlying rock, chiefly flagstones, which are quarried and exported. There are two pa. churches, two Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, and a couple of public schools. In the pa. is a singular Caledonian monument. The manse forms a well-known landmark for mariners.

Firth Bay, shallow inlet, Mainland island, Ork., Sc., 6 N.W. of Kirkwall. It penetrates inland for about 4 miles, contains the islands of Damsay and Grimbister Holm, and has oyster-beds. A brisk coasting trade is carried on, paving-stones being the chief export. [FINSTOWN.]

Firths Ness, promontory on Firths Voe, pa. of Delting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., about 5 N.E. of Vementry.

Firths Voe, inlet, pa. of Delting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., about 16 N.N.W. of Lerwick. It is ½ mile wide at the entrance.

Firtree, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Witton-le-Wear (q.v.), Mid Dur. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in Gothic style, and there is a Wesleyan chapel. *Harperley Hall,* with a large park and commanding a fine view, is a seat.

Fir Tree Moss, tract, west border of Northumb., among the Cheviot Hills, about 16 N.W. of Bellingham. It is named from the remains of a buried pine-forest; the wood is unearthed and used for salmon spears.

Fiscar, vil., pa. of Wendron (q.v.), W. Cornw., 15 S.W. of Truro.

Fishbourne, ha., pa. of Binstead (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, 2½ W. of Ryde.

Fishbourne, New, pa. and vil. at the north-east extremity of Chichester Harbour, W. Sussex, 1 W. of Chichester; ac. 597; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Mary is E. Eng. *Salt Hill Park* is a seat.

Fishbourne, Old, ha., pa. of Bosham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 S.E. of Chichester.

Fishburn, tp. and vil., pa. of Sedgefield (q.v.), E. Dur., 9 S.E. of Durham; ac. 2,126. F. Hall, an ancient mansion, is now used as a farmhouse.

Fishcross and Sauchie, vil., pa. of and 2 N.N.E. from Alloa (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. [SAUCHIE.]

Fisher, ha., pa. of North Mundham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 S. of Chichester.

Fisher Crag (1,383 ft.), on the west side of Thirlmere, W. Cumb.

Fishergate, ha. on the coast, pa. of and ½ E. from Southwick (q.v.), Mid Sussex.

Fisher Gill, rivulet, W. Cumb., rises on Armboth Fells, flows N.E., and falls into the Thirlmere.

Fisherie, ha., pa. of King Edward (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 8 N.N.E. of Turriff.

Fisherrow, vil. on the Firth of Forth, forming part of Musselburgh (q.v.), pa. of Inveresk, N. Edins., Sc., 2 E.S.E. of Portobello. This is almost entirely a fishing place, and contains the harbour which serves for Musselburgh. A busy scene is presented here during the herring season. Nets are largely manufactured, and there is a trade in wood (chiefly railway-sleepers), bark, rock-salt, hemp, and fish. There are golf-links and a net-drying green.

Fisher's Cross, another name for Fort Carlisle (q.v.).

Fisher's Down, ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Bishop's Nympton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Fisher Street, coast vil. at the mouth of the Aille, pa. of Killilagh (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 6 N.W. of Ennistimon.

Fisherton, *q.s.* pa. and ha., pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Ayr. The church was originally a chapel-of-ease.

Fisherton Anger, pa. on the west side of the Avon, S.W. Wilts.; ac. 348. F. is mentioned as "Fiscarton" in Domesday, and is more ancient than Salisbury, but is now the north-west suburb of that city, containing the South Western and Great Western stations, also the infirmary (dating from 1766) and a large private lunatic asylum. The church of St. Paul was built in 1852 to take the place of the old church of St. Clement. Hayter's Charity for eight poor women yields £400 a year.

Fisherton Delamere, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 12 N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,834; soil light loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1833, and the chancel in 1862. *F. D. House* is believed to occupy the site of the old house of the Delameres of Nunney Castle, Somerset, the ancient lords of this pa., from whom it takes its distinctive name.

Fishertown, or **Seatown,** part of Cullen, pa. of Cullen (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc. It is mostly inhabited by fishermen and their families.

Fisherwick, small tp. on the Tame, pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), S. Staffs., 4 E. of Lichfield; ac. 1,313. F. Hall was formerly a seat of the Marquises of Donegal, but the mansion, in Classic style, erected by the first Marquis in 1766, was taken down in 1810.

Fishguard (Welsh "Abergwain"), pa., mkt. to. (TH.), and parl. bor., at the mouth of the Gwain (crossed by a bridge of two arches), at the head of F. Bay, N. Pembs., 14 N. of Haverfordwest; ac. 4,206, foreshore and tidal water 73; soil gravel, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, erected 1857, is in E. Eng. style. There are several denominational chapels. The town consists of two parts, and presents a picturesque appearance; the upper part stands on a cliff, and is irregularly built with steep streets; it forms the principal portion of the town, and contains the pa. church and market-place; the lower part is adjacent to the quay, and is more connected with sea-faring pursuits. The Temperance Hall, erected 1881, is a commodious and ornamental building, used for public meetings and concerts. In 1797 a body of about 1,200 French

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Firth and Stennes	Thurso (31)	744	1325
Firtree	Beechburn (2½)	248	2503
Fishbourne, New	Chichester (2)	69	323
Fishburn	Coxhoe Bridge (2½)	248	290
Fishcross & Sauchie	Clackmannan (1½)	421	484
Fisherrow	Fisherrow	392	5085
Fisher Street	Ennistimon (6)	169	126
Fisherton	Maybole	397	598
Fisherton Anger	Salisbury (½)	84	5149
Fisherton Delamere	Wylye (1)	115	291
Fisherwick	Haselour & Elford (2	134	124
Fishguard	Clarbeston Road(14)	259	1898

soldiers landed in the neighbourhood and marched on F., where they were met by a body of yeomanry under Earl Cawdor, to whom they subsequently surrendered. Many curious ancient remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood, indicative of early British and Roman settlement. Shipbuilding and the manufacture of sailcloth were at one time

Lower Fishguard and Bay.
(*From a Photograph by C. Edwards, Fishguard.*)

extensively carried on, but these have almost entirely disappeared; agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations, large quantities of salmon being taken in the river. F. is a sub-port to Cardigan. Slate abounds in the neighbourhood, and manganese has been discovered. F. Bay affords safe anchorage for a large number of vessels in all weathers. F. is one of the Pembroke district of boroughs, which returns one member to Parliament. *Glyn-y-mel* is a seat.

Fish Holm, island, pa. of Delting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 2 S. of Yell. It is ½ mile long.

Fishing House, The, Dovedale, Derbys. and Staffs., 1 S. of Hartington. It is a small square structure, with roof of pyramidal form, built by Charles Cotton, and bears the words "Piscatoribus Sacrum, 1674" and the initials C. C. interwoven with I. W. (Izaak Walton).

Fishlake, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Thorne; ac. of pa. 8,190, of tp. 3,329; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Cuthbert, of various periods, was originally built at the commencement of the 12th cent. by the Earls of Warren, who were lords of Conisburgh and Hatfield Chase from the Conquest to the middle of the 14th cent.; the south porch, a part of the original church, is a fine specimen of Norm. work; four circular arches spring from cylindrical columns with shafts richly ornamented; the outer circle has figures arranged in pairs within oval compartments; the inner circles contain animals and ornaments; the piers and arches of the nave are Trans. E. Eng. to Dec.; the lofty clerestory is Perp.; in the chancel is the altar-tomb of Richard Marshall, vicar from 1496 to 1505, having in front a tau cross and two bells between the invocations "Jesu, mercy" and "Lady, help"; the brasses have been removed; a niche on the west side of the Perp. tower contains the figure of St. Cuthbert carrying in his right hand the head of St. Oswald; the octagonal font is Perp., and has niches containing figures of saints. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is an endowed school. The name of the pa. is derived from a deep hollow in the marshland, forming what was once a lake abounding with fish.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fishlake, pa.	Stamforth (1)	162	868
Fishlake, tp.	Stamforth (1)	162	450
Fishponds	Fish Ponds	217	6812

Fishley, ha., pa. of Upton-with-Fishley (q.v.), S. Norf., 11 E. of Norwich.

Fishmere End, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Sutterton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs.

Fishmoyne, ha., pa. of Kilfithmone (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.W. of Templemore. *F. House* is a seat.

Fishnish Bay, inlet, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Pennygown.

Fishpond Bottom, ha., pa. of Whitchurch Canonicorum (q.v.), W. Dors., 5 N.W. of Bridport. There is a small chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Fishponds, eccl. pa., pa. of Stapleton (q.v.), S. Glouc., 3 N.E. of Bristol. The church of St. Mary (1830) is in E. Eng. style. The Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, Baptists, and Christian Brethren have chapels. The Diocesan Training College for National Schoolmistresses (1853) is an edifice in Tudor style with a chapel in Dec. style. The Bristol workhouse and lunatic asylum are situated here; the latter has a chapel in E. Eng. style. *Oldbury Court* is a seat.

Fishpool, ha., pa. of Blidworth (q.v.), S. Notts., 4 S.E. of Mansfield.

Fishtoft, pa. and vil., S.E. Lincs., 2 E.S.E. of Boston; ac. 3,954; soil mostly heavy, overlying sandy soil. The church of St. Guthlac, restored 1853, is mainly Perp., with Norm., Trans., and Dec. work in the chancel; a small statue of the patron-saint remains on the face of the tower at the west end; an octagonal turret at the north-east corner originally afforded communication with the rood-loft; there is a fine E. Perp. rood-screen of carved oak, and another screen, brought from Frieston church, has been placed in one of the aisles. The Memorial School, rebuilt 1877, has an endowment for educating the pa. children. Protection from the sea is afforded by a dyke over a mile in length. Some 150 ac. of marsh were reclaimed in 1872.

Fishwick (1), tp. in the bor. and forming a south-east sub. of Preston (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 693. *F. Hall* is an ancient seat.

Fishwick (2), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Hutton (q.v.), S.E. Berws., Sc., 5½ W.S.W. of Berwick. The church (now a picturesque ruin) stands near the banks of the Tweed, and at one time belonged to the monks of Coldingham.

Fishwives' Causey, road leading part of the way between Portobello and Edinburgh, pa. of Duddingston (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3¼ W.N.W. of Musselburgh. This is a portion of the old Roman military way between Inveresk and Cramond, and obtained its present name from being used by the fisherwomen going to Edinburgh.

Fiskerton, pa. and vil. on the Witham, W. Lincs., 5 E. of Lincoln; ac. 2,817; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Clement (restored 1863)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fishtoft	Boston (3½)	107	725
Fishwick (1)	Preston (1)	209	3427
Fiskerton	Reepham (1¼)	135	423

is mainly Perp., but retains some Norm. work belonging to an earlier edifice; in the south aisle there is a late 15th-cent. brass with the figure of a priest; the construction of the tower is remarkable, the lowest stage being semicircular.

Fiskerton-cum-Morton, tp., pa. of Rolleston (q.v.), E. Notts., 4 S.W. of Newark; ac. 1,573. There is a ferry across the Trent from F. to East Stoke. A small mission church of brick was built in 1874. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in malting. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Fistard, vil., pa. of Rushen (q.v.), I. of M., a little S.W. of Port St. Mary.

Fistral Bay, a small bay on the west coast of Cornw., between Trevose Head and St. Agnes Head. It is a favourite bathing-place, having a fine sandy shore; above it is a raised beach.

Fitch, vil., pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 3 W. of Lerwick.

Fitchampsted, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks.

Fitful Head, promontory (929 ft.), pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 6 N.W. of Sumburgh Head. It forms a picturesque and easily-recognised mark for mariners, being the first land seen when approaching the islands from the south-west. It is frequently mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Pirate."

Fithie (1), loch, pa. of and 1½ E.N.E. from Forfar (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc. It is about ¼ mile long by little more than 100 yards broad, and lies amid fine woods. The pike- and perch-fishing is excellent, and is preserved.

Fithie (2), burn, S.W. Forfs., Sc., rises in the high ground in the pa. of Glamis, and runs 8 S.E., falling into the Dichty. The trout are large, and angling is free.

Fitling, tp. and vil., pa. of Humbleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Hedon; ac. 1,530.

Fittleton, pa. and vil., W. Wilts., 5 N. of Amesbury; ac. 3,213; soil and subsoil chalky. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a Norm. font, an altar-tomb with brasses dating from 1612 (in the chancel), and a number of monuments to the Beach family. There are some small charities.

Fittleworth, pa. and vil. on the Rother, E. Sussex, 2½ S.E. of Petworth; ac. 2,362; soil dry and light, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. Mary has an ancient E. Eng. chancel, and the nave and aisle were rebuilt in that style in 1871. A stone coffin-lid, adorned with a cross, and now in the vestry, has been pronounced to be of early British Christian origin. The charities are extensive.

Fitty (1), loch, pas. of Beath and Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.E. of Dunfermline. It is 1 mile long by ¼ mile broad, and drains into the Orr by the Lochfitty burn. Pike, perch, and mussels may be had.

Fitty (2), hill (556 ft.), pa. of Westray and Papa Westray (q.v.), Westray island, Ork., Sc., about 24 W. of Start Point lighthouse. It is the highest point of the island, visible 28 miles off shore and was used as a station of the Trigonometrical Survey in 1821.

Fitz, pa. and vil. on the Severn and the Perry, N. Salop, 4½ N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,587; soil strong and light loam, mostly overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (1722), restored 1879, occupies the site of a Norm. building.

Fitzford. [TAVISTOCK.]

Fitzhead, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 E. of Wiveliscombe; ac. 1,247; soil red sand, overlying New Red Sandstone mixed with limestone. The church of St. James (enlarged 1881, and partly restored 1883) is Perp.; it contains brasses to Major Robert Cannon (d. 1664) and his wife (d. 1684). *F. Court* is an old mansion with a handsome ceiling, on which are the arms of the Cannons.

Fitzpaine Cheddon. [CHEDDON FITZPAINE.]

Fitzpaine Cheriton. [CHERITON FITZPAINE.]

Five Ash Down, locality on the borders of the pas. of Buxted and Maresfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 2 N. of Uckfield.

Five Ashes (1), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Mayfield (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Five Ashes (2), small ha., pa. of Chester St. Mary (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 1 S.W. of Chester.

Five Barrow Down, a bleak height, Mid Cornw., between St. Neot and Lostwithiel.

Five Bells, ha., pa. of St. Decumans (q.v.), W. Somerset, about 1 S. of Watchet.

Five Bridges, small ha., pa. of Much Cowarne (q.v.), N.E. Herefords., 7 N.E. of Hereford.

Five Chimneys, ha., pa. of Buxted (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 N.E. of Uckfield.

Five Fingers, rock at the entrance to Trawbreaga Bay, N. co. Don., Ir., 4 N.W. of Malin.

Fivehead, pa. and vil. on the Isle, S. Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Langport; ac. 1,851; soil gravelly clay and sand. The church of St. Martin is Perp. The pa. contains quarries of blue and white lias-limestone. The old Manor House is now occupied as a farm; the hall retains some painted glass, and over the porch is carved the name of John Walshe, Serjeant-at-Law, with the date 1559.

Five Lanes, pl., pa. of Altarnon (q.v.), E. Cornw., 7½ S.W. of Launceston.

Five Mile Bridge, ha., pa. of Carrigaline (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., about 6 S.W. of Monkstown.

Five Mile House, ha., pa. of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Dundee.

Five Mile Point, headland and coastguard station in the Newcastle bar., E. co. Wicklow, Ir., 6 N. of Wicklow.

Fivemiletown, small mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Clogher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 9 S. of Fintona. It was founded in 1619 by Sir William Stewart on land given by James I. The buildings include a neat Protestant church, a Roman Catholic church, Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist chapels, a

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fiskerton-c.-Morton	Fiskerton	136	391
Fitling	Rye Hill (5)	206	105
Fittleton	Pewsey (8)	75	328
Fittleworth	Fittleworth	52	761

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fitz	Leaton (1½)	175	303
Fitzhead	Milverton (2)	165	205
Fivehead	Langport (5)	145	415
Fivemiletown	Lisnaskea (10)	106	548

C H A N N E L
B R I S T O L
B a y
Barnstaple
or
Bideford
Bay
Bude
Bay
Widemouth
Bay
Lundy Island
Hartland Point
Bude Haven
Dazard Pt
Port Isaac
Bay
Pentire Pt
Trevose Hd
Constantine Bay
Padstow
Ilfracombe
Morte Pt
Baggy Pt
Appledore
Bideford
Torrington
Barnstaple
Molesworth
Okehampton
Launceston
Camelford
Wadebridge
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Penzance
Redruth
Camborne
Hayle
St Ives
Newquay
St Austell
Bodmin
Liskeard
Looe
Plymouth
Tavistock
Chumleigh
Crediton
Exeter
Dartmoor
Bodmin Moor
Launceston Moor
Kilmarth Tor
Roughtor
Brown Willy
Hensbarrow
Carn Brea
Carn Marth
Godolphin Hill
Goonhilly Downs
Lizard Point
Land's End
Cape Cornwall
Pendeen
Gwithian
Hayle Bay
St Ives Bay
Mount's Bay
Gwennap
Perranporth
Newquay
Padstow
Wadebridge
Camelford
Launceston
Tintagel
Boscastle
Bude
Stratton
Clovelly
Hartland
Lundy Island
Ilfracombe
Barnstaple
Bideford
Appledore
Torrington
Okehampton
Tavistock
Plymouth
Liskeard
Looe
Bodmin
St Austell
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Penzance
Redruth
Camborne
Hayle
St Ives
Newquay

dispensary, and schools. The ruins of Aghantine Castle (built by Sir William Stewart and burnt by Phelim O'Nial in 1641) occupy a lofty site near the town. *Blessingbourn Cottage* is a seat.

Five Oak Green, ha., pa. of Capel (q.v.), Mid Kent, 4 S.E. of Tonbridge.

Five Oaks, vil., pa. of St. Saviour (q.v.), Jersey, Channel Islands, 1½ N.E. of St. Helier.

Five Oaks Green, ha., pa. of Billinghurst (q.v.), W. Sussex, 5 S.W. of Horsham.

Fivepenny Borve, vil., pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 17½ N.N.W. of Stornoway.

Five Ways, pl., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Cannock (q.v.), Mid Staffs.

Fixby, tp., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Huddersfield; ac. 935. *Broomfield*, with pleasure-grounds, and *F. Hall*, with a park of about 150 acres, are seats.

Flackwell Heath, vil., pa. of Chipping Wycombe (q.v.), S. Bucks., 3 S.E. of Wycombe. The vil. has a Wesleyan chapel and a temperance hall. There is a fine view of the Thames.

Fladbury, pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Worcs., 3 N.W. of Evesham; ac. of pa. 6,879, of tp. 1,573; soil mostly light clay, with some sand, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1871) is a very fine Perp. building; the chancel contains an E. Eng. double piscina, with trefoil-headed arches and a central pillar; there is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, with brass figures and shields to John Throckmorton, Under-Treasurer of England (d. 1445), and his wife; also brasses of the 15th and 16th cents. The church of St. Thomas, Lower Moor, is in E. Eng. style. The national school has a small endowment. There are numerous charities.

Fladda (1), island, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of North Uist island. It is 4½ miles in circumference.

Fladda (2), island, one of the Treshinish group, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 3 S.W. of Treshinish Point. The surface is flat, and produces excellent pasturage.

Fladda (3), or **Flodday,** island, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 2 S. of Vatersay. It presents a line of black cliffs to the west.

Fladda (4), or **Flodday,** island, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 7 N.W. of Fincastle. The surface is flat.

Fladda (5), island, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Aird Point. It produces good pasturage.

Fladda (6), or **Fladda,** island, pa. of Jura (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., ½ E. of Ormsay. A lighthouse, with red and white fixed light, is visible for 11 miles.

Fladdabister, ha. and bay, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 8 S.W. of Lerwick.

Fladda-chuain, island, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Aird Point. It is nearly 1 mile long by 300 yards wide, and produces excellent pasturage. A stone circle formerly stood here, and there were three burial-grounds. A ring of twisted gold wire found here is now in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.

Flagg, tp., pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5½ W. of Bakewell; ac. 1,805. The Primitive Methodists and Unitarians have chapels here.

Flamborough, pa. and large straggling fishing vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 E.N.E. of Bridlington; ac. 3,084, foreshore 302; soil clay, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Oswald (restored and chancel rebuilt in 1868) is Dec., and formerly belonged to the Priory of Bridlington. A richly-carved rood-screen of the 15th cent. divides the chancel from the nave; over it are remains of a rood-loft of the early part of the 16th cent. There is an inscribed brass to Sir Marmaduke Constable, who at the age of seventy, with his "sonnes, brothers, sarvants, and kynsmenne," was present at Flodden Field. Near the church are the remains of a reputed Danish tower or castle; it is square and vaulted, but with nothing to denote its precise age. Around it are mounds of ancient foundations. The vil. has an institute and reading-room (1887). Many kinds of fish are caught, and F. has long been well known as a fishing-station. Near the north landing the fishing-cobles are hauled up the cliff by a steam-engine. F. was the birthplace of Sir John Puckering (d. 1596), Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Flamborough Head, headland, east coast of Yorks., 2 E. of the vil. of Flamborough. The Anglo-Saxon name "Fleamburg" probably arose from its being a place of refuge. The headland, which extends some distance into the sea, presents a succession of bold chalk and limestone cliffs trending away to the north-west and south-west, and rising in some places to a height of 400 ft. They are hollowed out by the sea into broad and deep caverns, haunted by innumerable sea-birds, which nest on the high ledges, whence their eggs are taken in the season by men who descend over the cliffs. The action of the sea has cut off large masses from the shore; these often assume most fantastic shapes, and some

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fivepenny Borve	Strome Ferry (79)	661	357
Fixby	Huddersfield (2)	188	485
Fladbury, pa.	Fladbury	109	1,462
Fladbury, tp.	Fladbury	109	452
Fladda (1)	Strome Ferry (63)	661	76
Flagg	Hassop (4)	154	176
Flamborough	Flamborough	227	1,340

are known by distinctive names, as the "Matron" and the "King and Queen." The lighthouse, a circular brick tower of 87 ft., has a revolving light, 214 ft. above high water, visible 21 miles.

Flamstead, pa. and vil., W. Herts., on the Beds. border, 7 N.W. of St. Albans; ac. 6,004; soil clay and chalk. The vil. is situated near Watling Street, on the high ground south of the Ver or Verlam. The name is said to be a corruption of Verlamstead. The church of St. Leonard is mostly Late Dec.; a Perp. oaken rood-screen remains, also sedilia and two piscinæ; among the brasses there are three dating from the 15th cent., including one to John Oudeby, rector of the parish (d. 1454); the tomb on the north side of the nave is supposed to be about half a century older. The national school has an endowment. The pa. possesses large charities, and there are two sets of almshouses, built in 1669 and 1869 respectively.

Flamstead Bury, pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Flamstead (q.v.), N.W. Herts.

Flamstead End, ha., pa. of Cheshunt (q.v.), S.E. Herts., 3½ S. of Hoddesdon.

Flamston, ha., pa. of Bishopstone (q.v.), S. Wilts., 6 S.W. of Salisbury.

Flanders Moss, tract, formerly moorish, on the Forth, pa. of Drymen (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 4 S.E. of Aberfoyle. It is believed to have been originally wooded, until the Romans destroyed the forest, when the decaying vegetation formed a thick deposit of peat. This has been largely removed by cutting channels, which, on being flooded, carried the covering of moss into the river.

Flanesford Priory, in the valley of the Wye, S. Herefords., about 3½ S.S.W. of Ross. It was founded and endowed in 1347 by Richard, second Lord Talbot, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. The few remains are now used as farm buildings.

Flannan Islands, or **Seven Hunters**, island group, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 15 N.W. of Gallon Head. This group consists of seven islands and about 20 rocks, divided into three separate clusters. Their highest point is 282 ft., and some of them produce excellent pasturage, the sheep fattening more quickly than in any other part of the Long Island. Fishermen and cragsmen in June collect the eggs of the eider-duck and other sea-birds, which frequent the islands in great number. Buchanan refers to the group as "the sacred islands," perhaps from the interesting Caledonian remains which still exist, and are supposed to date from the 7th or 8th cent.

Flansham, ha., pa. of Felpham (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 N.E. of Bognor.

Flanshaw Lane, ha., pa. of Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., ½ S.W. of Alverthorpe.

Flasby-with-Winterburn, tp. on the Aire, pa. of Gargrave (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Skipton; ac. 4,340. *F. Hall*, with a park, is a seat.

Flash, vil., pa. of Allstonefield (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Longnor.

Flashader, dis., pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 W. of Raasay.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Flamstead	Harpenden (3)	25	1,701
Flasby-with-	Gargrave (2)	225	163
Flaunden	Boxmoor (4¼)	24	181
Flawborough	Elton (2¼)	115	56

Flashbrook, ha., pa. of Adbaston (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ S.W. of Eccleshall.

Flat Holme, island in the middle of the Bristol Channel, 8 N.W. of Uphill, N. Somerset. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, has low cliffs formed of magnesian limestone, and affords good sheep pasture. There is a battery, manned by marine artillery; and on the highest point stands a lighthouse, with light 164 ft. above high-water level, visible 18 miles.

Flats Farm, ha., pa. of Treeton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Rotherham.

Flaunden, pa. and vil., S.W. Herts., 8 N.W. of Watford; ac. 919; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, a brick structure, was erected in 1838. The ruins of the old church are about 1 mile from the vil. It was a small cruciform building, and contains monuments of the Prince family (1622–1743). In an orchard to the east of the church is an altar-tomb to William Liberty of Chorley Wood.

Flawborough, chap. and tp., pa. of Staunton (q.v.), S. Notts., 8½ S. of Newark; ac. 965. The church was rebuilt in 1839–40, in E. Eng. style. The arched doorway at the west end belonged to the old chapel, and is a good example of the architecture in the time of William Rufus. *F.* was a Roman settlement.

Flawford, formerly a pa., Lincs. and Notts., 4 N.E. of Newark, now merged in the pas. of Stapleford (Lincs.) and Barnby-in-the-Willows (Notts.). F. originally belonged to the Knights Templars.

Flawforth, pl., pa. of and 1 W. from Plumtree (q.v.), S. Notts.

Flawith, tp. and small vil., pa. of Alne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ W.S.W. of Easingwold; ac. 609.

Flax-Bourton, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 621; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (restored 1880) dates from the 12th cent., but the chancel-arch and the Norm. doorway are the only remains of that period. F.-B. derives its prefix from Flaxley Abbey in Gloucs. The *Court House* is a seat, and contains some ancient oak-panelling.

Flaxby, tp., pa. of Goldsborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 E. of Knaresborough; ac. 718.

Flaxley, pa. and vil., Forest of Dean, W. Gloucs., 3 N. of Newnham; ac. 1,066; soil a rich alluvial deposit, overlying marly loam. The church of St. Mary (built 1856, in the E. Dec. style, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott) has an alabaster reredos by Philip. It contains a monument to "the widow Boevey," who was married at fifteen and lost her husband at twenty-two, and figures in the *Spectator* in connection with Sir Roger de Coverley. Charities founded by this lady yield about £75 a year. F. Abbey, standing in a deer-park, embodies remnants of the Cistercian abbey founded *c.* 1140 by Roger, Earl of Hereford, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally killed with an arrow. Little but the refectory and chapter-house of the original structure escaped the flames in 1777.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Flawith	Alne (2)	199	71
Flax-Bourton	Flax-Bourton	124	211
Flaxby	Goldsborough (¼)	202	53
Flaxley	Newnham (4)	125	99

Flaxpool, ha., pa. of Crowcombe (q.v.), W. Somerset, 11 W. of Bridgwater.

Flaxton-upon-the-Moor, tp., eccl. pa. (called **Flaxton**), and vil., pas. of Bossall and Foston (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of York; ac. 1,865. The small church of St. Lawrence (1853) is in E. Eng. style.

Fleckney, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 7 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,630; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (Dec.) was almost rebuilt in 1870; it has a Norm. south door, and there are piscinæ and sedilia in the chancel. The Baptists have chapels. The principal industry is framework-knitting, and there are brickfields.

Flecknoe, or **Flekenho,** ha., pa. of Wolfhamcote (q.v.), E. Warws., 6 E.N.E. of Southam. The national school has a small endowment.

Fledborough, pa. and ha., N. Notts., 9 S.E. of Retford; ac. 1,427; soil light loam to strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Gregory is a Dec. structure; in the belfry is a small stained window with a figure of St. Gregory, and other windows contain 14th-cent. glass; there is a piscina, a handsome foliated cross, and a mutilated figure of a knight.

Fleecethorpe, pl., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 5 N.W. of East Retford.

Fleensop. [FLENSOP.]

Fleet (1), pa. and vil., S. Dorset, 3 N.W. of Weymouth; ac. 967; soil and subsoil clay. In the storm of Nov. 23, 1824, the church and nearly the whole vil. were destroyed by a tide of extraordinary height. In the chancel, which still remains, are some brasses of the De Mohuns. The new church of St. Mary (1827) is in Gothic style. *F. House,* a seat, commands extensive views of the English Channel.

Fleet (2), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 2 S.E. of Holbeach; ac. 6,667; soil light loam, overlying silt. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1860–62) is Dec.; the font and west window are Perp., and the piscina and canopied sedilia in the chancel are Dec. The General Baptist chapel was founded in 1690. The poor's land of 27 acres produces about £130 per annum. Near F. the old Roman sea-bank is still visible.

Fleet (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Crondall, Elvethan, and Yateley (q.v.), N. Hants, 6 N.E. of Odiham. All Saints' Church (1861) is in Gothic style; it contains two fine recumbent figures to the memory of the founder, C. E. Lefroy, Esq. (d. 1861), and to his wife (d. 1858). The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have chapels. F. Pond or Lake covers about 130 acres.

Fleet (4), ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Margate (q.v.), E. Kent.

Fleet (5), river, rises near Newark, E. Notts., flows 8 N., passing North Collingham, and falls into the Trent near Girton.

Fleet (6), a narrow channel about ¼ mile wide on the south-west coast of Dorset. It is inside the Chesil Bank, and runs for nearly 8 W.N.W. from the Portland Roads. The lower portion is called the East Fleet and the upper the West Fleet. At the top of the channel is a large swannery and decoy. [ABBOTSBURY.]

Fleet (7), river, S.E. Suths., Sc., rises 2 S.E. of Lairg, and flows about 17 S.S.E. through Strath Fleet, falling into the Moray Firth by the estuarial Loch Fleet. Salmon, grilse, and sea- and river-trout are taken; but although the spawning-beds are excellent, the sport obtained is seldom first-rate. The Highland Railway crosses the stream at The Mound, near its mouth. The Mound is a great earthen dam, shutting out the sea, except where let in through arches and sluices, and carries the public road over the estuary. This embankment is 1,000 yards in length, and was completed in 1816.

Fleet Bay, inlet opening off Wigtown Bay, S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6¾ W. of Kirkcudbright.

Fleet Ditch, Middx., rises on the high lands of Hampstead and Highgate, flows through Kentish Town, then S.E., passes under Regent's Canal to St. Pancras, where until 1766, when it was arched over, it bore the name of Pancras Wash; it flows past Battle Bridge, enters Clerkenwell, flows under Farringdon Street and Bridge Street, and falls into the Thames on the western side of Blackfriars Bridge. It was navigable to Holborn Bridge, which stood about where the Holborn Viaduct now stands. About the middle of the 18th cent. it was covered in. Roman and other remains have been found in its bed at various times.

Fleetham (1). [KIRKBY FLEETHAM.]

Fleetham (2), tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Belford; ac. 570.

Fleetholm, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Great Musgrave (q.v.), E. Westmd.

Fleet, Loch, estuary of the Fleet, S.E. Suths., Sc., 9 S.W. of Brora. It is a land-locked tidal lagoon, 3½ miles long by 1½ miles wide, and contains a small harbour, from which shipping is carried on in coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and manures. It is said to be the only place where salmon are known to be taken with the fly in salt water.

Fleet Marston, pa., Mid Bucks, 3 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 934; soil and subsoil heavy clay. It owes its name to its situation at one end of a mere or marsh which lay between the hills of Quainton and Pitchcott. North Marston, four miles distant, was at the other end. The church of St. Mary (restored 1868–69) is E. Dec.

Fleet, Water of, river, S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., is formed by the junction of the Big and Little Waters of Fleet, and flows for nearly 5 S. and S.S.E., falling into Fleet Bay, 7 S.E. of Creetown. The scenery through which it passes is very fine. Sea- and river-trout, herling, and a few salmon are taken.

Fleetwith Pike (2,126 ft.), 4½ N.N.E. of Wast Water, S.W. Cumb. The summit commands a beautiful prospect, especially to the north-west, where it includes the three lakes Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater.

Fleetwood, eccl. pa., seaport, and watering-place, pa. of Poulton-le-Fylde, N. Lancs., 9 N.N.E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Flaxton-upon-the-M.	Flaxton	197	325
Fleckney	Glen (2)	92	1,254
Fledborough	Tuxford (4)	132	105
Fleet (1)	Weymouth (3)	143	138
Fleet (2)	Fleet	102	1,200
Fleet (3)	Fleet	37	1,171
Fleetham (2)	Chathill (1)	317	59
Fleet Marston	Aylesbury (3)	43	51
Fleetwood	Fleetwood	230	9,274

Blackpool. It lies on the west side of the mouth of the Wyre, and on the north and north-west is open to Morecambe Bay and the Irish Sea. Up to 1836 the site of F. was a rabbit-warren. It owes its existence mainly to Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., the owner of the soil, who, observing its advantageous position, caused railways and quays to be made and plans for a town to be laid out. Its form is that of three parts of a circle, the chief streets converging towards an eminence called The Mount, surmounted by a pavilion resembling a pagoda, from which there is a fine view. The length of the promenade below is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. The church of St. Peter (built 1841, and enlarged 1883) is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman

PROMENADE, FLEETWOOD.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary; and Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. Of the other buildings, the most important are the market-hall, the custom-house, the Fielden Free Library and Public Hall, and Queen's Hall. F. contains the Euston and the Hutment barracks; the rifle-practice ground is situated about 1 mile from the to., in the neighbourhood of the handsome military hospital. The proximity of F. to manufacturing centres, together with its dry sandy soil and the opportunities it affords for fishing, yachting, and shooting, render it a favourite watering-place. The inland scenery is not attractive, but there are fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire hills. Its exceptional progress is, however, mainly due to the facilities its position affords for trade with Scotland and Ireland, especially the latter. Steamers run daily between F. and Belfast, and during the summer it has steam communication with the I. of M. The total tonnage of the vessels entering the port is about 600,000 annually. The harbour admits vessels of all sizes. The dock (opened in 1877) supplied the only addition needed for the full development of the port; it has an area of nearly 10 acres. The dock is surrounded by a substantial granite wall, and at either end of the entrance there are huge iron gates. The length of railway-lines on the quays is about 15 miles, and the machinery is adapted to lading and unlading vessels with the greatest possible speed. The grain-elevator here is said to be the largest in Great Britain. There are lighthouses on the esplanade and in the to., visible 9 and 13 miles respectively. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

Flegg Burgh. [BURGH ST. MARGARET AND ST. MARY.]

Flekenho. [FLECKNOE.]

Flemingstone, pa. and vil., S. Glamorgs., 12 E. of Cardiff; ac. 701; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael (restored 1858) is E. Eng.; it contains a handsome monument to the celebrated Welsh antiquary Edward Williams (Iola Morganwg), d. 1826.

Flemington (1), vil., pa. of and adjoining Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. It is of modern origin, and is mostly inhabited by colliers.

Flemington (2), vil., pa. of and $\frac{3}{4}$ N.E. from Ayton (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc.

Flemington (3), vil., pa. of Avondale (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Strathavon.

Flemington (4), estate, pa. of Aberlemno (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 5 W.S.W. of Ardovie. The castle—an ancient stronghold—served as the mansion-house down to 1830, when it was occupied by the farm-servants.

Flemington (5), estate and loch, pa. of Petty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., $\frac{3}{4}$ N.E. of Fort George railway station. The loch (partly in Nairns.) is $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs wide. *F. House* is a seat.

Flemington Mill Burn, stream, N. Peebs., Sc., rises at the foot of the Cloich Hills, and flows about 8 S.E., falling into the Lyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Bordlands. It is not a sporting stream.

Flempton, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 5 N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 789; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Catherine (partly rebuilt 1839) is Dec., with the exception of two windows and the porch, which are Late Perp.; there is an old carved pulpit and a curious font; in the chancel is a double piscina. F. has several small charities.

Flensop, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Middleham.

Fleshwick, glen and bay, pa. of Rushen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Port Erin, I. of M. The bay is a picturesque inlet on the western coast, and the only one between Peel and Port Erin. The mountains form the coast-line here, and attain a height of nearly 1,500 ft., forming a series of bold and precipitous cliffs. The beach of F. is shingly, and open to winds from the north-west. Inland these cliffs soften into wooded hills, which gradually close in and form a deep highland glen, down which flows a small stream. Patches of this glen are under cultivation, and a few fishermen's cottages dot its southern side. From this point excursions into the mountains of the western coast are most easily made.

Flesk (1), river, rises on the borders of the cos. Cork and Kerry, Ir., at the northern base of the Derrynasaggart Mountains, and flows in a N.W. direction to the Lower Lake of Killarney. Its length is about 20 miles, and in its course it receives the waters of the Loo Clydagh and Quagmire.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Flemingstone	Bridgend (1)	183	57
Flemington (1)	Cambuslang	397	796

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Flempton	Bury St. Edmunds (4	77	187

Flesk (2), or **Brown Flesk,** rivulet, co. Kerry, Ir., rises on the east border of the co., and flows 10 w. to the Maine, which it joins 6 miles above Castlemaine. It drains a wide area of bog.

Fletchamstead, large and straggling agricultural vil., pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 s.w. of Coventry.

Fletching, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, E. Sussex, 8 N. of Lewes; ac. 8,522; soil sand and clay, overlying stone and gravel. The church of SS. Mary the Virgin and Andrew (restored 1880) is mostly E. Eng., with some Norman work from an earlier church on the same site. On an altar-tomb in the south transept is a fine canopied brass of a knight and his lady of the Dalyngrugge family, and an Elizabethan tomb with effigies of Richard Leche, Esq. (1596), and Charity, his wife. In the mausoleum of the Sheffield family, at the extremity of the north transept, is the tomb of Gibbon (1737–94) the historian; there is a Dec. piscina in the north transept, and a Perp. screen at the entrance to the chancel. The F. reading- and recreation-rooms were built in 1889. *Searles* and *Sheffield Park*, the latter in a large and noble park, are seats.

Fletton, pa., N. Hunts, mostly in the bor. of Peterborough; ac. 780; soil rich loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret (partially restored 1872) is an ancient structure; the chancel and the arcades of both north aisles are Norm.; the south doorway, some lancet windows, and the font are E. Eng.; in the north aisle of the nave is an aumbry. There are several small charities.

Fletton, New, ha. within the bor. of Peterborough (q.v.), N. Hunts.

Fleur-de-Lis, vil. on the Rumney, pas. of Bedwelty and Mynyddyslwyn (q.v.), W. Mon., 14 w. of Newport. The principal part of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries.

Fleurs. [FLOORS.]

Flexbury, ha. near Bude Haven, pa. of Stratton (q.v.), N. Cornw.

Flexfield, ha., pa. of Mouswald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Dumfries.

Flimby, coast pa. and vil., W. Cumb., 2 S.E. of Maryport; ac. 1,651, foreshore 419; soil clay, sand, and loam. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1862) is a plain structure (rebuilt 1794) on the site of the previous church. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

Flimwell, eccl. pa. and vil., E. Sussex (the eccl. pa. extending into Kent), about 2½ E. of Ticehurst. The church of St. Augustine is a modern building in Perp. style. *Boarzell House* is a seat. *Seacox* is the seat of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.

Flint (1), pa., parl. and mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (s.), E. Flints., on the south-west bank of the estuary of the Dee, 12 W.N.W. of Chester; ac. of pa. 1,608 (tidal water and foreshore 1,262), of parl. bor. 3,767, of mun. bor. 3,334; soil boulder-clay, sand, and gravel, overlying Coal Measures. F. combines with Caergwrle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph to send one member to Parliament. It received its first charter from Edward I. in 1284. F. has not been identified with any Roman station, but from the coins and other antiquities discovered, as well as the fact that it is surrounded by rectangular entrenchments, it may be inferred that it was a place of importance during the Roman occupation. There are abundant traces of ancient smelting-works, amongst which most of the relics were found, so that the defences were probably erected in order that the smelting of the ores brought from Halkin might be carried on. F. may also have been a port for the exportation of the lead. The smelting of lead-ore continued to be the chief industry up to about 1840, but it has

FLINT CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by Hudson.*)

now given place to the manufacture of chemical products, to which the to. owes its recent commercial progress. Tall chimneys and black houses are now its most conspicuous features. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1848, that of St. David in 1872, and that of St. Thomas in 1874. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists. The townhall (which includes the market-hall) is a fine building situated where the four principal streets meet. The county gaol, erected within the castle precincts in 1785, was closed in 1870, its place being taken by a new building at Mold; it has been converted into dwelling-houses. The castle, situated on a solitary rock on the sea-shore, consists of a quadrangular court of about one acre, with a round tower at each angle, one of those on the land side—called the Double Tower—being considerably larger than the others. Both towers and walls are now in a very dilapidated state. The Double Tower, which formed the keep, was separated from the court by a moat, over which there was a drawbridge; it was so called because two concentric walls, each 6 ft. thick, were built round the central area. The castle was built by Edward I., and within its walls Edward II. met Piers Gaveston on his return from Ireland. From the reign of Edward III. it was attached to the earldom of Chester. Richard II. granted it to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who nevertheless betrayed him into the hands of Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV.), persuading the king to accompany him from Conway to F. Castle on the pretence that Bolingbroke desired a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fletching	Sheffield Park (2½)	41	2,245
Fletton	Peterborough (1½)	76	2,194
Flimby	Flimby	313	2,415
Flimwell	Etchingham (4)	46	896
Flint, pa.	Flint	192	4,925
Flint, bor.	Flint	192	5,247

friendly interview. During the Civil War it twice surrendered to the Parliamentary troops, though gallantly defended on both occasions, and in 1647 it was dismantled. On the west side of the to., at a spot called Connsylt or Coleshill, Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was defeated with great loss by Owain Gwynedd in 1150. Henry II. also suffered a reverse at his hands in the same locality seven years later. F. imports sulphur and other chemicals, and manufactures alkali, soda, potash, and other products of the same class in large quantities. There are also copper works and paper-mills; brick-making is carried on, and collieries and lead-mines abound in the neighbourhood.

Flint (2), hill (1,756 ft.), pas. of Stobo and Kirkurd (q.v.), W. Peebs., Sc., 4½ N.N.E. of Rachan Mill.

Flint Boroughs. [FLINT (1).]

Flintham (1), pa. and vil., S. Notts., 6½ S.W. of Newark; ac. 2,450; soil clay and loam, overlying sand and clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Augustine was rebuilt, except the chancel and the tower, in 1827–28. In the south wall is a piscina, and on the north an aumbry; there are two mural tablets and a mutilated recumbent effigy of Sir John Hose. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. *F. Hall* is a modern building standing in a park of 250 acres.

Flintham (2), ha., pa. of Oaksey (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5½ N.E. of Malmesbury.

Flinton, tp. and small vil., pa. of Humbleton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.N.E. of Hedon; ac. 1,399.

Flintshire, a maritime co. of N. Wales, bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, on the east by Cheshire and the estuary of the Dee, and on the south and west by Denbighs. There is a detached portion lying 8 miles S.E. of the rest of the co., and separated from it by part of Denbighs. The greatest length of the main portion of the co. is 26 miles, and the greatest breadth 12 miles. The detached portion is 9 miles long by 5 miles broad. F. is the smallest co. in Wales; the total area is 164,164 ac., of which 31 per cent. is arable, 46 per cent. grass, 3 per cent. mountain pasture, 5 per cent. timber-land, and the remainder waste, water, roads, etc. The soil as a whole is fertile, especially in the Vale of Clwyd, famous for its pasturage. The chief agricultural products are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Dairy-farming receives much attention, butter and cheese of excellent quality being produced in considerable quantities. Sheep are raised in large numbers on the elevated tracts. The chief rivers are the Dee (the estuary of which was impeded by sand-banks, but has been much improved by the Dee Commissioners), the Clwyd, and the Alyn. The chief railway system is that of the L. & N.W. Railway, which skirts the coast; and branch lines run through the Clwyd Valley, etc. Flint is the co. to. and a port; other places of interest or importance are Mold, Holywell, St. Asaph, Rhyl, and Hawarden. In the extreme east is a stretch of lowland, bordering on the Dee, forming the western edge of the Cheshire plain. This is underlain by the soft New Red Sandstone in a limited area which lies to the east of the Dee, but west of that river the underlying Carboniferous strata emerge, and include a productive series of Coal Measures, which are extensively worked, and yield annually about 865,000 tons of coal and 110,000 tons of fireclay. This coalfield has an area of nearly 35 square miles, and the number of working collieries is upwards of 30. The eastward dip of the whole series brings up the Lower Carboniferous beds to the west of the coalfield, and as these consist of more durable rocks, chiefly massive Mountain Limestone (with some Millstone Grit), they rise up into a ridge of steep hilly ground, which includes the Halkin Mountains, and reaches, in Moel Fammau, an altitude of 1,845 ft. These rocks contain some very valuable lodes of silver-bearing lead and zinc-blende, which have been worked from early times, and have still a considerable output. In the southern portion of this hilly range Silurian rocks (chiefly slates and grits, with some thinner limestone bands) are seen beneath the pebbly basement beds of the Carboniferous formation, and these constitute the oldest rocks of the co. These rocks are cut off by a series of faults on the east side of the Vale of Clwyd, and end in bold escarpments, while the valley below is underlain by New Red Sandstone, there let down some thousands of feet below its horizon east of the faults. The whole area has been subject to the action of ice, which has cumbered the low grounds with deposits of boulder-clay, gravel, and sand; some large boulders have been transported from Cumberland and Scotland. Recent alluvial deposits and salt marshes, with some ridges of blown sand, fringe the coast and the shores of the estuary of the Dee. Some caves in the Mountain Limestone district have yielded bones of the mammoth, bear, wolf, etc., along with indications of ancient man. Implements of flint and stone have been found in various parts. Watt's Dyke and a portion of Offa's Dyke are in the co., and there are numerous burial-mounds, menhirs, and inscribed stones. In 607 the Saxons under Ethelfred destroyed the monastery of Bangor Iscoed and massacred the monks, who numbered, it is said, 2,000. At Coed Ewloe, and later at Coleshill, Henry II. was defeated by Owain Gwynedd. Flint Castle has many historical associations. [FLINT.] The principal industries of the co., other than agriculture and mining, are smelting, the manufacture of chemicals, paper, flannel, and coarse pottery, and there are tin-plate works and copper-mills. F. returns one member to Parliament.

Fliquet Bay, N.E. Jersey, Channel Islands, 5½ N.E. of St. Heliers. It is bounded by the Coupe on the north, and by Verclût Point on the south. Midway along the shore of the bay is a martello tower, and near it stand a few houses. The beach is pebbly, with stretches of sand and hard rock, vegetation extending almost to the water's edge.

Flisk, pa. on the Firth of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc., 6 N.E. of Newburgh; ac. 2,614; soil mostly argillaceous loam, overlying igneous and sedimentary rocks. The pa. church was built in 1790, and repaired in 1888. There is a public school. The Revs. John Waddell and James Balfour, ministers of the pa., were judges of the Court of Session early in the 16th cent.

Flitcham-with-Appleton, pa. and vil., W. Norf.,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Flintham	Bingham (3½)	119	346
Flinton	Hedon (4)	204	87
Flintshire	.....	.....	77,277

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Flisk	Newburgh (3)	434	248
Flitcham-w-Applet'n	Hillington (1½)	105	483

4½ N.E. of Castle Rising; ac. 4,200; soil light, with chalky subsoil. The church of the Virgin Mary (restored 1881) is Norm. and Perp. The chancel has long been destroyed, and the south transept is in ruins; on the floor of the nave is a brass to Edward Runthworth (1614). The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are remains of F. Priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. by Sir Robert Aiguillon. The hundred court was held on a barrow in the pa. called "F. Bury."

Flitton (1), pa., tp., and vil., S. Beds., 2⅝ S.E. of Ampthill; ac. of pa. 3,185, of tp. 1,025; soil mostly sand, overlying sandstone. The church of St. John is Perp.; on the north side of the chancel is a mausoleum of the De Grey family containing some fine monuments. There are several charities, one for educational purposes.

Flitton (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from North Molton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Flitwick, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 2½ S.W. of Ampthill; ac. 1,700; soil light gravel, overlying gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1867) is of mixed periods; the north doorway is Norm., the chancel Dec. with a good east window, and the nave has three Dec. arches on the south side; the font is Norm. *F. Manor House* is a seat standing in a well-wooded park, in which are the remains of Roman camps.

Flixborough, pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 10 N.W. of Brigg; ac. of tp. 2,651; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints (built 1884 on the site of an older building) is in Late Dec. style; it retains the old carved oak screen and Trans. Norm. font. A mansion, of which the moat remains, was formerly the seat of the Anderson family, one of whom, Sir Edmund Anderson, was Chief Justice in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Flixton (1), pa. and tp. between the Irwell and Mersey, S.E. Lancs., 7 W.S.W. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 2,557, of tp. 1,564; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt 1731) is in Classic style, and contains some mural tablets and a brass with effigies representing Richard Radclyffe of Ordsall, his two wives, two sons, and three daughters in Elizabethan ruffs. In the tp. is a volunteer drill-hall, which is also used for public assemblies, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. Shaw Hall, a Jacobean building, was once the residence of the Egertons.

Flixton (2), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Bungay; ac. 1,761; soil loam and gravel, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1861, retains its Norm. tower and chancel and E. Eng. nave; there is a memorial chapel at the west end of the aisle to Lady Waveney (d. May 10, 1871). The rents from the Town Lands are applied to the service of the church and other public uses, and there are charities devoted to the maintenance of the schools and clothing clubs. *F. Hall* is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, and stands in a large and well-wooded deer-park; it was much injured by fire in 1847, but it has been restored and greatly altered.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Flitton (1), pa.	Flitwick (2)	40	1,150
Flitton (1), tp.	Flitwick (2)	40	561
Flitwick	Flitwick (2)	40	900
Flixborough, pa.	Frodingham (2½)	169	261
Flixborough, tp.	Frodingham (2½)	169	242
Flixton (1), pa.	Flixton	193	6,828
Flixton (1), tp.	Flixton	193	2,786

Flixton (3), pa., S. Suff., 3 N.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 602; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, being in a decayed state, was reduced to ruins by the great hurricane of Nov. 27, 1703, and only a small portion of the side walls covered with ivy now remains. F. Decoy is 16 acres in extent. *F. House* is a seat standing in pleasant grounds.

Flixton (4), ha. on the Wolds, pa. of Folkton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Scarborough. A hospital for an alderman and fourteen brothers and sisters was built here in the reign of Athelstan, but was dissolved about the middle of the 16th cent., and a farmhouse now occupies its site.

Float Bay, or **Port Float,** small inlet, pa. of Stoneykirk (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Port Patrick.

Float, Meikle, mossy tract, pa. of Stoneykirk (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 3 W.N.W. of Drumantrae.

Float Moss, flat ground on the Clyde, pas. of Carstairs, Carnwath, and Pettinain (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 8 S.E. of Carluke. In former times it was very subject to flooding from the river, when it assumed the aspect of a large loch. A ferry once existed here, and from the large boat, or "float," used in the passage, the place is said to have derived its name. The Caledonian Railway has been carried over the flat on works pierced by sluices, by which all surplus water is drained.

Flockton, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Kirkheaton) and tp., pa. of Thornhill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 W.S.W. of Wakefield; ac. 1,108 The church of St. James the Great (rebuilt 1869) is in Perp. style, and there are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The tp. has some charities, two almshouses for widows, and an endowed national school. There are several collieries yielding superior coal. *F. Manor* is a seat.

Flodda (1), island in the Sound of Raasay, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 4 E. of the Isle of Skye. It is 1½ miles long by ½ mile broad, and forms part of the island of Raasay at half-tide.

Flodda (2), or **Flodday.** [Fladda.]

Flodden Field. [Branxton.]

Flodigarry, ancient mansion, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3½ S.S.E. of Aird Point.

Floodhall, pl. and seat, pa. of Jerpointchurch (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 4 S.W. of Thomastown.

Flookburgh, eccl. pa. and large fishing vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5⅝ E.S.E. of Ulverston. The church of St. John the Evangelist (rebuilt 1777) is a plain structure.

Floore, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 5½ S.E. of Daventry; ac. 3,390; soil mostly loamy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is mainly E. Eng., with Dec. and Perp. additions; a carved oak screen divides the nave from the chancel, in which is a

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Flixton (2)	Homersfield (2)	110	168
Flixton (3)	Lowestoft (5)	118	97
Flockton, eccl. pa.	Horbury (3¼)	179	1,633
Flockton, tp.	Horbury (3¼)	179	1,213
Flodda (1)	Strome Ferry (20)	661	51
Flookburgh	Cark-in-Cartmel	250	1,199
Floore	Weedon (1)	70	1,006

double-arched piscina and a sedile; a piscina is also in the south aisle; the windows are Dec. and Perp., and there are several brasses in the chancel, including effigies to Thomas Knaresburght (d. 1450) and Agnes his wife (d. 1498), Henry Mitchell (d. 1501) and Philippa his wife. There are several small charities. *F. House* is a seat.

Floors Castle, mansion on the Tweed, pa. of and 1 w. from Kelso (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. It is a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, and was built by Sir

Floors Castle.

John Vanbrugh, in a rather plain style, in 1718, and partially rebuilt in the Tudor style, after plans by Playfair, in 1849, making it one of the most magnificent mansions in the country. The gardens and grounds are extensive and beautifully laid out, and the home farm is a model of arrangement and completeness.

Flordon, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7½ S.W. of Norwich; ac. 929; soil sand and flint, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael (partially restored 1873) is a plain structure; some of the windows are E. Eng., the rest Dec. *Rainthorpe Hall,* a fine Elizabethan mansion, stands in pleasant grounds. The rooms contain some fine old carving and antique furniture.

Florence, dis., pas. of Stone and Trentham (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 2½ S.W. of Stoke, forming a south sub. of Longton. There are Congregational and Unitarian chapels. Queen's Park, a public pleasure-ground covering 45 acres, and opened 1887, was the gift of the Duke of Sutherland, who owns F., and has a large colliery here.

Florence Court, pl., seat, and railway station, pa. of Killesher (q.v.), W. co. Ferm., Ir., 6 S.W. of Enniskillen.

Floriston, ha. with railway station, pa. of Rockcliff (q.v.), N.W. Cumb., 6 N.W. of Carlisle.

Flotmanby, East, ha. consisting of a farm, pa. of Folkton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 5 S.S.E. of Scarborough.

Flotmanby, West, ha. consisting of a farm, pa. of Folkton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 5 S.S.E. of Scarborough.

Flotta, island and *q.s.* pa., pa. of Walls and Flotta (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 15 S.S.W. of Kirkwall. The island is 3½ miles long by nearly 3 miles wide, with rocky shores, and a level, dreary-looking interior. The fisheries are locally important, and carried on with considerable skill and success, a natural harbour affording protection to the boats. Here resided the ancient Scandinavian historian, author of the "Codex Flotticensis," from which Torphæus afterwards drew most of the materials for his work upon the Norse occupation of Orkney.

Flotta, Calf of, islet, pa. of Walls and Flotta (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 6 N.E. of Walls island. It is 2 miles in circumference, is steep-to all round, and produces excellent pasturage.

Flotterton, tp. near the Coquet, pa. of and 4 W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 767. *F. House* is a seat.

Floutern Tarn, a dreary mountain lakelet under Blake Fell, S.W. Cumb., between Ennerdale Water and Crummock Water.

Flowerdale, valley and mansion, on Gair Loch, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4 S. of Poolewe. The mansion stands in fine grounds, and the whole surrounding scenery is of Highland character. The dis. has been in possession of the Mackenzies since 1494. The adjoining deer-forest affords about thirteen stags each season, as well as a plentiful supply of smaller game.

Flowerhill (1), *q.s.* pa., forming part of Airdrie (q.v.), pa. of New Monkland, N. Lanarks., Sc.

Flowerhill (2), pl., pa. of Lismore and Mocollop (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 W. of Lismore. *F. House* is a seat.

Flowers Barrow, or **Rings Hill,** British earthwork at the summit of a chalk cliff of 500 ft., S. Dors., 1 S. of East Lulworth. It covers about 6 acres, and includes three ramparts and as many fosses, which have partly disappeared through the wearing-away of the cliff. From this point there is a magnificent view of the coast.

Flow, The, marshy tract in a bend of the Thurso, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caiths., Sc., ½ S. of Westerdale.

Flowton, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 5½ N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 495; soil clay, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1879) is Dec.; in the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscina and shelf.

Fluchter, ha., pa. of Baldernock (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 2 E. of Milngavie.

Fludha, estate, pa. of and 1¼ miles from Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. *F. House* is a seat.

Fluke Street, ha., pa. of and 1¼ E. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Flurry, river, rises in the Upper Orior bar., S.E. co. Arm., Ir., and flows about 10 S. into the Lower Dundalk bar., N.E. co. Louth, through Ravensdale to Dundalk Bay, about 3 N.E. of Dundalk.

Flurrybridge, ha. on the Flurry, pa. of Jonesborough (q.v.), S.E. co. Arm., Ir., 6 S. of Newry. The scenery in the district is very beautiful.

Flush, vil., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Dewsbury.

Flushing, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Mylor (q.v.), S. Cornw., 2½ E. by S. of Penryn. F. is situated on

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Flordon	Flordon	107	169
Flotta, isl.	Thurso (12)	744	423
Flotta, *q.s.* pa.	Thurso (12)	744	499
Flotterton	Rothbury (4)	312	57
Flowerhill (1)	Airdrie	395	4,534
Flowton	Bramford (2)	71	150
Flushing	Penryn (2)	303	983

the north side of Falmouth Harbour, opposite Falmouth. The church of St. Peter (1842) is in Norm. style. Owing to its mild climate, F. is visited by many invalids. A ferry affords communication between F. and Falmouth. H.M.S. *Ganges*, a training-ship for boys, is anchored near F. *Trefusis*, the property of Lord Clinton, is picturesquely situated on a promontory overlooking the harbour.

Fluxton, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Ottery St. Mary (q.v.), E. Dev.

Flyford Flavel, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 6½ N.E. of Pershore; ac. 730; soil partly clay and partly sand. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1883) is E. Eng.

Foaty, island in the Lee, pa. of Carrigtohill (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 7 E. of Cork; ac. 750.

Fobbing, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 7½ S.E. of Billericay; ac. 2,588, tidal water and foreshore 307; soil in some places mixed, in others heavy, subsoil various. The church of St. Michael is principally Perp., and has piscina and sedilia in the chancel, niches in the nave, a Dec. font and old altar-tomb, and a 14th-cent. inscription of marble asking prayers for a soul. Jack Straw's rebellion was started in this pa. in 1381. *F. Hall* is a seat 2 N.W.

Fochabers, burgh of barony and vil. on the Spey, pa. of Bellie (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc., 5 S.E. of Lhanbryd. Here is the pa. church; Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Free churches; library, reading-room, courthouse, and a free school—built and endowed (1846) by a legacy of £20,000, left by Alexander Milne, a native, who had amassed a fortune in trade in America. From a central square the streets radiate outwards at right angles, the whole place presenting a quiet and clean appearance. At the close of the 18th cent. the town was removed and rebuilt on its present site, to allow of improvements being carried out on the policies of *Gordon Castle*, in which the ancient town cross is still preserved. Nine annual fairs are held, and the burgh is the recognised business centre for the surrounding dis. Tourists visit the neighbourhood in increasing numbers. George Chalmers, the antiquary (1742–1825) and William Marshall the composer (1748–1833) were natives.

Fochriw, vil. with railway station, pa. of Gelligaer (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 3½ S.E. of Merthyr Tydfil.

Fockbury, agricultural dis., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Bromsgrove (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Fockerby, tp. at the confluence of the Ouse and Trent, pa. of Adlingfleet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8½ S.E. of Howden; ac. 910. The Free school is endowed, and has a sum of money devoted to educating girls and apprenticing boys.

Fodderty, pa., E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4½ W. of Dingwall; ac. 64,230; surface largely mountainous, with soil consisting of clay, loam, and peat, chiefly overlying gneiss and a calcareous sandstone impregnated with bitumen, from which the wells of Strathpeffer Spa (q.v.) obtain their medicinal qualities. Bitumen also occurs in a separate state, but attempts to work it have not been remunerative. The pa. church was built in 1807, and improved in 1835, and there are Free churches and public schools. The antiquities include the vitrified fort on Knockfarril, two stone circles, two monoliths, and a cairn. Stone coffins have been dug up near the churchyard. *Castle Leod* is a seat.

Foddington (or **Farringdon**), **Lower,** ha., pa. of Babcary (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 2¾ S.E. of Sparkford.

Foddington (or **Farringdon**), **Upper,** ha., pa. of Babcary (q.v.), S.E. Somerset, 3¼ S.E. of Sparkford.

Foe Bank, pl., pa. of and 6½ N.N.E. from Bury (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Foffarty, estate, pa. of Kinnettles (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3 S.S.W. of Forfar.

Foggathorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Bubwith (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Howden; ac. 1,321. There is a manufacture of bricks and drain-pipes.

Foghanger, ha., pa. of Milton Abbot (q.v.), S. Dev., 6 N.W. of Tavistock.

Foghard. [FAUGHART.]

Foghay, ha., pa. of St. Thomas, Exeter (q.v.), N. Dev., ½ N. of Exwick.

Fogla (or **Fugloe**) **Skerry,** rock on the coast of the island of Papa Stour (q.v.), pa. of Walls (q.v.), Shetland, Sc.

Fogo, pa. and ha. on the Blackadder, Mid Berws., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Duns; ac. 4,652; soil loam and light earth, overlying sandstone (formerly quarried), boulder-clay, and till. The pa. church, improved 1852, is a highly picturesque old building, and there is a public school. Some remains exist of a Roman camp and military way. *Caldra* and *Charterhall* are seats.

Fogou, The, subterranean passage, S. Cornw., 2 W. of St. Buryan. It is 36 ft. in length, 6 ft. in height, and 5 ft. in width, and has a roof formed of stone slabs, over which turf is laid. The date and purpose of the excavation, which lies within a triple entrenchment, are unknown.

Fohanagh, pa., Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell bars., E. co. Galway, Ir., 2 S. of Ahascragh; ac. 8,685. There is much bog, and limestone abounds. *Clonbrock* is the seat of Lord Clonbrock.

Foherish, small river in West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir. It rises at the south side of the Derrynasaggart Mountains, and flowing first E., then S.E. for about 10 miles, joins the Sullane 3 W. of Macroom.

Foilagh, rivulet, E. Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., flows 3 miles to the head of Clonakilty Bay, before entering which it forms an estuary about ¼ mile wide at high-water.

Foinne Bheinn, or **Foinaven,** mountain (2,980 ft.), pas. of Durness and Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 5¾ W.S.W. of Loch Eriboll. Its base and the larger part of its sides are composed of Hebridean gneiss, crowned on the summit by quartzite. A number of small burns rise on its flanks.

Fold, pl., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Leek (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Folda, ha. with public school, pa. of Glenisla (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 13 N.N.W. of Alyth.

Folds, vil., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), S. Lancs., 5½ E. of Chorley.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Flyford Flavel	Droitwich (4)	126	169
Fobbing	Stanford-le-Hope(2½	27	357
Fochabers	Fochabers (3)	584	1101
Fockerby	Keadby (6)	175	82

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Fodderty	Strathpeffer (1)	613	1897
Foggathorpe	Foggathorpe	183	131
Fogo	Duns (3½)	358	420
Fohanagh	Ballinasloe (4)	94	624

Fole, ha., pas. of Checkley and Leigh (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Uttoxeter.

Foleshill (in Domesday **Focheshelle**), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 2 N.E. of Coventry; ac. 2,689; soil black loam, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Lawrence (partially restored 1889) is Late Perp.; the font is Norm., and there are several tablets to the Parrott family. The church of St. Thomas (in Gothic style) was built in 1874. The Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. The principal trade is in ribbons, fringe, and elastic for boots. There are collieries and ironstone mines.

Folke, pa., N. Dors., 3 S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 1,722; soil clay and gravel, overlying cornbrash. The church of St. Lawrence (restored 1875) is chiefly Jacobean. The chancel, which is separated from the body of the church by a rood-screen, was covered with rude mural decorations, traces of which still remain. The church contains a picture of the Resurrection by Sir James Thornhill.

Folkestone, pa., mun. bor., seaport, and watering-place, head of Co. Co. dis., and member of the Cinque Port of Dover, S.E. Kent, 6 W.S.W. of Dover; ac. 2,482; soil fertile, overlying Folkestone beds and gault. F. is included in the parl. bor. of Hythe (q.v.). The name "Folcanstane" occurs in a charter of 835. During the Norm. period it was made a limb of the Cinque Port of Dover. The Roman bricks used in the Saxon buildings indicate occupation by the Romans, who, some writers contend, had extensive works on this shore. Eanswith, daughter of the Saxon King Eadbald, founded a convent here, which appears to have been destroyed by the Danes prior to 927, and it remained a heap of ruins till 1095, when Nigel de Muneville, lord of Folkestone, founded a priory of Benedictines, and made it a cell to the abbey of Lonley in Normandy. The Danes made frequent incursions, and Earl Godwin committed some ravages. The foundation of the existing church dates from 1138. In the latter part of the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century, the town acquired some notoriety in connection with the contraband trade with France. During the whole of this period it suffered much from the encroachments of the sea. After the construction of the South Eastern Railway (1844) and the establishment of the packet service from F. to Boulogne its progress was continuous and rapid. The to. stands at the east end of the plain between the opening of the valley of Elham and the sea. The older streets ascend the steep slopes of a range of hills on the east and west of the valley, through which a stream runs in a culvert to the harbour. Since F. became a watering-place it has spread considerably in a westerly direction towards Sandgate, the houses here facing a grassy promenade called The Lees, which extends to the edge of the cliffs and commands a fine view of the Channel and the coast of France. The church of SS. Mary and Eanswith (restored and enlarged in 1870 and the following years) is mainly E. Eng., the chancel containing some rich work of that period, as well as a Dec. altar-tomb with an effigy. The west window, a gift of the medical profession, commemorates Dr. William Harvey (1578–1657), the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was a native of F.; a brass in the nave to his mother Joan (d. 1605) describes her as "a charitable, quiet neighbour." In 1885 a leaden reliquary containing human remains, believed to be those of St. Eanswith, was found in the north wall of the chancel. F. contains six eccl. pas., with the following modern buildings:—Christ Church (1850) in Gothic style; Holy Trinity (1868–89) in E. Eng. style; St. John the Baptist (1879) in Dec. style; St. Michael and All Angels (1873) in French-Gothic style; St. Peter (1855) in E. Eng. style; and St. Saviour in modern Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic church in Gothic style (1889); also Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels, and a

THE LEES, FOLKESTONE.
(From a Photograph by Messrs. Lambert Weston and Son, Folkestone.)

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Foleshill	Foleshill	97	8664
Folke	Sherborne (4)	118	370

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Folkestone, pa.	Folkestone	70	23905
Folkestone, mun. bor.	Folkestone	70	23905

meeting-house for Friends. The grammar school, a building in Elizabethan style, erected in 1882, was originally founded in 1674, but reconstituted in 1886; the endowment includes a bequest of Dr. William Harvey. There is also a Higher Technical School, and the Kent Wesleyan College for Girls is situated here. Amongst public buildings are the townhall (1860) in Italian style; the Free Library and Museum (1890), a brick edifice in Queen Anne style; the Post Office (1886), a structure of red brick in Elizabethan style; and the Custom House buildings (1854). Among the modern buildings in F. are the Baths (1869), situated at the foot of the cliff, below The Lees; the Victoria Hospital (1890), opposite Radnor Park; and the St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, East Cliff (1875), extended in 1882 for male and female patients, under the management of the sisters of the community of St. John the Baptist. The bronze statue of Dr. William Harvey, erected as a tercentenary memorial, stands on a granite pedestal on The Lees. The harbour is now 14 acres in extent and 123 ft. wide at the entrance, but a scheme is on foot by which its area will be increased to nearly 150 acres; the present low-water landing-pier, 150 ft. long, with upper and lower decks and a double line of rails available for trains, was added in 1861. The promenade pier (1888) has a promenade of 680 ft., the headway measuring 115 ft. by 160 ft.; the pavilion is used as a theatre, and there are gardens at the landward extremity. The road beneath the cliff from F. to Sandgate is connected with The Lees by means of hydraulic lifts as well as footpaths and steps. Radnor Park is a public recreation-ground on the north-west side of the to., 20 acres in extent. There are no remains of the castle erected after the Conquest by William de Albrincis or Avranches. F. carries on a large shipping trade, and is an important centre of the herring and mackerel fisheries. Cæsar's Camp, north of the to., consists of a triple entrenchment, within which Roman pottery has been discovered. F. gives the title of Viscount to the Bouverie family.

Folking, ha., pa. of Edburton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4½ E. of Steyning.

Folkingham, or **Falkingham,** pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 12 S.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,861; soil loam, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Andrew, of various periods, contains Dec. sedilia and several aumbries. The rood-loft stairs remain, and during repairs in 1857 two Dec. niches were discovered, with a carved lily and vase between them. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are slight remains of a castle said to have been destroyed during the Civil Wars.

Folkington, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Hailsham; ac. 1,526; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Perp.; it contains mural monuments to Sir William Thomas, Bart., and his wife; also other memorials of the Thomas and Culpeper families. *F. Manor House* is a seat in Elizabethan style.

Folksbury. [ANDOVER.]

Folkstown, Great. [CLONARD (2).]

Folksworth, pa. and vil., N. Hunts, 6½ S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 867; soil clay. The church of St. Helena (mostly rebuilt 1850) is chiefly Gothic, but retains Norm. portions.

Folkton, pa. and vil. in a valley on the north side of the Wolds, E.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Scarborough; ac. 5,499; soil on the hills chalky, on the low ground peat, subsoil various. The small church of St. John the Evangelist has Norm. and Trans. Norm. portions. The north side of the nave has a Norm. doorway; the chancel-arch and font are Norm., and there is some ancient stained glass. F. is one of a line of ancient settlements skirting the Wolds.

Follart, Loch. [DUNVEGAN.]

Follifoot, tp. and vil., pa. of Spofforth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Wetherby; ac. 1,860. The chapel-of-ease of SS. Joseph and James is in Gothic style, as is also the Wesleyan chapel (1879). *Rudding Park* is a seat, with a Roman Catholic church adjoining the mansion.

Follistown, pa., Skreen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Navan; ac. 653.

Folly Gill, vil., pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 8 S.W. of Ripley.

Folly Hall, vil., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Fonaby, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Caistor (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Fonmon, ha., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S.S.E. of Cowbridge. *F. Castle,* an ancient structure, was formerly fortified; the keep, the oldest portion, is a rectangular building, and seems to be Late Norm.; on two sides and a part of the third it has additions, probably of the E. Eng. and E. Dec. periods; on the north side are 17th-cent. additions. The castle contains portraits of Cromwell and Ireton.

Font, river, rises near Elsdon, Mid Northumb., flows about 17 S.E., passes Nether Witton and Mitford, where it falls into the Wansbeck.

Fonthill, Bishop. [BISHOP'S FONTHILL.]

Fonthill Giffard, pa. and vil., S.W. Wilts., 1 S.E. of Hindon; ac. 2,004; soil sand and stiff clay, overlying clay, gravel, and chalk. The handsome church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1866, in early 14th-cent. French style, to supersede the one founded by Alderman Beckford in 1748. F. Abbey was the name borne by a huge and sumptuous mansion erected for Alderman Beckford's son, the eccentric author of "Vathek," by James Wyatt, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million, its chief feature being a large octangular tower 300 ft. high, which fell in 1825, within a few years of its completion, and crushed in the west part of the building. The house was soon afterwards demolished, the estate being divided and the present *F. Abbey* being built by the second Marquis of Westminster on the same site. Of three mansions which preceded Wyatt's on the same estate, though not on the same site, two were burnt; the third was allowed to fall into ruin. *F. House* is another seat.

Fontigary, ha., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5½ S.E. of Cowbridge. In a farmhouse

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Folkingham	Billinborough (3)	104	502
Folkington	Polegate (2)	57	108
Folksworth	Holme (4)	69	173
Folkton	Cayton (3)	229	442
Follifoot	Spofforth (2)	198	487
Follistown	Navan (3)	31	45
Fonthill Giffard	Tisbury (3)	96	427

is a chamber often occupied by John Wesley on his visits to the neighbourhood.

Fontmell Magna, pa. and vil., N.E. Dorset, 4 s. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,853; soil sand and loam, overlying chalk, gravel, and flints. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1862) is mostly Perp. The south aisle and porch are enriched with coats-of-arms, figures, and inscriptions. The font is Norm.; in the south aisle is a curious screen with the heads of "Walter King and Esbell his wife." The Wesleyans have a chapel. On F. Down are numerous barrows.

Fontstown, pa., West Offaly and Narragh and Reban East bars., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 N.E. of Athy; ac. 5,293. The land is boggy. The head of an elk and a coin of Ethelred have been found here.

Foodie, or **Foodiecast,** ha., pa. of Dairsie (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1¾ N. of Cupar. F. Hill, in the neighbourhood, is 400 ft. high.

Fooks Mill. [FOULKES MILL.]

Foolow, tp. and vil., pa. of Eyam (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2½ N.E. of Tideswell; ac. 986. A small mission church was built here in 1889; there is a Reformed Methodist chapel. A cross stands in the centre of the vil.

Foolstone, or **Fulstone,** tp. and small vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.S.E. of Huddersfield; ac. 2,261.

Footdee, sub. of Aberdeen (q.v.), pa. of St. Nicholas (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc.

Footherley. [FOTHERLEY.]

Foots Cray. [CRAY, FOOTS.]

Fopachy, or **Phopachy,** spit and landing-stage, on the Beauly Firth, pa. of Kirkhill (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., ¾ N.W. of Bunchrew. Although there is no proper harbour, coasting vessels occasionally take in and discharge their cargoes here.

Forbes, ha. and ancient pa. on the Don, pa. of Tullynessle and Forbes (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 1¾ W.N.W. of Alford. The pa. was united to that of Kearn in 1722, and to that of Tullynessle in 1808. It formerly belonged to the family of Forbes, and gives the title of baron to them.

Forbes, Lough, one of the enlargements of the Shannon, W. co. Longf., at the junction of that co. with co. Leit., Ir., 2 W. of Newtown Forbes; its length is about 5 miles.

Forbestown, ha. on the Don, pa. of Strathdon (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., ½ E. of the pa. church.

Forcett, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Gilling, Stanwick, and Wycliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Richmond. The church of St. Cuthbert (restored 1859) is of various periods. The limestone here is extensively quarried. *F. Park,* with a house in Italian style and grounds of about 200 acres, is a seat. [CARKIN AND FORCETT.]

Ford (1), pa. and vil. on the Till, N. Northumb., 6 N.N.W. of Wooler; ac. 11,727; soil various. The church of St. Michael (restored 1852) is E. Eng., and contains a stone-coped tomb of Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence (d. 1854) and his daughter. The chancel has modern sedilia and a credence: the south aisle retains a piscina, and the stained east window has some geometrical tracery. In the churchyard are several ancient grave-slabs, on one of which are carved bagpipes. There is a lending library, and in the centre of the vil. is a fountain, erected in memory of Henry, Marquis of Waterford (d. 1859), with a high granite pillar surmounted by the figure of an angel. Near is the national school, with wall-paintings round the room consisting of a series of Scriptural subjects illustrative of the "Lives of Good Children," and the end of the room is covered with a large fresco of Christ blessing little children. There are some collieries. F. Castle, on an eminence, was originally

FORD CASTLE.

built in 1287; it was taken and destroyed by the Scots in 1385, but was again restored previous to the battle of Flodden Field, and, before that fight, taken by James IV., who, according to tradition, lingered here under the fascination of Lady Heron instead of preparing for battle. The castle was much altered by Lord Delaval during 1761 to 1764, and ornamented in a Debased Gothic style, but was restored to the character of an ancient fortress during 1861–63. The castle is entered by a Gothic gateway leading to a courtyard, guarded on one side by low battlements, having a fine view over Flodden Field, and by two ancient towers (originally four), nearly the only remains of the ancient castle. The upper floor of one of the towers contains the bedroom occupied by James IV. before the battle. The hall has interesting family portraits, and the library is lined with old tapestry. Below the castle is a deep dell filled with wood, and crossed by a tall three-arched bridge. On Flodden Hill, where the army of James IV. encamped, are remains of entrenchments.

Ford (2), pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 2½ S.W. of Arundel; ac. 474; soil hazel-mould, overlying brick-earth. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1865) is Dec.; the chancel and other portions of the building have Norm. features. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb to William Garway, Esq., M.P. for Arundel from 1678 to 1690. The site of F. Castle, which was built in the 12th cent., may still be traced close to the church.

Ford (3), or **Fordsbridge,** pa., Mid Herefords., 2½ S.E. of Leominster; ac. 324; soil various,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Fontmell Magna	Shillingstone (6)	123	637
Fontstown	Athy (5)	45	519
Foolow	Monsal Dale (3½)	156	152
Foolstone	Stocksmoor (1)	181	1873

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Forcett	Piercebridge (4)	238	826
Ford (1)	Beal (8)	330	1435
Ford (2)	Ford Junction	61	102
Ford (3)	Ford Bridge	153	14

overlying rock and clay. The church (dedication uncertain) was rebuilt (1869) upon the foundations of an E. Eng. church. There is good angling in the neighbourhood.

Ford (4), pa. and vil., N. Salop, 5½ N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,773; soil light gravelly, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Michael (partially rebuilt 1875) dates from the 12th cent.; an ancient oak screen separates the chancel from the nave, and there is also a carved oak reredos. The Free Methodists have a chapel.

Ford (5), tp. on the Wear, pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N. Dur., 2½ W. of Sunderland; ac. 1,029. There are paper-mills. *F. Hall* is a seat, and was the birthplace of Sir Henry Havelock (1795–1857), the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny.

Ford (6), ha., pa. of Dinton (q.v.), Mid Bucks, 4 S.W. of Aylesbury.

Ford (7), ha., pa. of Bidston (q.v.), N.W. Chesh., 3 W. of Birkenhead. [BIDSTON WITH FORD.]

Ford (8), ha., pa. of Alwington (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 S.W. of Bideford.

Ford (9), ha., pa. of Chilvelstone (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.E. of Kingsbridge.

Ford (10), ha., pa. of Townstall (q.v.), S. Dev., near Dartmouth.

Ford (11), ti., pa. of Newton St. Cyres (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 N.W. of Exeter.

Ford (12), ha., pa. of Temple Guiting (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 N.E. of Winchcomb.

Ford (13), ha., pa. of Sefton (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 5 N. of Liverpool. [ORRELL AND FORD.]

Ford (14), vil., pa. of Hayscastle (q.v.), Mid Pembs., 7 N. of Haverfordwest.

Ford (15), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Litton (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Ford (16), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Wiveliscombe (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Ford (17), ha., pa. of Grindon (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5½ S.E. of Leek.

Ford (18), ti., pas. of Idmiston, Laverstock, and St. Martin (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4 S.E. of Amesbury.

Ford (19), ha., pa. of North Wraxhall (q.v.), N.W. Wilts., 6 N.W. of Chippenham.

Ford (20), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Holbeton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Ford (21), vil. on the Tyne, pas. of Cranston and Borthwick (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., ½ N.W. of Pathhead, of which it practically forms part. There is a United Presbyterian church. [TYNE (2).]

Ford (22), or **Ford-Loch-Awe,** vil. with a pier, on Loch Awe, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 9 E. of Taynuilt.

Ford (23), vil., pas. of Kilmuckridge and Killincooly (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., 14 E. of Enniscorthy.

Ford Abbey. [THORNCOMBE.]

Fordcombe, eccl. pa. on the Medway, pa. of Penshurst (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 4 W. of Tunbridge Wells, on the borders of Sussex. The church of St. Peter (1847) is in E. Eng. style.

Fordcombe Green, small vil., pa. of Penshurst (q.v.), S.W. Kent, 4 W. of Tunbridge Wells. Here are paper-mills.

Fordel, vil. and estate, pas. of Dalgetty and Aberdour (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2½ N.N.E. of Inverkeithing. The extensive collieries in the neighbourhood have a large output, and have been worked since 1600. The vil. consists of two portions, known as F. and Wemyss Square. A tram-railway gives communication with the port of St. Davids on the coast. *F. Castle* has extensive grounds.

Forden, pa., vil., and head of U., on the Severn, E. Montgoms., 4 N. of Montgomery; ac. 5,361; soil shallow earth, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (enlarged 1830) is Trans. E. Eng. to Dec. There are traces of a Roman camp, called The Gaer; and other encampments on the Long Mountain are supposed to have been formed by the Danes during their incursion into Wales in 894, recorded in the Saxon Chronicle. The last attempt of the Welsh to maintain their independence under Madoc, son of Llewelyn, was crushed here in 1294. This was also the spot where Henry VII. gathered his troops before marching against Richard III. *Nanteribba Hall* is a seat near Offa's Dyke.

Ford End, eccl. pa., pa. of Great Waltham (q.v.), Mid Essex, 5 S.E. of Dunmow. The church of St. John (1871) is in E. Eng. style.

Fordendale Brook, or **Measand Beck,** rivulet, N.W. Westmd., flows N.E., E., and S.E. to the west shore of Hawes Water. About 1 mile from its mouth it is crossed by a footbridge, below which it forms a series of fine cascades before passing the ha. of Measand Beck.

Forder (1), vil., pa. of St. Stephen's (q.v.), E. Cornw., 1½ W. of Saltash.

Forder (2), ha., pa. of Throwleigh (q.v.), E. Dev., 6 S.E. of Okehampton.

Forder Green, ha., pa. of Broadhempston (q.v.), E. Dev., 5 N.W. of Totnes.

Ford Forge, pl., pa. of Ford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Wooler.

Ford Green, ha. with railway station, pa. of Norton-on-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 N. of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Fordhall, ha., pa. of Wootton Wawen (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 N.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

Fordham (1), pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 5 N. of Newmarket; ac. 4,050; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is Dec., and has a chapel of St. Mary over the north entrance, now used as a gallery. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are several almshouses. In the pa. are several nurseries. *F. Abbey* is a seat.

Fordham (2), pa. and vil. near the Colne, E. Essex, 5 N.W. of Colchester; ac. 2,520; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints (restored 1861–62) is Late Eng., and has a piscina, and a marble monument of 1715.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ford (4)	Yockleton (3)	170	357
Ford (5)	Hylton (1½)	262	2737
Ford (23)	Ferns (10)	70	191
Fordcombe	Ashurst (2½)	32	595
Fordel	Crossgates (1)	430	589
Forden	Forden	186	795
Ford End	Felstead (3)	42	743
Fordham (1)	Fordham	69	1284
Fordham (2)	Marks Tey (3)	47	700

There is a chapel of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

Fordham (3), pa. and vil. on the Wissey, W. Norf., 2½ S. of Downham Market; ac. 2,204; soil various. The church of St. Mary is Dec.; the chancel is thought to date from the 13th cent.

Ford Heath, ha., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 7 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Ford Houses, ha., pa. of Bushbury (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3 N. of Wolverhampton.

Fordingbridge, pa., to., head of U. and Co. Co. dis., S.W. Hants, 9 S. of Salisbury, near the borders of Wilts. and Dors., at the western edge of the New Forest, on the river Avon (which is crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches); ac. 6,340, water 96; soil of mixed character, subsoil gravel, clay, and sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (restored 1841) is of various periods; it has an E. Eng. chancel with Perp. clerestory and roof, and contains a brass to William Bulkeley, his wife and eight children (1568). In the churchyard is an E. Eng. font. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Friends have places of worship. The Victoria Rooms, a red-brick building erected in 1874, is used for public meetings; the Odd Fellows' Hall (1879) is in Gothic style. Spinning of flax, ale-brewing, and manufactures of canvas, sail-cloth, and farinaceous foods are carried on. The market, formerly held on Fridays, has been discontinued of late years. There are some small charities. The pa. contains several good residences, and remains of ancient encampments.

Fordington (1), pa. and vil. on the Frome, forming a sub. of Dorchester, S. Dors.; ac. 4,000; soil chalk, and, in the great water meadows, alluvium. The church of St. George (of various periods, much disfigured, but with fine Perp. tower) contains a very curious Norm. door-head, a remarkable holy-water stoup, and some 15th-cent. encaustic tiles. Christ Church (F. West) is in E. Eng. style. Between these two F. churches lie three pas.—Trinity, St. Peter's and All Saints'—constituting Roman Dorchester. F. is probably unique in all but entirely enclosing three pas. F. Manor (until 1873 held in archaic fashion in more than 2,000 "lawns") is an appanage of the Prince of Wales's Duchy of Cornwall. Up to that year it was almost wholly unfenced. In this pa. are Poundbury (q.v.) and Maumbury Rings (q.v.). On the edge of F. is Maiden Castle (q.v.). Several lines of Roman road cross this pa., the Via Ireniana from east to west, one south, and two minor ones, but with only slight marks of "dorsa." Roman coins are constantly found, and many ancient graves also.

Fordington (2), ha., pa. of Ulceby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 3 S.W. of Alford.

Fordley, ha., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), E. Suff., 3 N.E. of Saxmundham.

Ford of Frew, ford over the Forth, pas. of Kippen and Kilmadock (q.v.), Stirls. and Perths., Sc., about ½ N.E. of Kippen.

Ford of Pitcur, ha., pa. of Kettens (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Coupar Angus.

Ford, Old (1), dis., pa. of Bow (q.v.), S.E. Middx., 2 N.W. of Blackwall. It is situated in E. London, to the east of Victoria Park, and is included in the parl. bor. of Tower Hamlets. The dis. comprises the eccl. pas. of St. Paul and St. Stephen. St. Paul's Church (1877) is in Romanesque style. The church of St. Stephen dates from 1857.

Ford, Old (2), ti., pas. of Berkley and Standerwick (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2 N.E. of Frome.

Fordon, chap. and tp., pa. of Hunmanby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 9 N.W. of Bridlington; ac. 1,464. The church of St. James is a small plain structure.

Fordoun, pa. on the Bervie, Mid Kincs., Sc., 5¾ N.E. of Laurencekirk; ac. 26,869; soil various, overlying metamorphic rocks, trap, sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone. The pa. church (1829) is in Gothic style, and there is a Free church and public schools. There are fragments of a Roman camp, Fenella Castle, Castleton, and the ancient chapel of St. Palladius. Among celebrated natives are George Wishart, martyred at St. Andrews (1546), Lord Monboddo (1714–99), and Dr. Alexander Hamilton (1739–1802). *Drumtochty Castle, F. House,* and *Monboddo House* are seats.

Ford Palace, ancient seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, pa. of Hoath (q.v.), N.E. Kent, 6 N.E. of Canterbury. There are still some remains of the spacious brick mansion rebuilt by Archbishop Morton. Cranmer was residing here when he was arrested at the beginning of Mary's reign. The house was sold by the Parliament, who laid waste the park; and although it was recovered by the archbishops in the reign of Charles II., it was no longer kept in repair.

Fordsbridge. [FORD (3).]

Fordstown, ha., pa. of Girley (q.v.), W. co. Meath, Ir., 3 N. of Athboy.

Ford Street (1), ha., pa. of Aldham (q.v.), N. Essex, 5 N.N.W. of Colchester, on the road to Halstead. Here are flour-mills.

Ford Street (2), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Wellington (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Ford Valley, to the north-west of Folkestone, S.E. Kent, is crossed by a railway viaduct, 758 ft. in length, with 19 arches, some of which are more than 100 ft. high.

Fordwells, ha., pa. of Asthall (q.v.), W. Oxon, 7 N. of Bampton.

Fordwich, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent, 2 E.N.E. of Canterbury; ac. 465; soil loamy, subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is of various periods; the nave is separated from the aisle by three E. Eng. arches; it contains a beautiful Norm. shrine, supposed to be that of the founder of the church; also a fine brass to Aphra Hawkins (1605), and another, in a good state of preservation, to Anne Harris (1570). The Stour was formerly tidal and navigable for sea-going ships as far as this, and F. (the scene of many royal landings) was then the port of Canterbury; it still remains a member of the cinque port of Sandwich. In the sessions-house (a wooden-framed building, which is very old) there is an ancient chest containing the records of the to., giving a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fordham (3)	Ryston	86	210
Fordingbridge	Fordingbridge (1¼)	96	3191
Fordington (1)	Dorchester (1)	135	5088
Ford, Old (1)	Old Ford	5	20669
Fordon	Hunmanby (3)	235	38
Fordoun	Fordoun	501	2004
Fordwich	Sturry (1)	72	249

succession of the mayors from 1292 to 1884, when its corporate capacity was discontinued; also a ducking-stool and other curiosities. There is a large ancient crane upon the adjacent quay, and near are the remains of a 14th-cent. fort. Trout may be taken in the river near the vil., and have been mentioned by Fuller for their size, colour, and cunning. F. gives the title of Viscount to Earl Cowper; in Saxon times it had a collector of customs, and is mentioned in Domesday.

Fordyce (1), pa. and vil. on the Moray Firth, N. Banffs., Sc., 4 E.S.E. of Cullen; ac. 17,198; soil loam and clay, overlying trap, serpentine, syenite, hornblende, limestone (which has been worked), slate, clay, and mica. The pa. contains Portsay (q.v.). F. presents unusual attractions for the geologist and mineralogist. The vil. contains the pa. church (1804) and a Free church. The academy, endowed and built (1790) by Mr. George Smith, of Bombay, affords board and education for nine boys of the name of Smith; besides which there are public schools. The vil. was created a burgh of barony in 1499, and contains a fine old house of 1592; other antiquities are Findlater Castle, an ancient camp, and various cairns, tumuli, and stone circles. *Glassaugh House* is a seat.

Fordyce (2), hill (580 ft.), pa. of Fordyce (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Whitehills.

Fore (1), bar., N.W. co. Meath, Ir.; ac. 42,388. The boundaries are co. Cavan on the north, Upper Kells bar. on the east, and co. Wstm. on the west and south. The west portion consists chiefly of upland pastures. A dry argillaceous gravel predominates in the hills, the soil of the valleys being frequently a deep rich loam.

Fore (2), bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 49,081. The boundaries are co. Cavan on the north, co. Meath on the east, co. Longford and Moycoish bar. on the west, and the bars. of Corkaree, Moyashel and Magheradernon, and Delvin on the south. The surface is studded with lakes, and the scenery is very picturesque. The bar. contains the to. of Castlepollard.

Fore (3), vil., pa. of St. Feighin (q.v.), N.E. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 E. of Castlepollard. F. Abbey (destroyed by Cromwell in 1650) in the days of its founder, St. Fechin (d. 665), contained 3,000 monks; it was rebuilt in 1209 by Walter de Lacy, who attached it to the Benedictine abbey of Evreux in Normandy. The ruins, which resemble those of a castle, are situated on a rock in the midst of a bog.

Forebank, part of Hilltown (q.v.), a north sub. of Dundee, pa. of Dundee (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc.

Forebridge, eccl. pa., pa. of Castlechurch (q.v.), Mid Staffs., forming a western part of the bor. of Stafford. The church of St. Paul (1844) is in Early Dec. style.

Fore Foot, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from East Lydford (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Fore Hill, ha., pa. of Alvechurch (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5 N.E. of Redditch.

Fore Holm, islet, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., ½ E. of Mainland island. Between the islet and Fore Ness is a narrow channel.

Foreland, North, a chalky headland (nearly 200 ft.) on the north-east coast of Kent, 3½ S.E. of Margate, and 16 N. of the South Foreland. The North Foreland lighthouse (built to warn ships off the Goodwin Sands) is 85 ft. high; the light, 188 ft. above high-water level, is visible 20 miles. The headland was the *Canitum* of Ptolemy. In 1666 a great naval engagement, lasting for four days, was fought between the English under Monk and the Dutch under de Ruyter.

Foreland Pinnacles, or **Standfast Point,** headland on the coast of Dorset, between Studland and Swanage bays.

Foreland Point, a headland on the eastern coast of the I. of W., S. Hants, about 3 E. of Brading.

Foreland, South, chalky headland, with cliffs about 400 ft. high, on the south-east coast of Kent, 3 N.E. of Dover and 16 S. of the North Foreland. There are two lighthouses, ¼ mile apart, to warn ships off the south end of the Goodwin Sands; the fixed lights are 380 ft. and 275 ft. above high-water level, and visible 26 and 23 miles. The headland, which commands a magnificent view, is the nearest point to the French coast.

Foreland, The, headland (about 700 ft.), N. Dev., on the Bristol Channel, 1 N. of Countisbury. It commands one of the finest views in the district. F. Ledge is a sandbank 2 miles long off the headland.

Foreman. [FOURMAN.]

Foremark, pa. and tp., S. Derbys., 6½ S.S.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 2,133, of tp. 1,207; soil various, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Saviour (1662) is a very small and plain structure; on the walls are two sundials, one of the 17th cent. *F. Hall*, the seat of the Burdetts, is surrounded by pleasantly-wooded grounds extending to an affluent of the Trent, where there is a cave in the rocks, called Anchor Church, from a hermit who is said to have dwelt there. The mansion, erected in 1762, contains a good collection of family portraits.

Forenaghts, or **Furnace,** pa., South Salt bar., N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 N.E. of Naas; ac. 578. The land is of medium quality. *F. House* is a seat.

Fore Ness, peninsula opposite Fore Holm, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc.

Foreness Point, headland on the north-east coast of Kent, 1½ E. of Margate.

Forest (1), pa., S. Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3 S.W. of St. Peter Port; ac. 1,090; soil deep gravelly loam. The church of St. Margaret dates from the 12th cent.; the interior has been restored. Two pleasant valleys slope down from the interior to Petit Bot Bay; the coast scenery from that point westwards increases in wildness and grandeur.

Forest (2), tp., pa. of Westbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 13 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Forest (3), ha. on the Towy, pa. of Llandingat (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 3 N. of Llandovery.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Fordyce (1), pa.	Portsoy (3)	589	4268
Fordyce (1), vil.	Portsoy (3)	589	316
Fore (1)	....	.....	5937
Fore (2)	....	.....	6757
Forebridge	Stafford (1)	133	3729

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Foremark, pa.	Willington (3)	132	192
Foremark, tp.	Willington (3)	132	93
Forenaghts	Naas (2)	20	48
Forest (1)	Weymouth (85)	142	665

Forest (4), ha., pa. of Talgarth (q.v.), E. Brecons., 7 S.W. of Hay.

Forest (5), ha., pa. of and 5 S. from Illogan (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Forest (6), pl. at the confluence of the Mountrath and Nore, pas. of Clonenagh and Clonagheen (q.v.), 2 S. of Mountrath, Mid Q. Co., Ir. *F. House* is a seat.

Forest and Frith, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and about 4½ N.W. from Middleton-in-Teesdale (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 17,708. The church of St. James (1845) is in Gothic style. The tp. has several lead-mines. Here are the Caldron Snout (a succession of small falls rushing down a declivity in the basalt about 200 ft., amid desolate and wild scenery) and the High Force cataracts (q.v.), which attract a number of visitors to the tp. during the summer.

Forest Beck, ha., pa. of Bolton-by-Bowland (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 14 W. of Skipton.

Forest Gate, east sub. of London, pas. of East Ham and West Ham (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 2 S.W. of Ilford. F. G. comprises the eccl. pas. of All Saints, Emmanuel, St. James, St. Saviour, and St. Mark. All Saints' Church (1886) is in E. Eng. style; Emmanuel Church is in E. Eng. style; St. James's Church is in Gothic style, as is that of St. Mark; St. Saviour's Church (1884) is in E. Eng. style. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Free Methodists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians. The Manor Park and West Ham cemeteries cover 41 acres and 20 acres respectively; there is also a Jews' Burial Ground 11 acres in extent. On Jan. 1, 1889, a fire occurred at the Forest Gate District Schools, which caused the death of 26 boys.

Forest Green (1), ha., pa. of Avening (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 W. of Minchinhampton.

Forest Green (2), vil., pa. of Abinger (q.v.), W. Surrey, 3 N. of Oakwood.

Forest Hall, ha. with railway station, pa. of Longbenton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 N.E. of Newcastle.

Forest, High, a division of the pa. of Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 7½ S. of the to. of Allendale. It contains several lead-mines.

Forest Hill (1), south-east sub. of London, pa. of Lewisham (q.v.), N.W. Kent, comprising the eccl. pas. of Christ Church and St. Paul. Christ Church is in Early Dec. style; St. Paul's Church (1884) is in E. Eng. style. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and other chapels. St. Dunstan's College, Catford Bridge, was established in 1888 for affording a thorough commercial and technical education. The Boys' Industrial Home was opened in 1844, and the Girls' Industrial School in 1891. The northern and southern parts of F. H. are connected by a tunnel of 150 ft. which runs beneath the railway. Public baths were erected in 1885.

Forest Hill (2), N.E. Wilts., 2 W. by S. of Marlborough, on the road to Savernake Forest. The hill commands views of Marlborough and the valley of the Kennet. A short distance north is Folly Farm with remains of the Roman station of *Cunetium*.

Forest-Hill-with-Shotover, pa. and vil. (**Forest Hill**), S.E. Oxon, 4 E. of Oxford; ac. 1,979; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored and extended 1847) is Trans. Norm.; in it Milton married his first wife, Mary Powell. Shotover Hill (599 ft.) was a favourite resort of Shelley when at Oxford. *Shotover House*, standing in about 200 acres of garden and park-land, is an ancient house which was visited by Queen Elizabeth and the first two Georges.

Forest, Low, a division of the pa. of Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 7 S. of the to. of Allendale.

Forest, New (1), tp., pa. of Kirkby Ravensworth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Richmond; ac. 3,002.

Forest, New (2). [NEW FOREST.]

Forestmill, ha. on the Black Devon, pa. of and 3½ E.N.E. from Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. Michael Bruce (1746–67) the poet was schoolmaster here.

Forest of Dean. [DEAN, FOREST OF.]

Forest of Dean Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Gloucs. It lies in the west of the co., and returns one member.

Forest of Wyre. [WYRE FOREST.]

Forest Quarter, div. of the pa. of Stanhope (q.v.), S. Dur.

Forest Ridge, an elevated tract, Sussex, formerly covered with forest, portions of which still remain, extending from Horsham, in the north of the co., to Hastings in the south.

Forest Row, eccl. pa., pa. of East Grinstead (q.v.), N. Sussex, 3 S.E. of East Grinstead. Holy Trinity Church (1836) is in Gothic style. The ruins of Brambletye House, situated in a picturesque valley, date from the reign of James I. *Ashdown Park*, *Brambletye*, and *Kidbrooke Park* are the principal seats.

Forest Side, pl., pa. of Stoughton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 7 N.W. of Chichester.

Forfar (1), pa., *q.s.* pa., co. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), royal and parl. burgh, Mid Forfs., Sc., 14 N.E. of Dundee; ac. 8,353; soil loam, overlying Devonian rocks. With Montrose, Bervie, Arbroath, and Brechin, it unites to return one member. The pa. church (1791) was improved and renovated in 1836. The *q.s.* church of St. James, a plain building, dates from 1836. There are two Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist (in E. Eng. style) and Congregational and Baptist chapels. The court-house is a substantial modern building, and the county hall contains a number of portraits of local worthies. In the town hall is the free library. The public hall—for meetings, concerts, etc.—was built and furnished by Mr. Peter Reid, a local tradesman. The prison, no longer in use, stands a little way outside the town. Other

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Forest and Frith	Middleton-in-T. (4)	257	675
Forest Gate	Forest Gate	5	40420
Forest Hill (1)	Forest Hill	6	5190
Forest-Hill-with-S.	Wheatley (1½)	55	343
Forest, New (1)	Richmond (10)	237	36
Forest of Dean Div.	.....	.....	52793
Forest Row	Forest Row	34	2137
Forfar (1), pa.	Forfar	478	13665
Forfar (1), *q.s.* pa.	Forfar	478	10163
Forfar (1), parl. burgh	Forfar	478	12057
Forfar (1), roy. burgh	Forfar	478	12769

public buildings are the poorhouse, infirmary, workmen's reading-room, and ladies' seminary. The cemetery, opened in 1850, is well laid out, and contains a statue in memory of Sir Robert Peel. The to. presents an appearance of prosperity, although in places rather grimy; the public and private buildings are generally substantial and frequently handsome. The manufacture of coarse linen and jute is carried on, as are, in a smaller way, those of leather, rope, and cord. There are several bleach-fields and iron foundries. The chief antiquity is the priory of Restennet, which from the Reformation down to 1591 was used as the pa. church, and afterwards served the Episcopalians, until a church was built by Bishop Skinner in 1822. Other ancient remains include two camps, stated to have been of Pictish and Roman origin, the latter of great size. Malcolm Caenmohr had a royal castle here; no ruins

Reid Hall, Forfar.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

remain, but its site is marked by the old town cross, removed to its present position in 1830. F. was created a royal burgh by a charter granted by David I. (1124–53), and was the meeting-place of Parliaments during the reigns of William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Robert II. An accidental fire in 1244 laid the town in ruins, and five years later Edward I. occupied the castle, which was recaptured by Robert the Bruce in 1308. During the Civil War the burgh strongly espoused the cause of Charles I., the cross being presented to the town by Charles II. in 1684 as a memorial of its loyalty. The branks, another relic of the past, are now preserved in the library. The making of wooden-soled clogs was formerly the staple industry, and from their production "the soutars of Forfar" obtained their fame. *Lour* is a seat.

Forfar (2), loch, pa. of Glamis (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 4 s.e. of Kirriemuir. It is 1¼ miles long by ¼ mile wide, is fed by the Lord Burn, and drains by the Dean. Pike and perch afford good sport. St. Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Caenmohr, had a royal residence on the Inch (formerly supposed to have been a crannog, but really a natural gravel spit), where an annual gathering in her honour was long held. Some weapons discovered in 1770 were supposed to have belonged to the murderers of Malcolm II., who were drowned in crossing the loch to seek safety in Glamis Castle.

Forfarshire, or **Angus,** maritime co. on the Firth of Tay, E. Sc.; ac. 560,087. It is bounded on the north by Kincs. and Abers., on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the Firth of Tay, and on the west by Perths. The surface is mountainous to the north-west, where the Benchinnin Mountains, part of the Grampian system, form the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and to the south-west, where the Sidlaw Hills appear. Between these uplands lies the fertile valley known as Strathmore, or the Howe of Angus. The soils are various—dark and sandy earths, clay, moss, gravel, and alluvium being most common. The geology of the co., although at first sight complicated, is, in fact, very simple. An outcrop of the granite of Kincs. passes over the co. boundary in the neighbourhood of Mount Battock, and is succeeded by a wedge-shaped mass of Dalriadian rocks, quartzitic and schistose, with some hornblende and associated formations. This area thins out towards the north-east, and passes into Kincs. The whole of the remaining area is occupied by Old Red Sandstone, except north and south from Montrose, where a strip of porphyritic and andesitic rocks of Old Red Sandstone age is presented. The coast-line exhibits varied features, being here low and sandy, there high and rocky, pierced by numerous caves and gyoes. There are no streams or lochs of importance, nor are there any navigable rivers, the Firth of Tay being the only waterway. The chief indentations in the coast are the Montrose Basin and Lunan Bay; and The Ness, Red Head, and Buddon Ness are the principal promontories. Although the soil is seldom very fertile, agriculture has been followed with such skill and knowledge that few counties in Scotland show like successful results in tillage and flock-rearing. Over 44 per cent. of the entire area is under cultivation, and nearly 33,000 acres are under wood. Much damage, however, was done to the growing timber by the great gale of 1893. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, grass, hay, and cabbage. Cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are largely bred; the black-polled Angus cattle, now so widely known, have been raised here since 1808. At a former period goats were kept in considerable numbers among the uplands, but their depredations among the young plantations led to their removal, and few now remain. The manufactures, mostly confined to the towns, are of great importance, and are those of flax, hemp, jute, yarn, canvas, sailcloth, linen, ropes, cordage, sheetings, sacking, dowlas, osnaburgs, leather, soap, candles, gloves, boots and shoes, confectionery (including the famous Dundee marmalade and Forfar rock), machinery, engines, cast-iron utensils, hand-cards, etc. Shipbuilding is also engaged in, and linen-bleaching is carried on. The fisheries are extensive and valuable. There is a large agricultural trade, especially in grain and live stock; the principal export and import trade is centred in Dundee (q.v.), but an active shipping movement of local value is carried on at Arbroath and Montrose. The south and east portions of the co. are well served by the Caledonian and North British railways, the principal railway communication with the South being by the Tay Bridge. Game is fairly abundant, and there are several deer-forests; some fair angling may also be had. F. constituted the territory of the Vernicomes, was afterwards included in the kingdom of Pictavia, and formed the Keltic earldom of Angus. Edward I. invaded the co., and took the castle of Forfar; and Robert the Bruce carried on his wars here early in the 14th cent. Queen Mary

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Forfarshire	.....	277735

was here during her famous progress to the Highlands. The principal antiquities include the remains of a considerable number of ancients forts, both Caledonian and Roman, some of which show distinct signs of vitrification; there are also numerous cairns, monoliths, mounds, sculptured stones, etc., with the ruins of feudal castles, a round tower in Brechin (similar to those of Ireland, and the only example in Scotland, except that in Arbroath), the old steeple and gateway in Dundee, ruins and sites of many ancient churches and chapels, and a number of quaint old houses and mansions. The co. contains 55 pas., and returns one member to Parliament.

Forgan, pa. on the Firth of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.E. of Kilmany; ac. 4,983; surface low and undulating, with soils of light earth, loam, and clay, overlying greenstone (which is quarried), trap, sandstone, and conglomerates. The new pa. church dates from 1841; the old church is in picturesque ruins. Many of the Dundee merchants have villas here. *St. Fort House* (in large grounds) and *Tayport House* are seats.

Forgandenny, pa. and vil. on the Earn, S.E. Perths., Sc., 3 W. of Bridge of Earn; ac. 8,946; soil various, overlying trap, sandstone, and limestone. There are several strong mineral springs. Most of the area is under cultivation or permanent pasturage, and much waste land has been reclaimed. The pa. church is an old pile; and there is a Free church, and a public school. Three ancient camps exist, one being Roman, and another Scandinavian. *Ardargie*, *Condie*, *Freeland*, and *Rossie* are seats.

Forge Mills, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Coleshill (q.v.), N. Warws.

Forgerow, part of Carron (q.v.), pa. of Larbert (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc.

Forge Valley, dis. and valley, N.R. Yorks., between Hackness and East and West Ayton. It has a railway station, 6½ S.E. of Scarborough. The valley is narrow and picturesque, winding between steep wooded hills. It is said that the monks of Hackness established an iron forge (hence its name) at its northern end. There was an iron-foundry here towards the close of the 18th cent., but the only remains existing are heaps of cinders.

Forgie, ha., pa. of Boharm (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Keith.

Forglen, pa. on the Deveron, N.E. Banffs., Sc., 2¼ W. of Turriff; ac. 6,249; soil light sandy and argillaceous, overlying greywacke and clay-slate. Most of the area is under cultivation or plantations, and much waste land has been reclaimed. The pa. church was built 1806; and there is a Free church, a public school, and a ruined chapel. *Carnoustie* and *F. House* are mansions; the latter, a fine baronial edifice built in 1839, is a seat of the Abercromby family.

Forgney, pa. (through which passes the old coach-road from Dublin to Ballina), Shrule bar., S.E. co. Longf., Ir., on the edge of co. Meath, 1½ W. from Moyvore; ac. 5,832; soil good and well cultivated, overlying limestone, with bog in parts. Pallas, in ruins, the birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith (whose father was curate in 1728), lies about 1 N.E. of the church, which is very old and plain, and was enlarged in 1810. *Newcastle* is a seat in the pa.

Forgue, pa. on the Deveron, N. Abers., Sc., 7½ N.E. of Huntly; ac. 17,354; soil and subsoil various. The pa. church, in Gothic style, has a hall for meetings. St. Margaret's Episcopal church is in E. Eng. style. F. has also a Free church and schools. In front of the cottage hospital is a cross in memory of the late Mr. Alex. Morison. There is a distillery, and several fairs are held. Dr. John Stuart (1813–77) the antiquary was a native. There are remains of stone circles and of fortifications said to be Roman. [FRENDRAUGHT.]

Forkill, pa. and vil., bars. of Upper and Lower Orior, S. co. Arm., Ir., 6 S.W. of Newry; ac. 12,578. There is much peaty land, and the quality of the soil is poor. The Protestant church dates from 1767. *F. House*, *F. Lodge*, and *Longfield* are seats.

Forkings, ha., pa of Southdean (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 9 E. of Hawick.

Formal, Knock of, wooded hill (1,158 ft.) on the Loch of Lintrathen, pa. of Lintrathen (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Alyth.

Formartine, or **Fermartyn,** dis., Mid and N. Abers., Sc., 7 N.E. of Skene. It occupies the entire coast between the mouths of the Don and the Ythan, runs inland, in a north-west direction, past Turriff to the Deveron, and is bounded on the west by Garioch, from which it is divided by a low range of hills. It has an area of about 280 square miles, was an ancient thanage, and now gives the title of viscount to the Earls of Aberdeen. The old castle is in a ruinous condition.

Formby, coast tp. with two eccl. pas. (F. St. Luke and F. St. Peter) and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 7 S.S.W. of Southport; ac. 6,619. The church of St. Luke is a plain stone building; that of St. Peter is a plain brick structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is in Gothic style, and the Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. The vil. has a stone cross, which replaces an ancient wooden one. There are some charities, and the national schools are endowed. On the coast is a lifeboat station. Large quantities of cockles and shrimps are taken here, and asparagus is largely cultivated. The first potatoes grown in England are said to have been sown here by a native of F. who sailed with Sir Walter Raleigh. *F. Hall* is an ancient seat.

Formby Point, headland on the coast of S.W. Lancs., 3 W. of Formby. There is a light-vessel 3½ S.W. with a revolving light visible 11 miles.

Formoyle (1), pa., Coleraine bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 5½ S.W. of Coleraine; ac. 4,269. Parts of the pa. are mountainous and thinly populated.

Formoyle (2), vil., pa. of Killonaghan (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., about 7 N. of Ennistimon.

Forncett St. Mary, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 6½ S.E. of Wymondham; ac. 760; soil various. The Perp. church of St. Mary (restored 1869, when the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forgan	Tayport (3)	444	3763
Forgandenny	Forgandenny	445	575
Forglen	Turriff (3)	566	714
Forgney	Castletown (10)	60	716
Forgue	Huntly (7)	568	2239

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forkill, pa.	Dundalk (5)	55	4013
Forkill, vil.	Dundalk (5)	55	110
Formby	Formby	214	5944
Formoyle (1)	Coleraine (5½)	166	610
Forncett St. Mary	Forncett (2)	104	279

chancel was rebuilt) retains an ancient font. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Forncett St. Peter, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7 S.E. of Wymondham; ac. 1,901; soil clay and mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter (restored 1857) is Perp.; it contains a remarkable 15th-cent. alabaster tomb, and 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses to members of the Baxter family; a holy-water stoup remains in the porch, and there are piscinæ in the chancel and the north aisle; the bench-ends are ornamented with poppy-heads of 15th-cent. date. The Baptists and Primitives have chapels. A fortnightly cattle sale is held.

Forneth, ha. and estate, pas. of Caputh and Clunie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 6 S.W. of Blairgowrie. *F. House*, on Clunie Loch, commands beautiful views.

Fornham All Saints, pa. and vil. on the Lark, W. Suff., 2½ N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,705; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1864) has E. Eng. portions, an E. Dec. chancel, and Perp. north and south aisles. Remains are visible of the enclosure walls of a convent of Franciscan friars founded in 1265 at Babwell by Richard Earl of Gloucester, and Gilbert his son; the fish-ponds also are recognisable.

Fornham St. Geneveve, pa. on the Lark, W. Suff., 3 N.N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 688; soil loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church was consumed by fire on June 24th, 1782, and never rebuilt; some remains of it are to be seen in the grounds of *Fornham Park*, a mansion dating from 1760. There are several Celtic barrows in the pa. Here in 1173 a force of Flemings, headed by Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, were routed by partisans of Henry II., and, with their leader and his wife, were driven into or beyond the Lark. Skeletons with cleft heads, some pennies *temp.* Henry II., and a gold ring (supposed to be that of the Countess of Leicester) have been found at John's Hill, just above the ancient ford of the stream.

Fornham St. Martin, pa. and vil. near the Lark, W. Suff., 2 N. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,294; soil light, overlying clay and chalk. To the church of St. Martin, of the Gothic order, a south aisle was added in 1870. Here is the sewage-farm of Bury St. Edmunds. An institute was built in 1886 by the Sultan of Johore to commemorate Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, of *Fornham Park*. [Fornham St. Geneveve.] *F. House* is a seat.

Fornighty, or **Fornoughty.** [Farnachty.]

Forrabury, pa., N.E. Cornw., 6 N. of Camelford; ac. 539; soil dark loam, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Symphorian (Norm. and E. Eng.) has a piscina and squint; the font is Norm. Outside the churchyard is the base of an ancient wayside cross. There is an almshouse, founded for six poor people in 1701. *Penally House* is a seat.

Forres, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and mkt. to. (T.), on the Findhorn, N. Elgs., Sc., 12 W. of Elgin; ac. 5,440; soil generally fertile, except to the south. Sandstone and limestone (the latter, although not of good quality, sometimes worked) are the principal rocks; fossils are plentiful. Agriculture is successfully followed, and a considerable area is under wood. The burgh stands in a sheltered situation, its quaint and pleasant appearance and dry climate making it a favourite residential place. Artists find it a convenient centre for visiting the Findhorn and the sands of Culbin. The pa. church (built 1775 and repaired 1860) occupies the site of the ancient church of St. Lawrence. There are Free, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches. The Episcopal church of St. John is in the Italian style. The town hall, in Tudor style, is built upon the site of the old tolbooth, and contains offices, halls, and court-house. Near it stands the cross. The Falconer Museum, in Italian style, contains a valuable collection of Scottish fossil fishes, and other objects of interest. The Mechanics' Institute contains halls for public meetings, concerts, etc., and a library. Anderson's Institution is a school founded and endowed for providing education for poor boys; it was built in 1824, renovated in 1881, and is in Greek style. The Agricultural Hall, in Greek style, is used as a market house; and there is a cottage hospital. The Clunie Hills, in the neighbourhood, have been nicely laid

High Street, Forres, looking east.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

out with walks and drives, and thickly planted to form a beautiful public park. Here stands a tower in memory of Lord Nelson, erected in 1806. The view from the top is extensive. On a sheltered plateau on one side of the hills is a hydropathic establishment. The manufactures are those of woollens, boots, shoes, pirns, carriages, chemicals, and artificial manures. Granite is polished, and there are flour- and saw-mills. Twenty-eight annual fairs are held for stock and hiring. The Castle Hill is the site of the old castles, the first a rude stronghold in which it is said Macbeth murdered Duncan, and which was destroyed immediately after; the next building was also a royal residence, occupied by William the Lyon, Alexander II., and David II. Near is a monument in memory of Assistant-Surgeon James Thomson, a native of Cromarty, who served in the Crimea. Among the antiquities are Sweno's (or Sweyn's) Stone and the Witches' Stone. The former, of sandstone and 20 ft. high, is sculptured with figures of men and horses, and with Runic ornamentation. Some human skeletons and a stone

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forncett St. Peter	Forncett (1)	104	600
Fornham All Saints	Bury St. Edm'nds (2½)	77	395
F'ham St. Geneveve	Bury St. Edmunds (3)	77	100
Fornham St. Martin	Bury St. Edmunds (2)	77	280

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forrabury	Camelford (6)	241	310
Forres, pa.	Forres	565	4801
Forres, burgh	Forres	565	3971

coffin have been dug up near the stone. The Witches' Stone is the only remaining one of three which were said to mark the spots where three witches were buried alive in barrels for enchantments against King Duffus. *Ætyre*, *Drumduan House*, *F. House*, *Invererne House*, *Relugas*, and *Sanquhar House* are seats. F. unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn to return one member to Parliament.

Forsa, stream, Mull island, W. Args., Sc., rises on Bentalloch, and flows about 9 N.E. through Glen Forsa, falling into the Sound of Mull at Pennygown. Salmon and trout are fairly abundant.

Forsbrook, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Dilhorne and Stone (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S.W. of Cheadle. The church of St. Peter is in E. Dec. style. F. has a small endowed school, established in 1728; the building dates from 1878. *Blyth House* is a seat.

Forscote, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 7 S.S.W. of Bath; ac. 610; soil yellow clay, overlying oolite. The only part of the church of St. James which is not modern is the Norm. tower. Here is a colliery. *Ashton Court* is a seat.

Forse, ha,, estate, and burn, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Lybster. Fishing is carried on from the ha. The burn rises amidst the hills, on the borders of the pa. of Watten, and flows about 7 S.E., falling into the sea by a high cascade in the neighbourhood of the ruined F. Castle, where there is a small sheltered natural cove.

Forsham, ha., pa. of Rolvenden (q.v.), S. Kent, 2 S.W. of Tenterden.

Forsinard, pl. with public school, pa. of Farr (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 24½ N.W. of Helmsdale. The place is largely frequented by anglers, excellent fishing being afforded in the Helmsdale and neighbouring lochs.

Forss (1), estate with public school, pa. of Thurso (q.v.), N.W. Caiths., Sc., 6½ N.E. of Reay. There are flagstone quarries on the Hill of F. *F. House* stands amid pleasant gardens and woods.

Forss (2), river, W. Caiths., Sc. It rises, under the name of the Torran, from a small loch in the pa. of Halkirk, and flows about 6 N., when it enters Loch Shurrery. Issuing from the loch under the name of the Forss, it flows 9 N., and falls into the sea at Crosskirk. There is a fine cascade—hence the name—in the neighbourhood of *F. House*. The stream affords good salmon and trout fishing.

Forstall, ha., pa. of Boxley (q.v.), Mid Kent, 2 N.E. of Maidstone.

Forsters Booth, ha. on the Watling Street, pa. of Towcester (q.v.), S. Northants, 3½ N.W. of Towcester. This place was a changing-stage for horses in the coaching days.

Forston, ha., pa. of Charminster (q.v.), Mid Dors., 3 N.W. of Dorchester.

Fort Albert, or **Touraille,** north-west coast of Alderney, Channel Islands, is the principal fortification of the island, and contains the arsenal. It is situated near Roselle Point, on a hill of very hard porphyritic rock, overlooking the harbour from the north.

Fort Augustus, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Caledonian Canal, pa. of Boleskine and Abertarff (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc., 31½ N.W. of Fort William. A fort was erected here for holding the Highlanders in check after the rising in 1715, and was garrisoned down to 1857. It was enlarged by General Wade in 1730; in 1746 it was besieged by the Highlanders, and taken after the powder magazine had exploded. After Culloden the Duke of Cumberland, in whose honour it was named, formed a camp under its walls, to which the notorious Simon, Lord Lovat, was brought in as a prisoner previous to his removal to London for trial and execution. The vil. gradually grew up under the protection of the fort, and now contains a *q.s.* church and Roman Catholic and Free churches. After the fort had been abandoned as a military station it was purchased by the 14th Lord Lovat, and presented by his son to the Fathers of the English Benedictine Order. The

THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY, FORT AUGUSTUS.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

fort was then rebuilt, and now consists of a fine set of buildings in E. Eng. style, consisting of a college, monastery, hospice, scriptorium, and chapel, built in the form of a quadrangle with cloisters, and forms the finest religious establishment erected within the kingdom since the Reformation. It now ranks as an abbey. The college is associated with the University of Glasgow, and provides a liberal education for the sons of Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen. There are fine gardens and pleasure grounds, and the heavily-wooded surrounding scenery is of great beauty. Always a popular resting-place for tourists, the number of visitors has largely increased since the erection of the abbey.

Fort Charles, on the eastern shores of Kinsale Harbour, S. co. Cork, Ir., about 1 E. of Kinsale. It was built in 1670, and received its name in 1680 in honour of Charles II. It has a lighthouse with fixed light.

Fort Charlotte, fort, pa. of and adjoining Lerwick (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc. It was first constructed in the time of Cromwell, and was bombarded and partially destroyed by a Dutch man-of-war in 1673. It was rebuilt and received its present name in 1781. It mounts 12 guns, commands the anchorage, accommodates the coastguard establishment, and serves as the northern headquarters of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Fort del Or. [DUNURLIN.]

Fort Doyle and **Fort Le Marchant,** two forts at the north-east extremity of Guernsey, Channel

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Forsbrook	Blyth Bridge (1½)	150	1228
Forscote	Radstock (2½)	114	62

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fort Augustus, *q.s.* pa.	Spean Bridge (23)	552	806
Fort Augustus, vil.	Spean Bridge (23)	552	611

Islands. They belong to a series of defences constructed by Lieutenant-General Sir John Doyle, who became Governor of Guernsey in 1803.

Forter, ruined castle on the Isla, pa. of Glenisla (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 4 N.N.W. of Kirkton of Glenisla. It was a stronghold of the Ogilvies, and was taken and partially demolished by the Earl of Argyll in 1640.

Fort Essex. [ESSEX CASTLE.]

Forteviot, pa. and vil. on the May, S.E. Perths., Sc., 7 S.W. of Perth; ac. 7,785; soil fairly fertile, overlying Devonian and volcanic rocks. In the vil. is the pa. church (1778) and a public school. Near the vil. is the Halyhill, a small eminence, the site of the ancient to. of F., capital first of the Picts and then of the Scots, and afterwards a favourite residence of Malcolm Caenmohr. Here Baliol's army encamped before the battle of Dupplin in 1332. *Invermay* is a seat.

Fort Fergus, pl. on the Fergus, pa. of Kilchreest (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.E. of Killadysert.

Fort George (1), a large strong fortress on the south side of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, begun in 1780. It overlooks the harbour from the south-east, and completely protects the approach to the to. It mounts numerous heavy guns. A daring mutiny took place here in 1783.

Fort George (2), fortress on the Moray Firth, pa. of Ardersier (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 5¾ W.S.W. of Nairn. It is situated on a low sandy peninsula surrounded by hills, was erected in 1748 in order to overawe the Highlanders, and named after the king. It covers an area of 16 acres, affords accommodation for a garrison of 2,000 men, and was constructed after the model of some of Vauban's great works. It is now the depôt for the Seaforth Highlanders, and the place of annual training for the Highland Light Infantry militia. The surrounding links give ample facilities for military displays, sham fights, field exercises, etc. The curtain walls of the fortress are polygonal in outline, defended by six flanking bastions, two lunettes, ditch, glacis, covered way and ravelin, and the whole place is bomb-proof. After the surrender of Napoleon I. it was almost decided to confine him here, before St. Helena was suggested. A small pier serves as a landing-place from the ferryboats which ply between the fort and Fortrose, in the Black Isle, on the northern side of the Firth.

Fort Grosnez, on Grosnez Point, west coast of Alderney, Channel Islands, the most easterly of the forts.

Forth (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the road between Wilsontown and Lanark, pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 4 W.S.W. of Auchengray. Here are Established and Free churches and a public school. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring mines.

Forth (2), river, Perths., Stirls., and Clacks., Sc., rises by two small headstreams, flows E. and S.S.E., and has a length of about 65½ miles to Alloa, where it widens into the Firth of Forth (q.v.). The river is sluggish, and its course, especially in the neighbourhood of Stirling, exceedingly tortuous. The lower part of its course is comparatively straight. Steamers ascend as high as Stirling, and a brisk shipping trade is carried on from Alloa. Its drainage area, 645 square miles, including that of the Firth, is rich in minerals, and is exceedingly fertile. Its upper reaches and headstreams afford excellent trout and some salmon and pike fishing. The scenery is very varied and always fine, passing from picturesque Highland landscapes above to pastoral, wooded, and richly-cultivated land lower down. [FORTH, FIRTH OF.]

Forth (3), bar., E. co. Carl., Ir.; ac. 39,506. It is bounded north by Rathvilly and Carlow bars., east by co. Wicklow and Upper St. Mullins bar., north-west by Carlow bar., west by East Idrone bar., and south by co. Wexford. The surface is a fertile plain, except in the extreme south, where there are some spurs of Mount Leinster.

Forth (4), bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 38,849. F. forms the extreme south-east section of Ireland, and is bounded north by Wexford Harbour and Shelmaliere West bar., west by Bargy bar., and east and south by the Atlantic. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. F. was one of the earliest districts occupied by the Anglo-Normans. The immigrants came chiefly from Pembrokeshire and Somersetshire, and up to a recent period the dialect spoken here closely resembled that of Somerset, with a large admixture of Welsh.

Forthampton, pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., bounded on the east by the Severn, 3 W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,540; soil marl, clay, and sand, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Mary has been practically rebuilt; in it was buried John Wakeman, last Abbot of Tewkesbury, and first Bishop of Gloucester (1541–49). *F. Court,* a handsome house near the Severn, was a villa residence of the Abbots of Tewkesbury, and here Bishop Wakeman died.

Forth and Clyde Canal, connecting the Firths of Forth and Clyde, Stirls., Dumbarts., and Lanarks., Sc. It is entered from the Firth of Forth by the river Carron 1 mile above Grangemouth, and follows a S.W. direction, passing into Dumbarts. at Castlecary, entering Lanarks. at Kirkintilloch, and again entering Dumbarts. in the neighbourhood of Maryhill after passing through Glasgow, and, striking westward, reaches the Clyde at Bowling, where there is a harbour with wharves. Its length is nearly 39 miles, and its excavation, begun in 1787, took over four years to complete. Steam navigation was first seriously attempted here, except for the preliminary experiments near Dalswinton (q.v.) in 1789, and here it was first turned to practical account.

Forth Bridge, railway viaduct over the Firth of Forth, pas. of Inverkeithing and Dalmeny (q.v.), Fifes. and Linliths., Sc., 3¼ W.N.W. of Cramond. This steel viaduct, the largest bridge in the world, is partly supported on symmetrical and slender-looking pillars of granite, and partly rises from sunk concrete foundations under water and from the island of Inchgarvie in the form of girders on the cantilever or bracket system. The bridge measures 1½ miles in length, of which 1 mile is spanned by the cantilevers, the main spans being each of 1,700 ft., and the pinnacle of the structure

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Forteviot	Forteviot	443	538
Forth (1), *q.s.* pa.	Wilsontown (1)	382	1526
Forth (1), vil.	Wilsontown (1)	382	563
Forth (3)	.....	.....	4934
Forth (4)	.....	.....	19203
Forthampton	Tewkesbury (3)	171	402

is 450 ft. above the water. The largest vessels can pass under the arches, and passengers passing over it see a large man-of-war, the Forth guard-ship, almost immediately below them. The hollow girders are composed of steel plates. The bridge contains

THE FORTH BRIDGE.
(Photo. A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.)

120,000 cubic yards of solid masonry and 44,500 tons of steel. The contract price was £1,600,000; it took six years to complete, and was opened by the Prince of Wales, who drove the last rivet, on 4th March, 1890.

Forth, Firth of, estuary of the Forth (q.v.), Sc., 9 S. of Cupar Fife. From Alloa (where the river may properly be said to end and the firth to begin) to its mouth between Fife Ness and St. Baldred's Cradle, it measures 51 miles in length, with a varying width, being 1 mile broad at Queensferry, 3 miles in the neighbourhood of Borrowstounness, 5 miles at Granton, 8¼ miles at Elie, 17 miles at Prestonpans, and about the same at its entrance to the open sea. The chief islands are Inchkeith, Inchcolm, Inchgarvie, Cramond Island, the Isle of May, and the Bass Rock. The firth is of great importance on account of the large amount of shipping, its white fisheries, and the shelter it affords during gales from the east. There are more than 45 pier and tidal harbours along its shores, the principal being Leith, Granton, Aberlady, Largo Bay, Alloa, Burntisland, Borrowstounness, Grangemouth, and St. Margaret's Hope. There are large shipments, especially of coal and minerals, from the ports of the firth.

Forth Hills (774 ft.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 4 W.S.W. of Wexford; they stretch 4 miles from east to west, and are mostly composed of quartz. A force under Captain Adams was here repulsed by a body of 15,000 insurgents in 1798.

Forthie, stream, Mid Kincs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Dunnottar (q.v.), and flows 4½ S.W., falling into the Bervie, 1 S. of Drumlithie. A few trout may be taken when the burn is in spate.

Fort Hill, or **Forthill,** small eminence on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Monifieth (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., ½ N.W. of Broughty Castle. When the English occupied the castle in 1550, they erected a flanking work on the hill, and traces of it remained visible down to near the close of the 18th cent. Some vestiges of a camp may still be traced.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fortingall	Aberfeldy (9)	478	1610
Forton (1)	Newport (2)	145	576
Forton (2)	Gosport (½)	81	7226

Fortingall, pa. and vil. on the Lyon, N.W. Perths., Sc., 8 W. of Aberfeldy; ac. 196,683; surface mostly mountainous, with soils of gravel, cold earth, and moss, overlying granite, clayslate, quartz, and limestone, including marble. Rock crystals, spar, and beautiful pebbles occur, and lead has been worked. The pa. church is an ancient building, and there is a Free church and a public school. In the churchyard is the hollow shell of an ancient yew-tree. There are slight traces of a Roman camp, in which a standard (with spear in the shaft) and a curious vase made of several metals have been found. A battle between the Romans and Caledonians is said to have taken place here. F. has traces of prehistoric forts, and a stone circle. Garth Castle is in a ruinous condition. There are several seats. [Glenlyon and Kinloch Rannoch.]

Fortis Green, ha., pa. of Hornsey (q.v.), E. Middx., 6 N. of London.

Fortland, ha. and seat, pa. of and 1 S. from Easky (q.v.), N.W. co. Sligo, Ir.

Fort Le Marchant. [Fort Doyle.]

Fort Matilda, fort on the Clyde, pa. of Greenock (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc., 1 N.E. of Gourock. It is one of the works intended for the defence of Glasgow and the Clyde, and mounts 8 guns. Two bells are rung here during fogs. The fort is the headquarters of the Scottish Submarine Miners.

Forton (1), pa. and vil., W. Staffs., on the Salop border, 1½ N.E. of Newport; ac. 3,746; soil red sandstone, overlying clay. All Saints' Church is an ancient structure, and contains monuments to the Skrymsher family. *Aqualate Hall* is a handsome mansion in Gothic style surrounded by a well-timbered park of some 200 acres. Aqualate Meer, which adjoins the park, is the largest lake in the co., its length being over 1 mile.

Forton (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S.E. Hants (forming a north sub. of Gosport), 4 S. of Fareham. The church of St. John is a modern brick structure in Gothic style. There are two sets of almshouses. A force of marines is stationed at F. Barracks. The pa. also contains a cemetery for soldiers and a large military prison.

Forton (3), scattered tp., pa. of Cockerham (q.v.), Mid Lancs., 4 N. of Garstang; ac. 1,278. *Clifton Hall,* in well-timbered grounds, is a seat.

Forton (4), ha., pa. of Longparish (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 E.S.E. of Andover.

Forton (5), ti., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Chard (q.v.), W. Somerset.

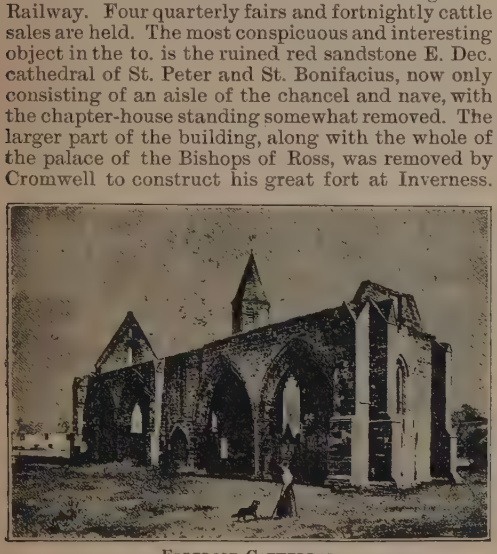
Forton (6), ha. on the Severn, pa. of Montford (q.v.), N. Salop, 5 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Fort Regent, strong fortress on the east side of St. Helier harbour, south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands. It stands on a lofty promontory of syenite, formerly known as Mont de la Ville ("Town Hill"), and commands a magnificent view of St. Helier and St. Aubin's Bay.

Fortrose, *q.s.* pa. and royal and parl. burgh on the Moray Firth, pa. of Rosemarkie (q.v.), Black Isle, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 10½ N.E. of Inverness. The burgh consists of two separate towns, Chanonry and Rosemarkie, lying about a mile apart, and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forton (3)	Bay Horse (1)	224	560
Fortrose, *q.s.* pa.	Inverness (12)	590	503
Fortrose, burgh	Inverness (12)	590	871

was united into a free burgh by James II. in 1455. The church of F. was originally a chapel-of-ease. A modern Free church is in E. Eng. style, and the Episcopal church of St. Andrew, erected 1812, is in Gothic style. The Academy is a popular institution; the Mechanics' Institute contains a reading-room and excellent library; and there is a volunteer drill hall. The harbour is good, and has regular steamboat communication with Inverness and facilities for the ferry passage to Fort George. Here is the terminus of the Black Isle branch of the Highland Railway. Four quarterly fairs and fortnightly cattle sales are held. The most conspicuous and interesting object in the to. is the ruined red sandstone E. Dec. cathedral of St. Peter and St. Bonifacius, now only consisting of an aisle of the chancel and nave, with the chapter-house standing somewhat removed. The larger part of the building, along with the whole of the palace of the Bishops of Ross, was removed by Cromwell to construct his great fort at Inverness.



FORTROSE CATHEDRAL.
(*From a Photograph by Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

One of the bells of the cathedral, dated 1460, is still preserved. Of the ecclesiastical residences not a trace remains. In 1880, 1,100 silver coins of the reign of Robert III. were discovered buried in the cathedral grounds. Molnog, bishop and abbot of Lismore, is believed to have founded a monastery at Rosemarkie in the 6th cent., and in 716 St. Bonifacius built a church dedicated to St. Peter. In 1124 David I. instituted the bishopric of Ross, with its seat at Rosemarkie, after which the burgh became known as a famous school for theology and law. It also carried on a flourishing sea-borne trade, but the Reformation and the exactions of Cromwell brought ruin, from which the place has never recovered. Within late years it has begun to come into favour as a bathing and summer resort, and it has excellent golf links. The to. draws some agricultural trade from its richly-cultivated surroundings. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn to return a member to Parliament.

Fort Staddon, fortification on Staddon Heights, pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S.W. Dev., 3 S. by E. of Plymouth. This strong detached fort is one of the most important in the land defences of Plymouth.

Fort Stamford, fortification, pa. of Plymstock (q.v.), S.W. Dev., 2 S.E. of Plymouth. The fort, which occupies the same position as one constructed by Prince Maurice, stands on an eminence overlooking Oreston, and defends Plymouth Harbour. Whilst its foundations were being laid an ancient cemetery was discovered containing mirrors, bracelets, and other British antiquities.

Fort St. Aubin, small fort, west side of St. Aubin's Bay, south coast of Jersey, Channel Islands.

Fortstewart, pl. on the Swilly (here crossed by a ferry), pa. of Aughinish (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 3 S.E. of Rathmelton.

Fort Touraille. [FORT ALBERT.]

Fortune's Well, large vil., pa. of Portland (q.v.), S. Dors., 3 S. of Weymouth.

Fort William (1), police burgh and vil. on the Caledonian Canal and Loch Linnhe, pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 33 W. of Dalnaspidal. The place owes its origin to a fort built here by General Monk during the time of Cromwell, and was designed to hold a garrison of 2,000 men, to subjugate the Clan Cameron. Under the name of the Garrison of Inverlochy it has some Highland fame, but, being mostly constructed of sod, it was never very strong. As rebuilt in stone by General Mackay, after his defeat at Killiecrankie, and named after William of Orange, it was a triangular erection, with ditch, ravelin, glacis, bastions, and a bomb-proof magazine. It was the rendezvous of those engaged in the massacre of Glencoe (who here divided their spoils), was besieged unsuccessfully by the Highlanders in 1715, and bombarded without result by the artillery of the Young Chevalier in 1746. Dismantled and sold by the Government in 1860, it passed in 1892 into the hands of the West Highland Railway Company. The burgh, known at different periods as Maryburgh and Gordonsburgh, is pleasantly situated, and a great centre for tourists. It contains a *q.s.* church, and Roman Catholic and Free churches. The Episcopal church of St. Andrew is in French Gothic style, and there are public school, public hall, court-house, and hospital. The pier, from which an important fishery is carried on, presents a scene of activity during the tourist season. Four annual fairs are held, and there are monthly auctions of cattle and sheep during summer and autumn. The low-level observatory is worked in connection with that on the top of Ben Nevis. The old parade ground of the fort is planted with shrubs. There are monuments to Dr. Wm. Kennedy, Capt. Peter Cameron, and Ewen Maclachlan, the Gaelic bard. From the Nevis and Ben Nevis distilleries, near F. W., comes the famous whisky known as "Long John," a name which commemorates the great stature of its first manufacturer. [DUNCANSBURGH.]

Fort William (2), pl. and seat, pa. of Lismore and Mocollop (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 W. of Lismore.

Fortyfeet Bridge, pl., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Ramsey (q.v.), N.E. Hunts.

Forty Foot Bank, North, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 7 N. of Boston; ac. 63; soil and subsoil clay. Market-gardening is carried on.

Forty Foot Bridge, ha., pa. of and 2¼ N.N.W. from Swineshead (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Forty Foot (or **Vermuden's**) **Drain,** an artificial

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Fort William (1)	Fort William	561	1870

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Forty Foot Bank, N.	Langrick (2)	112	159

waterway, extending E.S.E. from the Old River Nen or Nene, Hunts., to the Old Bedford River, Cambs.

Forty Green, ha., pa. of Penn (q.v.), S. Bucks., 4 N.E. of Wycombe.

Forty Hill, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx. Jesus Church (1835) is a white-brick building in E. Eng. style. *Forty Hall*, a rectangular mansion built from the designs of Inigo Jones, stands in a well-timbered park retaining some ancient trees.

Forvie (1), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Slains (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.

Forvie (2), burn, E. Abers., Sc., rises in the neighbourhood of Cruden, and flows about 6 S. and S.E., falling into the estuary of the Ythan. It affords fair trout-fishing, and is only preserved along the reaches adjoining *Auchmacoy House*, a seat on its banks.

Forward Green, ha., pa. of Earl Stoneham (q.v.), E. Suff., 4 N.E. of Needham Market.

Forwood, ha., pa. of Minchinhampton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 S.S.E. of Stroud.

Fosbury, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Tidcombe and Shalbourn (q.v.), E. Wilts. and S.W. Berks., 6 N.E. of Ludgershall. Christ Church (1856) is in E. Eng. style.

Foscote, ha., pa. of Abthorpe (q.v.), S. Northants., 2 S.W. of Towcester.

Foscott (1), or **Foxcott** (**Fosse-cote**), pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks, 2 N.E. of Buckingham; ac. 719; soil clay. The houses are scattered over a spacious green. Its church of St. Leonard was originally E. Eng., of which period there is a single-light window in the nave. At the south entrance are a Norm. archway and a leper window. In the chancel is a 17th-cent. brass to Edward Grenville. In 1840 were discovered here the tesselated pavement of a Roman villa, a *balneum* (bath), a bone spoon, part of a bone pipe, a bronze locket, a denarius of Caracalla, a small brass of Titricus (A.D. 268), some boars' tusks, and huge stag antlers. The pavement is preserved at Stowe House, hard by. The *Manor House*, a large square building, is a seat.

Foscott (2), or **Foxcott,** ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Idbury (q.v.), N.W. Oxon.

Fosdyke, pa. and vil. near the mouth of the Welland, S.E. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Holbeach; ac. 2,046; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (built 1871–72, in E. Eng. style, to replace the old church) has a handsome Late Dec. font crowned by a lofty Perp. oak cover in three stages. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. Sir Thomas Middlecott's almshouse is endowed with land producing about £200 a year, and there are other charities.

Fosham, ha., pa. of Aldbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ S. of Hornsea.

Foss (1), river, rises near Yearsley, N.R. Yorks., flows about 16 S.E. and S., passing Stillington (to which place it is navigable) and Strensall, and falls into the Ouse near York.

Foss (2), or **Fosse Way,** a British highway, popularly known as one of the four Roman ways, running from south-west to north-east, beginning in Cornwall, going through Devon and Somerset, passing by Tetbury-on-Cotswold, through Coventry to Leicester, and thence across the Wolds to Lincoln. It derives its English name from the fosse or ditch on each side.

Foss (3), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Tummel, pa. of Dull (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 12 W. of Pitlochry. The church is a rather plain building. *F. House* is a seat.

Fossa, pl., pa. of Aghadoe (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., about 3 N.W. of Killarney.

Fossbridge, ha., pa. of Chedworth (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 6 N.N.E. of Cirencester.

Fossdale, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Hawes.

Foss Dyke, an artificial waterway constructed in the 12th cent., W. Lincs. It drains the surrounding level, and joins the Trent at Torksey to the Witham near Lincoln. Vessels are thus brought from the Trent to Lincoln.

Foss Gill, a long series of falls descending from ledge after ledge on the Ure, N.R. Yorks., near Aysgarth.

Foss Noddyn, or **Fairy Glen,** on the Conway, E. Carnarvs., about 1½ S.E. of Bettws-y-Coed. Here the river forces its way among huge blocks and under cliffs, and the whole presents a striking combination of rock, stream, and wood.

Fossoway and Tulliebole, united pa., W. Kinrs., Sc., 5½ W. of Kinross; ac. 17,333; soil gravel, clay, loam, and peat, overlying volcanic and carboniferous rocks, including trap, limestone, and sandstone. Coal, iron, and copper occur, the two former having been worked at one time, and freestone and trap are quarried. Here is a medicinal well and a petrifying spring. The pa. church dates from 1806, and there is a Free church and two public schools. The principal antiquities include Aldie Castle, Tulliebole Castle, the Monk's Grave, the gallows hill, a mound with a moat, and the ruins of a circular building, probably once a stronghold. Much of the scenery is highly picturesque, especially along the banks of some of the streams. *Arndean*, *Devonshaw*, *Fossoway Lodge*, and *Glen Tower* are seats.

Fossoway, Easter, ha., pa. of Fossoway and Tulliebole (q.v.), W. Kinrs., Sc., about 5 W. of Loch Leven.

Fossoway, Wester, ha. adjoining Easter Fossoway, pa. of Fossoway and Tulliebole (q.v.), W. Kinrs., Sc. Here are the ruins of an ancient church.

Fossy, or **Timahoe,** pa., bars. of Cullenagh and Maryborough, S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 4 S.W. of Stradbally; ac. 9,990. The remains of the round tower here, about 30 ft. high, contain a richly-sculptured doorway, comprising two divisions, each of which has a double compound recessed arch. The capitals and bases are decorated with human heads.

Fostal, The, pl., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Tenterden (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Fosterhouses, vil., pa. of Fishlake (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Thorne.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn. and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Forty Hill	Forty Hill	12½	1598
Fosbury	Grafton&B'rbage(7¼	70	255
Foscott (1)	Buckingham (2½)	60	58
Fosdyke	Algarkirk (2)	101	433
Foss (3)	Pitlochry (14)	274	210
Fossoway & Tulli'bole	Crook of Devon (3½)	431	1053
Fossy	Maryborough (8½)	51	982

Foster Place, ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Huddersfield.

Fostersbooth, ha., pas. of Cold Higham and Pattishall (q.v.), S. Northants, 3 N.W. of Towcester.

Foston (1), pa., tp., and small vil., in a beautiful valley, N.R. Yorks., 12 N.N.E. of York; ac. of pa. 3,701, of tp. 922; soil loamy, overlying clay on gravel. The church of All Saints is Norm.; during the restoration of the chancel in 1886 an aumbry and a low side window were discovered. Sydney Smith (1771–1845), the essayist and wit, had this living presented to him by Lord Erskine in 1806. At that time there was no rectory-house, and how Sydney Smith built "the ugliest in the county," as he called it, "but admitted to be one of the most comfortable," is told in Lady Holland's memoir. *F. Hall*, on the site of the old manor house, is a seat.

Foston (2), pa. and vil. on the Great North Road, S.W. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 2,068; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (partly rebuilt 1858) has an E. Eng. tower, Trans. and E. Eng. arcades, and a Norm. chancel arch, in which is a squint. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Foston (3), pa. and vil., S. Leics., 6½ S. of Leicester; ac. 1,333; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The small church of St. Bartholomew (restored 1874) is Norm.; the aisle contains a 17th-cent. monument to Henry Faunt and his wife.

Foston and Scropton, pa. near the Dove, W. Derbys., 6½ N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent; ac. 2,850; soil light loam, overlying gravel. *F. Hall* is a seat. [SCROPTON.]

Foston-upon-the-Wolds, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 E.S.E. of Driffield; ac. of pa. 4,902, of tp. 1,108; soil clay and loam, subsoil various. St. Andrew's Church is E. Eng.; the churchyard has remains of a figure of a knight in armour, being part of a monument once in the church. There are almshouses with an endowment for three widows.

Fotherby, pa. and vil., N.E. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Louth; ac. 1,342; soil clay and loam, with chalk, overlying gravel, chalk, and clay. St. Mary's Church (rebuilt 1863) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans, Free Methodists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are six almshouses, built in 1866.

Fotheringham, hill (800 ft.), pa. of Inverarity (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5 S. of Forfar. It is well wooded, and at its base stands *F. House*, a modern mansion in Scottish baronial style.

Fotheringhay, pa. and vil. on the Nen, N.E. Northants, on the borders of Hunts., 4 N. of Oundle; ac. 2,109; soil rich, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin and All Saints (once the church of a college founded in 1415 for twelve Fellows and a master by Edward Plantagenet, second Duke of York) is Perp.; the chancel was already a ruin when Queen Elizabeth visited the place, and it has never been rebuilt. There is a holy water stoup in the north aisle, and piscina and aumbry in the priest's room over the north porch. At the east end are monuments raised by Queen Elizabeth *c.* 1573 to ancestors of hers who were buried here; to the founder of the college, killed at Agincourt in 1415; and to Richard, third Duke of York, and Cicely his wife, the former slain in the battle of Wakefield in 1460. The richly-carved oak octagonal pulpit, with canopy, is one of the few pre-Reformation pulpits left in England. The church formerly had many memorial brasses, of which only the incised slabs now remain. Of the castle of F.—founded early in the 12th cent., and famous as the chief seat of the Plantagenets, the birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots—only a few fragments of the wall, with the moats, remain. The charities include the interest on a poor's fund of £1,468 invested in Consols, and the Earl of Newport's rent-charge of £30. The grammar school endowed by Queen Elizabeth was in 1860 converted into a parish school.

Fotherley, or **Footherley,** vil., pa. of Shenstone (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4 S.W. of Lichfield. *Footherley Hall* is a seat.

Fotherley, High, tp., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 1,654.

Fou-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* FOW-.

Foudland, hill (1,529 ft.), pa. of Culsalmond (q.v.) and upland tract, pas. of Culsalmond, Insch, and Forgue (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Insch. The local slate quarries had formerly a large output, but the cheaper water-carriage from Easdale (q.v.) led to its decline.

Foudray Island, N.W. Lancs., about 4 S.S.E. of Barrow. Here are remains of a stronghold built by the Abbots of Furness in the 14th cent.

Foula, island, pa. of Walls (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 16 S.W. of Mainland island. It is the farthest west of the Shetland group, is 3¼ miles long, by 1½ miles broad, has an area of a little over 5 square miles, and attains in the Kaim of F. a height of 1,372 ft. The coasts are high, precipitous, and rocky (the cliffs frequently rising 1,000 ft.), and frequented by innumerable sea-birds. Only at Ham, a small fishery station, is landing possible, and there only in fine weather. The soil is fairly fertile, but subject to sea blight in the early summer storms, and to mildew in the autumn, and agriculture is followed in the most antiquated manner. The rocks consist of freestone and clayslate. The influence of the Gulf Stream is noticeable on the meteorology of the island, the climate being exceptionally mild and fine. Although so difficult of access, F. is a fairly prosperous fishery centre, where large quantities of fish are cured and exported, and birds and eggs are taken in the season, both for home use and exportation. The Church of Scotland has a mission station here; there is a Congregational church and a public school. F. is said to have been the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients.

Foulby, ha., pa. of Wragby (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Pontefract. [HUNTWICK WITH FOULBY AND NOSTEL.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Foston (1), pa.	Barton Hill (1)	200	410
Foston (1), tp.	Barton Hill (1)	200	91
Foston (2)	Sedgebrook (2)	110	342
Foston (3)	Countesthorpe (2)	98	56
Foston and Scropton	Tutbury (1½)	133	512
F.-u.-the-Wolds, pa.	Lowthorpe (3)	218	582
F.-u.-the-Wolds, tp.	Lowthorpe (3)	218	218
Fotherby	Louth (3)	141	228
Fotheringhay	Elton (2)	100	198
Fotherley, High	Riding Mill (2½)	284	63
Foula	Thurso (106)	744	239

Fould, ha., pa. of and 1¾ N.W. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Foulden (1), pa. and vil. on the Wissey, W. Norf., 7½ S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 3,418; soil light and clayey, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; of the tower only a portion is now standing. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Some 300 acres of land are let out in allotments.

Foulden (2), pa. and vil. on the Whiteadder, E. Berws., Sc., 4 S.E. of Chirnside; ac. 3,278; soil clay, loam, and mossy earth, overlying Devonian rocks, the whole surface being under cultivation, woods, and pasturage. The pa. church was rebuilt in 1786, and there is a public school. The vil., a pleasant-looking little group of houses, was formerly a burgh of barony and a place of some importance, defended by a peel tower. In its former church the commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. met to vindicate the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. *F. House* and *Nunlands House* are seats.

Foulend, pl., pa. of Kingsbury (q.v.), N. Warws., 5½ S. of Tamworth.

Foulford, ha. on the borders of the New Forest, pas. of Burley and Ringwood (q.v.), S.W. Hants., 3 N.E. of Ringwood.

Foulis, estate on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Kiltearn (q.v.), S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 4¼ N.N.E. of Dingwall. It has been the property of the chiefs of the Clan Munro since the migration of that sept from Ireland early in the 12th cent., and is held on the tenure of presenting the sovereign, if called upon, with a snowball at midsummer. To this end the snow on Ben Wyvis during unusually hot summers has been covered by earthen pots. "The Black Baron" of F. was a distinguished officer under Gustavus Adolphus. *F. Castle* is a magnificent pile, standing in wooded policies.

Foulkesmill, vil., pas. of Ballylannan and Clongeen (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.W. of Taghmon.

Foulk Stapleford, tp. and small vil., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 E.S.E. of Chester; ac. 1,332. The national school is endowed.

Foulmead, pl., pa. of and ½ N. from Sholden (q.v.), E. Kent.

Foulmere, pa. and vil., S. Cambs., on the Herts. border, 6 N.E. by E. of Royston; ac. 2,272; soil chalky and gravelly. The church of St. Mary (restored 1877) is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The Congregationalists have a chapel. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Foulness (1), pa., S.E. Essex, 12 N.E. of Southend; ac. 6,162, with tidal water 2,252, and foreshore 22,137; soil alluvial marine deposit, overlying sand and clay. F. is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the name Eadulfness. It is a complete island, about 5 miles long and 2⅔ miles broad, surrounded by the sea on the east and south, and the estuaries of the Crouch and Broomhill on the north and west. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1850) is in E. Eng. style. F. is protected from the sea by a dyke, which gives it a Dutch appearance. In former times there was often a lack of pure water, but artesian wells have now been formed. Many persons unacquainted with the neighbourhood have lost their lives in attempting to reach the island.

Foulness (2), or **Fooner,** river, E.R. Yorks., rises on the wolds near Market Weighton, and runs S.W. to Gribthorpe, and then S.E. to the Market Weighton Canal, which it joins near Whalsea.

Foulrice, ha., pas. of Brandsby and Whenby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Easingwold.

Foulridge, tp. and vil. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 2 N. of Colne; ac. 2,455 (water 89). Here are cotton-mills and some stone quarries; also three reservoirs, one with an area of 124 ac., of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Foulsham, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 12 W. of Aylsham; ac. 3,276; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Innocents, partly re-built after the fire of 1770, which destroyed the vil., has Dec. portions, but is mostly Perp. It contains a brass to Sir R. Shelton and his wife (1424), and another to one of the Themelthorpes (1526). The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are charities yielding about £85. The Old Hall, once the residence of Major-General Skipton, is now a farmhouse.

Foulshiels, farm on the Yarrow, pa. of Selkirk (q.v.), E. Selks., Sc., opposite Newark Castle. The farmhouse, now in a ruinous condition, was the birthplace, and for a time the residence, of Mungo Park (1771–1805) the African explorer.

Foundry (1), ha., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Leeds.

Foundry (2), ha., pa. of St. Stithians (q.v.), W. Cornw., 4 S.E. of Redruth.

Fountain, pl., pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 2 W.N.W. of Ennis.

Fountainbridge, dis. in the west end of the city of Edinburgh (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc.

Fountainhall (1), ha. on the Gala, pa. of and 4¼ N.W. from Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc.

Fountainhall (2), estate, pa. of Pencaitland (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc., 5 S.S.E. of Tranent. It was acquired by the Lauders of the Bass in 1688, and has ever since remained in the possession of that family. The mansion has fine policies.

Fountains Abbey, Cistercian monastery on the Skell, pa. of Ripon, W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Ripon. The abbey was founded in 1132 by Archbishop Thurstan of York. The ruins, which are situated within the grounds of Studley Royal, are approached by a picturesque bridge of the 13th cent. On the left is the church, which appears at first sight to be perfect except for the loss of the roof. The Trans. nave, which lacks a triforium, has massive circular piles surmounted by painted arches. The choir is E. Eng., and beyond it is the graceful eastern transept, called the "Chapel of the Nine Altars," with a large central window at the east end. The west window and the handsome tower are of Perp. date. To the south of the nave are the cloisters, surrounded by the chapter-house on

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Foulden (1)	Swaffham (7)	111	415
Foulden (2)	Berwick (4)	338	351
Foulk Stapleford	Waverton (1¼)	175	233
Foulmere	Foxton (2)	51	543
Foulness (1)	Burnh'm-on-Cr'ch (4	43½	676
Foulridge	Foulridge	230	877
Foulsham	Foulsham	131	1015

the east (south of the transept and choir), the common-house at the south-east angle, the beautiful E. Eng. frater or refectory on the south, and on the west by the Great Cloister or Cellarium, a magnificent Trans. and E. Eng. vaulted chamber 300 ft. in

Fountains Abbey.
(From a Photograph by C. Watson, Ripon.)

length, above which was the dormitory. Excavations carried on since 1848 have brought to light the foundations of the abbot's house and the surrounding buildings. *Fountains Hall*, a picturesque mansion near the west gate of the abbey, dates from the time of James I.

Fountains Earth, tp. on the Moors, pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Pateley Bridge; ac. 6,744. There is an endowed school, founded in 1743.

Fountains Fell, mountain (2,191 ft.), W.R. Yorks., about 3 N.E. of Settle.

Four Ashes, ha. with railway station, pa. of Brewood (q.v.), W. Staffs., 6 N. of Wolverhampton.

Four Crosses (1), agricultural vil., pa. of Abererch (q.v.), S. Carnarvs., 3 N.E. of Pwllheli. Near the vil. are some cromlechs.

Four Crosses (2), pl., pa. of St. Peter, Wolverhampton (q.v.), S. Staffs., 2 W.S.W. of Cannock. There is an inn here, at which Dean Swift put up once whilst journeying to Ireland; the host's wife having annoyed him by her sharp tongue, he scratched a distich on the window-pane recommending her husband to hang her up instead of "four crosses."

Four Elms, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Brasted, Westerham, Edenbridge, Hever, and Chiddingstone, S.W. Kent, 4 S.S.E. of Westerham. The church of St. Paul, built 1881, is in E. Eng. style, and there is a Congregational chapel. *Holmwood* and *Mapleton* are seats.

Four Forks, ha., pa. of Spaxton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 W. of Bridgwater.

Four Hole Cross, the name of several Cornish crosses, consisting of a shaft surmounted by a rounded head, which is pierced into four holes representing a cross. The best-known is that on Bodmin Moor, 7½ N.E. of Bodmin, near the road to Launceston. The shaft, which is 8 ft. high, is beautifully ornamented with scroll work and interlaced design, but the head has been mutilated, and only two of the holes remain.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fountains Earth	Pateley Bridge (3½)	317	265
Four Elms	Edenbridge (2)	26	584

Four Lane Ends (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Four Lane Ends (2), ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Leeds.

Four Lane Ends (3), ha., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 1 S. of Tarporley. *Gardenhurst*, standing in pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Four Lanes, ha., pa. of and 5 S. from Illogan (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Fourman, or **Foreman,** hill (1,127 ft.), Abers. and Banffs., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Huntly.

Fourmerkland, pl. on the railway between Sanquhar and Dumfries, pa. of Holywood (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Dumfries. Here are the ruins of a tower erected in 1590.

Four Mile Burn, ha., pa. of Donegore (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 7 E. of Antrim.

Four Mile House, pl, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 5 N. of Roscommon.

Fourmilehouse, vil., pa. of Tealing (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 4 N. of Dundee.

Four Mile Water (1), river, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., flows S.W. for 6 miles to the Dunmanus Bay about 4 S.W. of Bantry. There is a demesne of the same name at its mouth, in which a ruined fortress of the MacCarthys still remains.

Four Mile Water (2), vil. on the Suir, pa. of Kilronan (q.v.), N.W. co. Waterford, Ir., 6 S.W. of Clonmel.

Four Shire Stone, a four-sided pillar, 9 ft. high, 1¾ E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, marking the point where the counties of Gloucs., Oxon, Warws., and Worcs. meet, and where Edmund Ironside defeated Canute in 1016.

Four Stones, ha. with railway station, pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 W. of Hexham. It contains a paper-mill, colliery, limestone and freestone quarries, and some limekilns.

Four Towers, ha., pa. of South Brewham (q.v.), Mid Somerset, about 2 N.E. of Bruton.

Four Ways, The, vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Aldenham (q.v.), Mid Herts.

Fovant, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 7 W. of Wilton; ac. 2,203; soil loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. George has a double chancel, with a stained east window commemorating Lord Herbert of Lea. A church hall was built in 1885. There is a priest's door of Norm. date; the present tower bears the date of its erection, 1495.

Foveran, coast pa. on the Ythan, E. Abers., Sc., 5 S.E. of Ellon; ac. 10,537; soil loam and clay, overlying gneiss, trap, conglomerates, and mica-slate. Agriculture is successfully followed. The pa. church (1794) is a plain building, containing a monument and two busts in memory of Colonels J. A. and R. F. Udny, of Udny. There is a Free church and public schools. Knockhall Castle, now in ruins, was erected by Udny of Udny in 1565, captured by the Covenanters in 1639, and accidentally burnt in 1734. Of F. Castle, associated with a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer, no trace now remains. An ancient churchyard contains the ruins of the chapel of the Holy Rood, or the Red Chapel of Buchan, now the burial-place of the Udny family. *F. House* and *Tillery* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Fovant	Dinton (2)	92	506
Foveran	Udny (6)	542	1945

Fow-, for words not found under this spelling, *see also* **Fou-**.

Fowberry, tp. on the Till, pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 N.E. of Wooler. *F. Tower*, with a park of 150 ac., is a seat.

Fowey (1) (pronounced "Foy"), pa., mkt. to. (s.), and seaport on the west side of the estuary of the Fowey, S.E. Cornw., 21 W. of Plymouth; ac. 1,953; soil clayey, overlying slate and sandstone. F. was formerly a parl. and mun. bor., but was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and the corporation abolished by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1883. It was formerly one of the first ports in the kingdom; vessels sailed hence for the Crusades, and when Edward III. proposed to

FOWEY.
(*From a Photograph by Orchard, St. Austell.*)

blockade Calais the to. sent 47 ships and 800 men—a contribution only exceeded by that of Yarmouth. The church of St. Fimbarrus (recently restored) is Perp.; the nave has a good oak wagon-roof, resting on corbels formed of figures of angels holding shields bearing the arms of founders and benefactors. The north aisle forms part of an older building. The church contains a 15th-cent. pulpit, two brasses, and monuments to the Rashleigh family, and has a good south porch, with parvise chamber. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. The other public buildings are the town hall (the lower part of which serves as a meat market), a Working Men's Institute, the Grammar School (with a small endowment), the Sailors' Rest and Home, a cottage hospital, and a large hotel. On the quay an obelisk commemorates the visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1846, and about a mile north of the to. is an ancient monolith which, according to a Latin inscription (now unreadable), marks the burial-place of Cirusius. F. is irregularly built, with narrow streets extending along the side of the harbour. The chief trade of the place consists in the export of china, clay, and minerals, and the import of coal; and deep-sea fishing is largely carried on. The harbour, which is commodious and easy of access, is sheltered from gales from the south-west, but is difficult to make in thick weather. It was formerly defended by a fort on each side, but both are now in ruins. The Rashleigh Mausoleum stands near the ruins of St. Catherine's Fort on the west side of the harbour. *Carnethick*, *Menabilly*, and *Place*, a Tudor mansion, are seats.

Fowey (2), river, Mid Cornw., rises on Bodmin Moor; it first takes a westerly course for a short distance, then flows south to Lostwithiel, and falls into the English Channel near Fowey. Its estuary forms a spacious harbour; the river is navigable to Golant and tidal to Lostwithiel; its total length is about 20 miles.

Fowl Hall, ha., pa. of Yalding (q.v.), Mid Kent, 6 N.E. of Tunbridge.

Fowlis (1), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Lundie and Fowlis (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc.

Fowlis (2). [FOULIS.]

Fowlis Easter, pa. and vil., S.W. Forfs., Sc., 6 W.N.W. of Dundee; ac. 2,824; surface low, with good soil, mostly under crops and wood. The pa. church (restored 1889) is supposed to have been built in the 16th cent.; it contains a good rood-screen. A cross and a sculptured slab are in the churchyard. There is a public school. F. Castle, after falling into decay, has been repaired.

Fowlis Wester, pa. and vil. on the Almond, Mid Perths., Sc., 4¾ E.N.E. of Crieff; ac. 22,803; soil gravel, sand, alluvium, loam, and clay. Freestone and slate of excellent quality are quarried. The pa. church is a plain building dating from the Reformation, with a fine lich-gate; on it is carved the date 1644. There are public schools. The pa. has a double stone circle, a cromlech, several forts, and a sculptured cross. *Abercairney*, *Cultoquhey*, *Glen Tulchan*, and *Keillor Castle* are seats.

Fowlsheugh, line of sandstone and conglomerate cliffs, about 1 mile long and 300 ft. high, on the coast, pa. of Dunnottar (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc. These cliffs rise precipitously from the waves, and are the resort of innumerable sea-birds.

Fownhope, pa. and vil. on the Wye, S. Herefords., 6 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 3,524; soil gravel and clay, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Mary (restored 1882) is E. Eng., with a central Norm. tower surmounted by a modern shingled spire; two piscinæ remain, and a massive oak coffer, formed of a single piece of wood, is preserved in the tower; the carved Dec. font was found in some neighbouring ruins during repairs in 1853; on the outside of the west wall is a carving of the Virgin and Child. The Baptists and Plymouth Brethren have places of worship. Caplar Hill is a wooded height commanding a magnificent view; on the top is a camp with double entrenchment. *F. Court*, a timber-built Tudor mansion, stands in a well-wooded park.

Fowyn-Isaf, tp., pa. of and near Abergele (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs.

Foxcote (1), vil., pa. of Ilmington (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 W. of Shipston-on-Stour. *F. House* has a Roman Catholic chapel attached.

Foxcote (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Withington (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Foxcott (1), pa., N.W. Hants, 2 N.W. of Andover; ac. 900; soil clay and loam, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown), in the E. Eng. style, was built in 1855 to replace the ancient church.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fowey (1)	Fowey	280	1957
Fowlis Easter	Longforgan (3)	462	283
Fowlis Wester	Madderly (1)	450	968
Fownhope	Holm Lacy (2½)	140	829
Foxcott (1)	Andover (2)	69	42

Foxcott (2). [FOSCOTT (1).]

Foxcott (3). [FOSCOTT (2).]

Foxdale, vil., pa. of Patrick (q.v.), I. of M., 12 W. of Douglas. The vil., divided into Upper and Lower Foxdale, contains a pretty chapel-of-ease and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A large national school is partly supported by the mining company, who employ the principal part of the inhabitants. F. stands among the spurs of South Barrule, close to the granitic outburst, and is connected with St. John's and the rest of the island by good roads, and by a railway about three miles long. F. is the centre of an exceedingly rich metalliferous district, and near it are valuable lead mines, whose workings extend over an area of above 12 square miles. These mines have been worked with great success for about sixty years.

Foxearth, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 3½ N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,724; soil gravel and loam, subsoil various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a Perp. flint structure, and there is a Congregational chapel.

Foxford, mkt. to. (TH.) on the east bank of the Moy, pa. of Straid (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir. Petty Sessions are held every alternate Thursday. F. has a very ancient castle; also barracks, now disused. Several fairs are held. There is a woollen factory in the to. *Keramore* and *Moorefield* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Foxhall (1), pa., W. Suff., 4 E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,850; soil sandy, overlying sand and crag. Of the church, which sank into decay in the 16th cent., only a fragment, used as an outhouse, now remains.

Foxhall (2), estate on the Almond, pa. of and about ½ S.E. from Linlithgow (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc. *F. House* stands in fine grounds.

Fox Hall, pl., pa. of Rathreagh (q.v.), S.E. co. Longford, Ir., 4 S. of Edgworthstown.

Foxham, chap. and ha. with school, pa. of Bremhill (q.v.), N. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Chippenham. The church of St. John, built 1880, is in E. Eng. style.

Foxhays, ha., pa. of St. Thomas, Exeter (q.v.), E. Dev., ¼ S. of Exwick.

Fox Hill, pl., pa. of Gedling (q.v.), S. Notts., 4 N.E. of Nottingham.

Foxhole, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Swansea (q.v.), S.W. Glamorgs.

Foxholes, pa. and vil. on the road from Driffield to Scarborough, E.R. Yorks., 10 N. of Driffield; ac. 4,305; soil loamy, subsoil chalky. The church of St. Mary is in the Norm. style. In the vil. is an iron and brass foundry.

Foxholes-with-Boythorpe, tp., pa. of Foxholes (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 11 S.W. of Scarborough; ac. 2,523.

Foxley (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon, N.W. Wilts., 10 N.W. of Chippenham; ac. 1,135; soil brashy, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) consists of a chancel, nave with north chapel, south porch, and square west tower. In the chapel is a memorial of the Ayliffes. The pa. gave the title of Baron F. to Lord Holland.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Foxearth	Cavendish (2)	65	382
Foxford	Foxford	159	585
Foxhall (1)	Bealings (2)	76	213
Foxholes	Stanley (1)	180	355
F.-with-Boythorpe	Ganton (4)	223	263
Foxley (1)	Chippenham (8½)	94	96

Foxley (2), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 7 N.E. of East Dereham; ac. 1,643; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Thomas has an E. Eng. chancel, but the greater part, including the embattled and pinnacled west tower, is Perp.

Foxley (3), ha., pas. of Blakesley, Litchborough, and Pattishall (q.v.), S. Northants, 4 N.W. of Towcester.

Foxrock, ha. with railway station, pa. of Kill (q.v.), S.E. co. Dublin, Ir., 2 S.W. of Kingstown.

Foxt, ha. with school on lofty hills, pas. of Ipstones and Checkley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N.N.E. of Cheadle.

Foxton (1), pa. and vil., S. Leics., 3 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,893; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The Union and Grand Union Canals meet at the west side of the vil., the Foxton Locks, ten in number, being situated on the latter. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. and Perp., with a large square font, on the outside of which is carved an arcade of intersecting Norm. arches. There are remains of a wall-painting in the south aisle, and a piscina is preserved in the chancel. The Baptists have a chapel. *The Manor House* is a seat.

Foxton (2), pa. and vil., S. Cambs., 6 N.E. of Royston; ac. 1,752; soil gravelly and chalky, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1881, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; at the east end there are three beautiful lancets, with fragments of 14th-cent. painted glass. The steps and doors leading to the rood-loft remain, and there are two piscinæ, that in the chancel being double. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are some almshouses. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Foxton (3), ha., pa. of Osmotherly (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Northallerton.

Foxton (4), estate, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc. There is a mansion-house.

Foxton and Shotton, tp., pa. of and 3 S. from Sedgefield (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 1,803.

Fox Tor Mire, a boggy tract on Dartmoor, S. Dev., about 3 S. of Princes Town.

Foxup, ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Settle.

Foy, pa. on the Wye, S.E. Herefords., 3 N. of Ross; ac. 2,366; soil sandy loam, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1863, is Dec. A handsome oak rood-screen remains in good condition, and the nave has a good timber roof. There is here a salmon-fishery in the river, which makes a sudden curve so as to form a peninsula. It is crossed by an iron suspension bridge. *Perrystone Court* is a seat. The mansion of Ingeston is now a farmhouse.

Foyers, Fechlin, or **Feelan,** river, Mid Invs., Sc., rises in Loch Killin, in Stratherrick, among the Killin mountains, and flows about 9 N.N.E. and N., until it falls into Loch Ness, 10½ N.E. of Fort Augustus. Its course lies mostly through an upland glen shut in by mountains, and in the last mile and a quarter of its course has a descent of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Foxley (2)	Guestwick (3)	133	185
Foxton (1)	Market Harboro' (5)	83	284
Foxton (2)	Foxton	51	436
Foxton and Shotton	Sedgefield (3)	245	52
Foy	Fawley (2½)	136	291

400 ft. The celebrated Falls of F. are two cataracts near its mouth, forming the finest cascades in the kingdom. The upper falls have a leap of 40 ft., and the lower of 165 ft. Over the ravine is a bridge of great height, approached by an excellent carriage road, and from it a magnificent view of the rushing, thundering waters can be obtained. The whole surrounding scenery is grand and romantic in the extreme, and has been enthusiastically described by Burns, Dr. Clark the traveller, and Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"). The place is a favourite tourist resort. Small trout are abundant above the falls; below, sea and loch trout, pike, and an occasional salmon are taken. *F. House* is a seat.

Foyle, river, cos. Don., Tyr., and Londy., Ir. It is formed by the junction of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, co. Don., and flows 8½ miles N. between cos. Don. and Tyr., through low and fertile, but sometimes marshy, land. A little beyond St. Johnstown, co. Don., it turns N.E. and pursues its way through co. Londy. to Culmore at the head of Lough Foyle. It has a length of about 17 miles, and a little below Londonderry a width of 1¼ miles.

Foyle, Lough, inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Foyle, between cos. Don. and Londy., Ir. Its form somewhat resembles that of a triangle, the three sides facing N.W., S., and N.N.E. Its length is 15 miles, and its average width about 7 miles, which towards the south increases to nearly 10 miles; the entrance, however, is less than a mile wide. A wide stretch of sand extends along the low shores of the south and east, and, owing to the dangerous shoals, navigation is possible on the west side only.

FALLS OF FOYERS.
(From a Photograph by Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

Foynes, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Robertstown (q.v.), N.W. co. Lim., Ir., 6 W. by N. of Askeaton. The harbour, formed by the sound between the mainland and Foynes Island, is sheltered; it is small, but safe and commodious, and affords great facilities for trade. The river-banks here are prettily wooded, and in the west vicinity is *Mount Trenchord*, the seat of Lord Monteagle.

Foynes Island, in the Shannon, lies opposite the vil. of Foynes (q.v.), N.W. co. Lim., Ir., from which it is distant about 350 yds. Its circumference is about 2½ miles. *F. House* is situated on the south-east side.

Foyran, pa. on Lough Sheelin, Fore bar., N. co. Wstm., Ir., 6 N. of Castlepollard; ac. 5,377. The neighbourhood is fertile and picturesque, and the lake abounds in trout. At Rocher there are traces of an ancient castle.

Fracafield, ha., pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 2½ N.W. of Lerwick.

Frackford, ha., pa. of and ¼ S.W. from Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset. There are no houses.

Fraddon, vil., pa. of St. Enoder (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4 S. of St. Columb Major.

Fradley, tp., pa. of Alrewas (q.v.), E. Staffs., 4½ N.E. of Lichfield. The chapel-of-ease of St. Stephen (1861) is a brick structure in E. Eng. style. The Coventry Canal here meets the Grand Junction Canal. *F. Hall* is an ancient timber-built house with the arms of the Goring family above the entrance.

Fradswell, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Colwich (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 7 S.E. of Stone; ac. 1,442. The church of St. James the Less, rebuilt 1764, and restored and enlarged 1852, is in E. Eng. style. *F. Hall* is a seat. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque.

Fraisthorpe, coast tp. and chap., pa. of Carnaby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 S.S.W. of Bridlington; ac. 1,782. The chapel is a plain brick structure.

Frame Green, pl., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Alphamstone (q.v.), E. Essex.

Framfield, pa. and vil. on an affluent of the Ouse, Mid Sussex, 9 N.E. of Lewes; ac. 6,468; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Thomas à Becket, of which the tower fell in the latter half of the 17th cent., is mostly E. Eng., and is believed to have been built by Archbishop Boniface in 1280; but the aisles were virtually rebuilt during the Perp. period, and the chancel, which retains a squint in the south wall, in 1840. The doorway and three of the stone steps leading to the rood-loft may still be seen; and the roof of the nave has coloured Tudor bosses. *F. Place* (rebuilt 1847) and *High Cross* (designed on the Elizabethan model) are seats.

Framilode, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Severn, formed from the pa. of Arlingham and six others, W. Glouc., 8 S.W. of Gloucester. F. takes its name from the ferry (Anglo-Saxon, *lád*, "way") over the Severn, which exists now as it did in ancient times. The Frome here joins the Severn, and the pa. is also intersected by the Stroudwater and Gloucester and Berkeley Canals. The church of St. Peter (1854) is in Norm. style.

Framingham Earl, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 5 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 633; soil sandy, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The little church of St. Andrew is ancient, and some portions may date from before the Conquest; the chancel arch is later Norm., as

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Foynes	Foynes	148	249
Foyran	Ballywillan (2)	72	734
Fradswell	Weston (2)	132	180
Fraisthorpe	Carnaby (2)	222	95

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Framfield	Uckfield (2)	47	1663
Framilode	Frocester (6)	193	481
Framingham Earl	Norwich (4)	114	137

are the north and south doors, which are elaborately ornamented. The Methodists have a chapel. There is a fuel allotment of some 13 ac. The school is that of the Poringland United District School Board, and serves six pas. besides that of F. E.

Framingham Pigot, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 4 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 634; soil sandy, overlying sand, chalk, and clay. The church of St. Andrew was of the same character as that of Framingham Earl (q.v.), but it has been rebuilt in the E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist chapel. *F. Manor House* and *F. Hall* are seats.

Framlingham, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), E. Suff., 7 W. of Saxmundham; ac. 4,688; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and Perp.; it contains a number of interesting monuments, chief among them that of Henry Howard, the poet, Earl of Surrey, executed in 1547; it is of black and white marble, shows Surrey and his Countess recumbent, with their two sons and three daughters, and was erected, sixty-seven years after Surrey's death, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. Other monuments are those of Surrey's father, third Duke of Norfolk (1554), who is buried here; Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, a natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Talboys; Sir Robert Hitcham (d. 1636); and the two Duchesses of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. There are Unitarian, Congregational, and United Free Methodist chapels, and a Plymouth Brethren meeting-room. There is a Foresters' Hall in Albert Road; the Corn Exchange adjoins the Crown Hotel; the Public Hall was once a workhouse. There are almshouses founded by Sir Robert Hitcham in the 17th cent., and others by Thomas Mills in 1709. The Albert Memorial College, built on a hill half a mile from the to. and surrounded by 19 ac. of grounds, was opened in 1865, having been established at a cost of upwards of £25,000, subscribed by residents of the co. as a memorial of Prince Albert, of whom there is a statue by Durham. In 1879 new schools were built in College Road to take the place of those founded by Sir Robert Hitcham and Mr. Thomas Mills. There are extensive remains of F. Castle, the history of which can be clearly traced back to the beginning of the 12th cent., when it was given by Henry I. to Roger Bigod. Afterwards it passed to Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, then to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, and from these to the Howard Dukes. In 1635 the Castle and park, with the advowson, were bought by the Sir Robert Hitcham spoken of above, who bequeathed the whole to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The Park, formerly celebrated for its noble oak-trees, is now divided into farms.

Framlington, Long. [LONGFRAMLINGTON.]

Frampton (1), pa. and vil. bordering on the Wash, S.E. Lincs., 3 S. of Boston; ac. 5,387; soil rich loam, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1891) is a very fine E. Eng. and Dec. building with a Trans. tower; a beautiful ogee-headed doorway leads from the chancel to the vestry, and near it, within a carved recess, is a slab to which was formerly attached a brass with the effigy of an ecclesiastic; the massive roof and lofty oak rood-screen date from the Perp. period; the font, which is Late Norm. or E. Eng., has intersecting arcades with the nail-head ornaments; a grotesque head is carved on a buttress at the angle of the north aisle and transept, and beneath it is the legend, "Wot ye whi I stond her for I forswor my fath ego Ricardus in Angulo." The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The rental of the charity land exceeds £200 annually. *F. Hall* is a handsome mansion erected in the early part of the 18th cent. *F. House* is a square edifice of red brick.

Frampton (2), pa. and vil. on the Frome, Mid Dors., 5¾ N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 3,295; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew (partly rebuilt 1862) dates from the second half of the 16th cent. The pulpit is ancient, and there are memorials of the Brownes of F. Court, beginning with Sir John (d. 1627), but not including John Browne, Cromwell's "Old Roman." A home for eight persons was built in 1868 by the late Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, of F. Court, a descendant of the dramatist and orator. F. Court was built in 1704. F. was formerly a cell of St. Stephen's of Caen. On the estate was discovered, in 1794–96, a mosaic pavement, combining the Christian labarum with Pagan figures and emblems.

Frampton (3), ti., pa. of Sapperton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 6 N.W. of Cirencester.

Frampton (4), ha., pa. of Lantwit Major (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Cowbridge.

Frampton (5), ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Winchcomb (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Frampton Cotterell, pa. and vil. on the Frome, S.W. Gloucs., 7 N.E. of Bristol; ac. 2,125; soil loam and gravel, overlying rock. The Trans. church of St. Peter was rebuilt, except the tower, in the Perp. style, in 1858. It contains a brass to John Symes, M.P. for Somerset in 1623–24, and Amy Horner his wife; also a copy of Jewel's "Apology," dated 1568. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Primitive Methodist chapels, in addition to St. Michael's Orphan Home. *The Grange* is a seat.

Frampton-on-Severn, pa. and vil. on the Severn and the Glouc. and Berkeley ship canal, W. Gloucs., 10 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 2,323; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (restored 1870) is Dec. and Perp.; in the north chapel are recumbent figures of a Crusader and a lady of the Clifford family. F. is one of the reputed birthplaces of "Fair Rosamond," and a space at the entrance of the vil. is called Rosamond's Green. There is a Congregational chapel. F. has charities yielding £220 per annum. *F. Court*, standing in a park of about 50 ac., was built in 1731 from designs by Vanbrugh.

Framsden, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., 11 N. of Ipswich; ac. 2,862; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp. There is a Baptist chapel.

Framwellgate, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Wear, pa. of St. Oswald, Durham (q.v.), and partly within

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Framingham Pigot	Norwich (4)	114	276
Framlingham	Framlingham	91	2525
Frampton (1)	Kirton (1)	103	821
Frampton (2)	Grimstone and F.	149	387
Frampton Cotterell	Yate (3)	209	1945
Frampton-on-Severn	Stonehouse (4)	105	856
Framsden	Framlingham (6)	91	734
Framwellgate, ec. pa.	Durham (2)	254	4528
Framwellgate, tp.	Durham (2)	254	5556

Durham city, N. Dur.; ac. 3,955. The bridge of two arches across the river, originally built in 1120, was rebuilt in the 15th cent. The church of St. Cuthbert is in the E. Eng. style; the west window has plate tracery, and over the door of the tower is a statue of the patron saint. There is a chapel-of-ease at F. Moor, and Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. The reading- and recreation-rooms have a small library. *Newton Hall*, formerly a seat, is now a private asylum. *Aykley Heads*, an ancient mansion with large terrace commanding a beautiful view, and *Dryburn Hall* are seats.

France, Little, formerly **Petit,** or **Petty, France,** ha., pas. of Liberton and Newton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3 S.E. of Edinburgh. It derives its name from having been the quarters of the followers brought from France by Mary Queen of Scots.

France Lynch, chap. and vil., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3 N.E. of Minchinhampton. The church of St. John (built 1857) is in the Dec. style.

Franche, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Kidderminster (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Frankby, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of West Kirby (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6 W.S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 571. The church of St. John the Evangelist (built 1862) is a red sandstone structure. *Hill Bark* is a seat.

Frankfield, loch, pas. of Barony and Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.E. of Glasgow. It is about ¼ mile in length by ¼ mile wide. *F. House* is a seat.

Frankford, vil., pa. of Ballyboy (q.v.), Mid K. Co., Ir. Fairs and markets are held (S.), and a Petty Sessions Court is held fortnightly (S.). The village on the old coach-road from Dublin to Limerick is pretty, with numerous seats in the neighbourhood. The novelist Charles Lever lived here many years.

Frankley, pa. of N. Worcs., 6 N.E. of Bromsgrove; ac. 1,934; soil stiff clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Leonard (restored 1875) is E. Eng. F. is the ancestral home of the Lytteltons, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, author of the treatise on "Tenures," being born and having lived at F. Hall, burnt by Prince Rupert in 1642 to prevent its being occupied by the Parliamentarians. A cluster of trees on some hills in the pa., visible for many miles, is known as the F. Beeches.

Frankton (1), pa. and vil., E. Warws., 6 S.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,705; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas (restored 1872) is E. Eng., and retains a piscina; the stained east window commemorates Colonel George Biddulph, who fell at Secunderabad in the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58.

Frankton (2). [WELSH FRANKTON.]

Fransham, Great, pa., Mid Norf., 6½ W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,932; soil mixed and heavy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1878) is E. Eng., and contains a brass to Geoffry Fransham (1414). There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Fransham, Little, pa., Mid Norf., 6 W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,069; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and contains a piscina and an ancient font. The Old Hall, once a seat, is now a farmhouse.

Frant, pa. and vil., N. Sussex and S.W. Kent, 3 S. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 8,991; soil clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Alban (1822), in modern Gothic style, contains a handsome lectern presented as a memorial of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1787–1880), British ambassador at Constantinople.

FRANT COURT.

F. Hill (695 ft.), on which the church stands, commands a magnificent view. On F. Green there are some old butts for shooting, and a public well, sunk in 1862 as a memorial of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. *F. Court* and *Shernfold Park* are the principal seats. [LAMBERHURST.]

Fraoch Eilean (1), islet in Loch Awe, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Kilchurn Castle. It is associated with a legend related in an ancient Fingalian poem, and was gifted in 1287 by Alexander III. to the Macnaughtons, who built a stronghold upon it, the ruins of which may still be traced.

Fraoch Eilean (2). [EILEAN FRAOCH.]

Fraoch Eilean (3), islet in Loch Hourn, adjoining the Coir islands, pa. of Glenelg (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc.

Fraoich, island in the Sound of Kerrara, pa. of Kilmore and Kilbride (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 2 cables off the coast of Lorn. It is separated from the island of Kerrara by a narrow channel.

Fraserburgh, pa., *q.s.* pa., and seaport to., on F. Bay, N.E. Abers., Sc., 17½ N.W. of Peterhead; ac. 8,367. The pa., formerly known as Philorth, or Faithlie, rises very gradually from the coast; soil sand, loam, and clay, moderately fertile, and overlying granite, limestone, and mica-slate. Iron-ore occurs, and there are several mineral springs. The to. is well built, the principal streets crossing each other at right angles. The pa. church (rebuilt 1802, restored 1874) is a plain building. The *q.s.* (or West) church is more ornate, and dates from 1877. The Episcopal church of St. Peter, in Norm. style, was erected in 1891 as a memorial of Bishop Jolly (1755–1838), and has a monument in his memory. There are Free churches, United Presbyterian and Evangelical

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Frankby, eccl. pa.	Thurstaston (2)	196	501
Frankby, tp.	Thurstaston (2)	196	221
Frankford	Tullamore (10)	58	652
Frankley	Frankley	142	129
Frankton (1)	Birdingbury (¾)	89	238
Fransham, Great	Fransham	116	315
Fransham, Little	Fransham (1)	116	181
Frant	Frant (1)	36	3565
Fraserburgh, pa.	Fraserburgh	575	8092
Fraserburgh, to.	Fraserburgh	575	7466
Fraserburgh, *q.s.* pa.	Fraserburgh	575	4751

Union churches, and Congregational and Baptist chapels. The town-house includes the townhall, and is in classical style, with a statue of Lord Saltoun (1785–1853), a Waterloo officer. The prison is now disused, except as a temporary lock-up. The Academy was built and endowed by Mr. James Park, a local merchant. The hospital and Dalrymple Hall were also gifts to the to.—the former from the late Mr. Thomas Walker, fishcurer, and the latter from the late Captain John Dalrymple. The Wine Tower, on a crag overlooking the sea, has a cave under it, and is of unknown date; it now serves as a volunteer armoury and store. A light-house surmounts the ancient castle of the Frasers. The original market cross (restored 1853) is now decorated with the Royal and Fraser arms. The industries are those of shipbuilding, cured fish, ropes, sails, chemicals, buoys, oil, and tin utensils; but the prosperity of the place mainly depends on the fisheries, chiefly that of herrings, of which it is the most important centre in Scotland. The whale and seal fisheries, formerly carried on, are now extinct. The harbour, begun in 1576, has been improved and enlarged 1807–35, 1855, and 1875. A considerable sea-borne trade is carried on in herrings, grain, potatoes, salt, timber, coal, lime, and manures. Two weekly markets and a weekly sale of live stock are held. *Philorth House* is a seat.

Fraserburgh Bay, inlet off the German Ocean, N.E. Abers., Sc., 8 N.E. of New Aberdour. Its entrance, between Kinnaird Head and Cairnbulg Point, is 2 miles wide, and it penetrates for 1 mile into the land.

Frastrow, ha., pa. of and near Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Frating, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 6 E.S.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,185; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church (dedication uncertain), restored and enlarged 1872, is E. Eng.

Freaghavaleen, fishing vil., pa. of Kilfarboy (q.v.), W. co. Clare, Ir., 3 N. of Miltown Malbay. There is a coastguard station.

Freak's Ground, formerly a pa., now merged in the pa. of Leicester Abbey (q.v.).

Freasgeal, cavern in the Whiten Head, opening off Loch Eriboll, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 6 N.N.E. of Heilem Ferry. It is 50 ft. high at the entrance, by 20 ft. broad, and gradually lowers and narrows till it ends ½ mile from the shore.

Freazley, ha., pa. of Polesworth (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 S.E. of Tamworth.

Freckenham, pa. and vil., W. Suff., on the border of Cambs., 6½ N.E. of Newmarket; ac. 2,610; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1869) contains some E. Eng. work; in 1882 the old tower fell in, and the present one was erected after the same design in 1884. The chancel contains a double piscina.

Freckleton, eccl. pa., tp., and large vil., at the mouth of the Ribble, pa. of Kirkham (q.v.), N.W. Lancs., 8 W. of Preston; ac. 2,417. The church of the Holy Trinity is in the Perp. style. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Plymouth Brethren have places of worship. The manufacture of twine and rope is carried on, and there is a cotton manufactory.

Free (1), ti., pa. of Bishop's Lydeard (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5½ N.W. of Taunton.

Free (2), stream, E. Suths., Sc., rises by two small burns amongst the hills on the border of the pa. of Clyne, and flows 8 E. until it falls into the Helmsdale or Ullie, 1 S. of Kinbrace. It affords fair trout-fishing.

Freeburn, ha. on the Findhorn, pa. of Moy and Dalarossie (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Findhorn Bridge.

Freeby, tp. and vil., N. Leics., 3½ E. by N. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,395. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.

Freefield, estate, pa. of Rayne (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 4 N.E. of Insch. The mansion is a plain 18th-cent. building, standing in well-wooded grounds.

Freefolk Manor, pa. on the Test, N.W. Hants, 12 N. of Winchester; ac. 1,594; soil heavy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Cross, comprising the old priory chapel of this name, with the addition of chancel and transepts, contains an altar-tomb to Sir Richard Paulet, Knight (d. 1619). A handsome wayside drinking fountain was built in 1870.

Freefolk Priors, ti., pa. of and 1½ E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Hants.

Freeford, pa., S.E. Staffs., 1 S.E. of Lichfield; ac. 378; soil light, overlying Keuper marl, red sandstone, and gravel. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Freehay, eccl. pa., pa. of Cheadle (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Cheadle. The church of St. Chad (1843) is in E. Eng. style.

Freehold, vil., pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), Mid Mon., 1 N.W. of Pontypool.

Freeholders Quarter, tp., pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 899.

Freeholds, ha., pa. of Avening (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 S. of Minchinhampton.

Freeland (1), eccl. pa., pa. of Eynsham (q.v.), Oxon, 3 N.W. of Eynsham. The church of St. Mary (1869) is in E. Eng. style. *St. Mary's House* is a seat, commanding pleasant views.

Freeland (2), estate, pa. of Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2½ W. of Bridge of Earn. *F. House* is a seat.

Freemantle (1), eccl. pa. and vil. on Southampton Water, pa. of Milbrook (q.v.), S. Hants, 1 W.N.W. of Southampton. F., now a growing sub. of Southampton, consisted merely of the park and grounds of F. Hall prior to 1852, when the mansion was taken down. Christ Church (1866) is in Dec. style. F. was a royal hunting-seat during the Plantagenet period. The poet Cowper resided at the Hall.

Freemantle (2), dis., pa. of Christchurch (q.v.), S.W. Hants, adjoining Boscombe. Here is a sanitary hospital, consisting of six wards, with a quarantine cottage attached.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Frating	Thorington (½)	60	234
Freckenham	Isleham (1½)	72	341
Freckleton	Kirkham (3½)	217	1308
Freeby	Saxby (½)	102	131
Freefolk Manor	Whitchurch (1½)	59	163
Freeford	Lichfield (2)	116	46
Freehay	Oakamoor (3)	150	555
Freeholders Quarter	Morpeth (7)	288	103
Freeland (1)	Handborough (2½)	70	160
Freemantle (1)	Southampton (1)	78	6291

Freemount, vil. on the Allua, pa. of Knocktemple (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N. of Kanturk.

Freethorpe, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 9 W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,049; soil light mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints (restored 1849) is Norm. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are almshouses for six widows, founded in 1871.

Freezywater, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx.

Freiston. [FRIESTON.]

Fremington (1), pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 3 S.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 6,135; soil clayey, overlying rock. The church of St. Peter is of mixed periods. A lectureship founded by Sir John Doderidge, Justice of the King's Bench 1612–28, and endowed with £50 yearly, is held by the vicar. There are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels in the pa., and charities yielding £75 per annum. Potters' clay is dug, and there is a pottery at which drainpipes, etc., are made. In the reign of Edward III. F. sent representatives to Parliament.

Fremington (2), ha. on the Swale, with school, pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., ½ S.E. of Reeth. On the side of Fremington Edge are the remains of a Roman entrenchment, and a Roman coin found here is in the York Museum. *Draycott Hall* is a seat.

French, tp., pa. of and ¼ S. from Wem (q.v.), N. Salop.

Frenchay, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Winterbourne (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs., 6 N.E. of Bristol. The church of St. John the Baptist is in Gothic style. There are also Free Methodist and Unitarian chapels, and a meeting-house of the Society of Friends. An enormous petrifaction, in the form of a mussel, weighing two tons, was discovered some years ago in a quarry at Downend. *F. House* and *Melmains* are seats.

French Drove, ha. with railway station, pa. of and about 3 N. from Thorney (q.v.), N. Cambs.

Frenches, vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Uppermill.

Frenchgrove, ha., pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 E. of Ballinrobe. *F. House* is a seat.

Frenchmen's Row, ha., pa. of Heddon-on-the-Wall (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Newcastle. This ha. was inhabited by refugee French priests from the First Revolution, and the sundial with inscription placed on the front of their houses still remains.

Frenchmoor, tp., pa. of Broughton (q.v.), W. Hants, 7 N.W. of Romsey; ac. 379.

Frenchpark (1), bar., N.W. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 71,951; soil fertile, but stony in parts. It is bounded on the north by Boyle and Coolavin bars., also by Lough Gara (part of which lies in F.), on the west by Costello bar., on the south by Castlereagh and Roscommon bars., and on the east by Roscommon bar. A breed of excellent horses is possessed by the gentry. Hunting with stag-hounds, fox-hounds, and harriers (beagles) is largely followed in winter, and is most popular. Excellent fishing is to be had in Lough Gara and in numerous small lakes in the west end of the bar.

Frenchpark (2), vil. and seat, pa. of Tibohine (q.v.), N. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 S.S.W. from Boyle. It is a very pretty place, with police barracks. Close by the vil. is the park from which the bar. and vil. take their name. It is the seat of Lord de Freyne, whose surname is French. The park is very extensive and beautifully wooded, while the ancient residence is a massive structure of brick, with two projecting wings. The vil. is the centre of a splendid country hunted by stag-hounds and the Roscommon fox-hounds.

Frendraught, estate, pa. of Forgue (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 11 E.N.E. of Huntly. There is an old mansion-house, near which stand the remains of a tower destroyed by fire in 1630 during a quarrel between the Crichtons and the Leslies. Several persons perished in the flames, and a servant of the Leslies was hung for the supposed crime, though it would appear that the fire was accidental. The circumstance is the subject of a fine old ballad, "The Fire of F."

Frensham, pa. and vil. on the Wey, S.W. Surrey, 4 S. of Farnham; ac. 8,807; soil partly loamy, mostly overlying loam. The church of St. Mary (restored 1866) is Norm., E. Eng., and later; a piscina remains in the chancel, and there is a stoup in the south wall near the entrance. The large copper caldron, 2 ft. in diameter, which is preserved in the church, is traditionally assigned to Mother Ludlam; it was probably the common property of the pa., and used for public purposes. There are here two lakes, called F. Great Pond and F. Little Pond, the former of which covers nearly 90 ac., and abounds in perch, carp, tench, and pike. F. Common is interesting to the geologist. *F. Hill*, *F. Place*, and *Pierrepont* are seats.

Frenze, eccl. pa., pa. of Scole (q.v.), S. Norf., 1½ E.N.E. of Diss. The church of St. Andrew is an E. Eng. building of rubble, and contains some brasses to the Blennerhassett family. *F. Hall* is an ancient mansion.

Fresdon, ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Highworth (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Freshfield, ha. with railway station, pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), W. Lancs., 5 S.W. of Southport.

Freshford (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon Canal, N.E. Somerset, 5 S.S.E. of Bath; ac. 594; soil loamy, overlying stone. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style. The scenery on the Avon is extremely picturesque. At this place Sir Wm. Napier wrote his "History of the Peninsular War." The *Manor House* originally belonged to the Carthusian priory at Hinton.

Freshford (2), pa. and vil., Cranagh bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 8¾ N.N.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 2,171. The vil. is a pretty place, situated in a very rich country; subsoil limestone and some iron ore, and Coal Measures. Fairs are held Aug. 5 and Dec. 19.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Freemount	Bullevant (9¾)	138	173
Freethorpe	Reedham (2)	119	416
Fremington (1)	Fremington	214	1195
Frenchay	Filton (1)	122	1132
Frenchmoor	Stockbridge (4)	72	29
Frenchpark (1)	.....	.....	17604
Frenchpark (2)	Boyle (9)	108	293
Frensham	Farnham (4)	38	2697
Frenze	Diss (1)	95	42
Freshford (1)	Freshford	100	543
Freshford (2), pa.	Ballyragget (5¾)	69	841
Freshford (2), vil.	Ballyragget (5¾)	69	622

annually. The church (on site of an abbey founded in 7th cent.) was built 1730. It has a fine Norm. porch (dated 1183) with an Irish inscription, which formerly belonged to the abbey. There are several beautiful seats in the vicinity.

Freshwater, pa. and vil., I. of W., S. Hants, 2 S. by W. of Yarmouth; ac. 4,836; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel. F. forms the western extremity of the island, and is almost completely severed from the remaining portion by the Yar, which widens into an estuary immediately below the church. In the early part of the 19th cent. the site of the vil. was occupied by a single dwelling,

FRESHWATER.
(From a Photograph by F. N. Broderick, Ryde.)

an inn called the "Cabin," at which the painter Morland resided during his visits to the island. All Saints' Church (rebuilt 1876) is in Late Norm. style, and there are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels. There are several forts and batteries. F. is now much frequented during the summer months, owing to its grand scenery and excellent bathing facilities. A noble range of cliffs, pierced by many remarkable caverns, runs south-west from Yarmouth to the Needles, and thence east to F. Bay. *Afton House* is a seat. *Farringford House* was one of the residences of Lord Tennyson (1809–92), Poet Laureate.

Freshwater Bay (1), a small bay on the south-west coast of I. of W., S. Hants. It has fine sands, and is bounded by high cliffs, which command beautiful views.

Freshwater Bay (2), a small bay on the south-west coast of Pembs., 4 S. of Milford Haven.

Freshwater Gate, a creek and curious cave, pa. of and about 1 S. from Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants. The creek runs inland from the bay, and makes a break in the line of chalk downs. The principal entrance to the cave forms a rude segment of a circle some 20 ft. high and 35 ft. wide, and penetrates the rock about 120 ft.

Fressingfield, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 4½ S. of Harleston; ac. 4,618; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul (restored 1887) is Dec. and Perp.; the south porch has a richly-groined roof, and a fine open timber roof covers the nave; the monuments include a brass to William Brewes and his wife, dated 1489. This place is the "merry Fressingfield" of Greene's "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay." William Sancroft (1616–93), Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Ufford Hall in the pa., and here he passed his closing days, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III.; his tomb in the churchyard bears an inscription written by himself. The Baptists and Primitives have chapels. There are remains of F. Hall and other old manor-houses.

Freston, pa. and vil. on the Orwell, S.E. Suff., 3½ S. of Ipswich; ac. 1,460; soil light loam, overlying sand and crag. The church of St. Peter (restored 1875) is E. Eng. and Dec. F. Tower, a red-brick structure in six stages, with turrets at the angles, is said to have been built by the Latimers in the 16th cent. Its dimensions are about 12 ft. by 10 ft., each stage containing a single chamber. A winding staircase leads to the summit, which commands a fine view, embracing both land and sea. *F. Lodge* is a seat.

Freswick (1), vil. and estate with public school, on F. Bay, pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N.E. Caiths., Sc., 12 N. of Wick. Two annual fairs are held. The site of John o' Groat's House and the ruins of Bucholly Castle are on the estate. *F. House* is a seat.

Freswick (2), burn, N.E. Caiths., Sc., rises 1½ W. of Wart Hill, and after flowing about 3 S.E. joins the Gill burn, 1¼ N.W. of Bucholly Castle. It teems with sea and river trout.

Freswick Bay, inlet off the German Ocean, pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N.E. Caiths., Sc., 4½ N.N.E. of Keiss. Between Skirsa Head and Ness Head at its entrance it is 1¼ miles wide, and penetrates inland for ¾ mile. It is the headquarters of a small fishing fleet.

Fretherne (for civil purposes known as **Fretherne-with-Saul),** pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 11 S.W. of Gloucester; ac. 1,140; soil clay and sand, chiefly overlying gravel. The two vils. of F. and S. were formed into a pa. under the Divided Parishes Act in 1885. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (rebuilt 1851) is in E. Eng. style. A battle between the Romans and Saxons in 584 is by several writers located at F. From Barrow Hill (198 ft.) 36 churches may be seen. *F. Court* is surrounded by a large well-wooded park. [SAUL.]

Frettenham, pa. and vil., E. Norf., 6 N. by E. of Norwich; ac. 1,486; soil mixed, overlying rich loam. The church of St. Swithin is E. Dec.; the chancel was rebuilt 1869. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Freuchie (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 E.S.E. from Falkland (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. The vil. is a quaint place with causewayed streets, from which some of the houses are entered by courts and passages. It has a pa. and a United Presbyterian church, public school, and the Lumsden Memorial Hall, containing hall, reading-room and library. Linen-weaving is carried on.

Freuchie (2), loch, pa. of Dull (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 1¾ W. of Amulree. It is about ½ mile long, by nearly ¼ mile broad, and is the source of the Bran river. Trout, perch, and pike are plentiful.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Freshwater	Freshwater	99	3442
Fressingfield	Harleston (4)	107	1086
Freston	Bentley (2)	63	265
Fretherne	Stonehouse (5)	105	854
Frettenham	Norwich (6)	114	229
Freuchie (1), *q.s.* pa.	Falkland Road (1)	424	981
Freuchie (1), vil.	Falkland Road (1)	424	913

Frew, Ford of. [FORD OF FREW.]

Freynestown, pa., Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Dunlavin; ac. 1,568.

Freystrop (= "Frey's Thorpe"), pa. on the West Cleddau, S. Pembs., 2½ S. by E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,620; soil mostly fertile, overlying coal strata, trap, millstone-grit, and gravel. F. occupies the site of a Viking colony, the name being derived from the Norse god Frey. The church (dedication unknown) is partly in Gothic style with lancet windows. *Clareston*, which formerly belonged to the Powells, has been much altered.

Friar, island in Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Dog's Head. There are some ancient ruins.

Friardykes, site of a cell of Melrose Abbey, pa. of Spott (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 4¾ S.E. of Stenton.

Friar Mayne, ha., pa. of West Knighton (q.v.), S. Dors., 4½ S.E. of Dorchester.

Friarmere, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 2 N.W. from Uppermill. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle is a plain stone structure. There is a mission church, and the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Woollen cloths, flannels, shawls, and felt hats are manufactured.

Friars Brae, knoll, pa. of and adjoining Linlithgow (q.v.), N.W. Linliths., Sc. It was the site of a Carmelite monastery founded in 1290.

Friars Buildings, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.W. from Alnwick (q.v.), N.E. Northumb.

Friars Carse, estate on the Nith, pa. of Dunscore (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Dumfries. It was originally the site of a cell of Melrose Abbey; after the Reformation it repeatedly changed owners, one of whom, Dr. Crichton, gave it for the foundation of the Crichton Institution in Dumfries. The Hermitage, now in ruins, was often visited by Robert Burns. The mansion-house was the scene of the drinking-bout from which his poem of "The Whistle" originated. In the avenue are several carved stones, supposed to have belonged to the religious house which stood here.

Friars Crag, rock on the north-east margin of Derwent Water, W. Cumb., about 1 S. of Keswick. It rises about 20 or 30 ft. above the water, and commands one of the finest views of the lake.

Friars Croft, site of ancient monastery (1218), pa. and to. of Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc.

Friars Dubb, site of Carmelite monastery, on the Bervie, pa. and to. of Bervie (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc.

Friars Glen, small valley, pa. of Fordoun (q.v.), Mid Kincs., Sc., 4¼ N.E. of Fettercairn. It retains some traces of an ancient Carmelite friary.

Friars Heel. [STONEHENGE.]

Friarside, pl., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., about 7 S.W. of Gateshead. There are coke ovens.

Friarton, pl. on the Tay, pa. of and 1 S. from Perth (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Friary, The (1), pa. in Lichfield city, E. Staffs.; ac. 11. It takes its name from a Franciscan friary founded in 1229, which is now a private dwelling. In the wall of this house is preserved the tombstone of Richard the Merchant, the founder.

Friary, The (2), pa., bor. of Guildford (q.v.), W. Surrey; ac. 13. The pa. occupies a central position in the to. The ancient house for Friars Preachers, the memory of which is preserved in Friary Street, is believed to have been founded by Eleanor of Castile and Eleanor of Provence, the wife and mother of Edward I., whose son, Prince Henry, died at Guildford in 1274. After the surrender of the Friars in 1538 the house seems to have been converted into a royal mansion by Henry VIII. The old buildings were taken down in 1605, and in the reign of Charles I. a new house was erected by John Murray, Earl of Annandale, who was then lord of the manor. It was turned into cavalry barracks in 1794, and demolished in 1818.

Frickley, ha. with railway station, pa. of Clayton-with-Frickley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Bolton-upon-Dearne.

Friday Bridge, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Elm (q.v.), N. Cambs., 3 S. of Wisbech. F. takes its name from the Anglo-Saxon god Frea. The church of St. Mark is a modern brick building in E. Dec. style. *Needham Hall* is a seat.

Friday Street, ha., pa. of Westham (q.v.), E. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Eastbourne.

Fridaythorpe, pa. and vil. on the road from Driffield to York, E.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Pocklington; ac. 1,919; soil chalky, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary has Norm. remains and an open oak roof. The chancel retains a piscina, and the carved font is ancient. The vil. stands high on the Wolds, and commands a view of the sea.

Frielhouse, island, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc., 1 N.E. of Oronsay.

Friendley, vil., pa. of and 3 W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

ALMSHOUSES, FRIERN BARNET.

Friern Barnet, pa., N. Middx., 3 S.E. of Barnet; ac. 1,304; soil gravel and sand, and clay with flints, overlying London clay. The pa. lies north of

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Freynestown	Dunlavin (2½)	31	143
Freystrop	Haverfordwest (3)	264	319
Friarmere	Uppermill (2)	191	2774
Friary, The (1)	Lichfield	116	9
Friary, The (2)	Guildford	30	372
Friday Bridge	Coldham (3¼)	89	616
Fridaythorpe	Sledm're&Fimb'r(1½)	221	280
Friern Barnet	New Southgate (1½)	6	9173

Finchley Common. The first part of the name refers to the Knights Hospitaller, to whom it belonged. The church of St. James (restored and enlarged 1853) is E. Eng. and Dec., with a Norm. south doorway, which has the chevron moulding. The chancel of a new church in Gothic style was opened in 1891. The almshouses (1612), which underwent alterations in 1843, are in Tudor style. The London County Lunatic Asylum is situated in the pa. *The Friary* stands on the site of the old manor house which in the reign of Elizabeth was the residence of Sir John Popham.

Friesden. [FRITHSDEN.]

Friesthorpe, pa., Mid Lincs., 5 S.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 698; soil clay. The church of St. Peter was rebuilt 1841; the ancient tower remains.

Frieston (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Lincs., 3 E. of Boston; ac. 4,406; soil rich and light, overlying sand. The church of St. James (restored 1871) is in part Norm. and E. Eng.; the font, octagonal, with a spiral cover supporting a figure of the Virgin crowned and towering nearly to the roof, is Perp.; in the vestry is an oak chest dated 1590. The church is the nave of that of the Benedictine priory founded in 1113 by Alan de Creon as a cell of Crowland Abbey. Parts of the old edifice are embodied in the residence known as *The Priory*. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The charities yield £150 a year.

Frieston (2), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Caythorpe (q.v.), S.W. Lincs.

Frieston Shore, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Frieston (q.v.), S. Lincs. It is a bathing-place and coastguard station, and fishing is carried on off the coast.

Frieth, ha., pa. of Hambleden (q.v.), S. Bucks., 8 S.W. of Wycombe. Here is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style.

Friezeland, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 14 S.W. of Huddersfield. Christ Church is in E. Dec. style.

Frilford, tp., pa. of Marcham (q.v.), N. Berks., 4 W. of Abingdon; ac. 1,238. The remains of a Roman villa were found here in 1883.

Frilsham, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 6 N.E. of Newbury; ac. 977; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Frideswide is Norm., with a modern tower in E. Eng. style.

Frimley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Blackwater, pa. of Ash (q.v.), W. Surrey, 7½ N.N.E. of Farnham; ac. 7,674. The vil. has extended considerably during recent years. The church of St. Peter (1825), restored 1881–88, is a stone building. The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum (1864), a brick structure with stuccoed façade, has accommodation for over 200 boys and girls. The former are employed on the farm (50 ac.) and also learn various trades. The Heatherside nurseries are renowned for their conifers. *F. Park* is a seat.

Frimley Green, ha., pa. of Ash (q.v.), W. Surrey, 1¼ S.E. of Frimley.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Friesthorpe	Wickenby (1)	141	59
Frieston (1)	Caythorpe (1)	115	973
Friezeland	Friezeland	190	2044
Frilford	Abingdon (5)	61	150
Frilsham	Hampst'd Norris (2)	60	159
Frimley, eccl. pa.	Frimley	33	2291
Frimley, tp.	Frimley	33	5295
Frindsbury	Strood (1)	30	5060

Frindsbury, pa. and vil. on the Medway, N.W. Kent, partly in Rochester; ac. 3,083; soil chalk, sand, and gravel, overlying chalk and sand. F., the ancient name of which was Æslingham, was given by Offa of Mercia to Rochester Cathedral. All Saints' Church is E. Norm. and Perp., the chancel-arch belonging to the most ancient part of the structure; a squint and a low side-window remain. Portions of fresco, small statues, and other Roman relics have been discovered at Quarry House. There are brick-fields, lime-kilns, and cement-works near the river.

Fring, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 14 N.E. of Lynn; ac. 1,711; soil mixed and light, overlying gravel, chalk, and sand. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a broad and well-wooded valley. All Saints' Church is Perp.; it contains some interesting old wall-paintings, now nearly effaced. Here was formerly a cell to Norwich Priory, some ruins of which remain in a field near the church. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Fringford, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, on the Bucks. border, 4 N.E. of Bicester; ac. 1,460; soil clay, elsewhere stone-brash. The church of St. Michael is Norm., E. Eng., and later; the chancel, aisles, and tower have been rebuilt. *Cotmore House* and *F. Lodge* are seats.

Frinstead, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 4 S.S.W. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,290; soil stiff clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Dunstan (enlarged 1862 and restored 1868) is mainly E. Eng. with Perp. tower, but it retains some E. Norm. work; there is an ancient piscina in the chancel. *Wrinsted Court* is a seat.

Frinton, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, N.E. Essex, 16 E.S.E. of Colchester; ac. 418; soil mixed, mostly overlying clay. A watering-place is gradually springing up on the site of the old vil., the greater part of which was destroyed by the sea. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary was restored 1879, and at the same time the tower, which fell during a gale in 1703, was rebuilt. Part of the pa. slopes gently down to a fine sandy beach, but farther along the coast there are cliffs of over 50 ft. commanding fine views. *F. Hall* is a seat.

Friockheim, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Lunan, pa. of Kirkden (q.v.)—the pa. extends into Inverkeillor—E. Forfs., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Arbroath. The church was built 1835 and enlarged in 1840, and there is a Church of Scotland mission station, Free and Evangelical Union churches, public school, hall, reading-room, and library. There are some manufactures of textile materials and several bleach-fields. Three annual fairs are held.

Frisa, or **Freisa,** loch, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 5 N.W. of Aros. It is over 6 miles long by less than 1 mile wide, and drains by the Aros. Salmon, grilse, and trout are taken.

Frisby, tp., pa. of Galby (q.v.), Mid Leics., 8 E.S.E. of Leicester; ac. 963.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Fring	Docking (2)	116	153
Fringford	Bicester (5)	66	403
Frinstead	Lenham (3)	49	153
Frinton	Frinton-on-Sea	69	75
Friockheim, *q.s.* pa.	Friockheim	481	1265
Friockheim, vil.	Friockheim	481	943
Frisby	Glen (5)	92	18

Frisby-on-the-Wreak, pa. and vil. on the Wreak, N. Leics., 4 w. by s. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,508; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is E. Eng. and Perp. The vil. contains an ancient stone cross.

Friskney, pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, E. Lincs., 4 S.W. of Wainfleet; ac. 6,844; soil sand and loam, overlying clay. The name is derived from Frisian settlers. All Saints' Church (restored and partly rebuilt 1879) is mainly Perp., but the two lower stages of the tower are Trans. and E. Eng. respectively, and there are some Norm. arches and an E. Eng. doorway in the north aisle. The fine wall-paintings, which date from the early part of the 15th cent., mostly represent Biblical scenes, but some are supposed to illustrate events in profane history. Thus the subject of one is said to be "King Æthelred entering Bardney Abbey." They cover the spandrils of the nave-arcades and the walls of the clerestory above. There are good Perp. sedilia, and part of the old rood-screen remains. The canopied pulpit is a very fine example of 17th-cent. woodwork. F. possesses large charities. Some mounds called the "Abbey Hills" indicate the site of an old religious house.

Frist, ha., pa. of Bicker (q.v.), S. Lincs., 1 S.W. of Swineshead.

Friston (1), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 3 S.E. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,737; soil mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary (restored 1863) is E. Eng. The Baptists have a chapel. F. Hall, the old manor-house, is now a farmhouse, and Wentworth Hall has been taken down. *Blackheath* is a modern mansion.

Friston (2), pa., E. Sussex, on the South Downs and sea-coast, 4 w. of Eastbourne; ac. 1,439; soil stiff clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. James (restored 1889–92) is E. Eng. F. Place, a mansion of Tudor date, is now a farmhouse.

Friston (3), ha., pa. of Caythorpe (q.v.), S. Lincs., 7½ N.E. of Grantham.

Fritchley, ha., pa. of Crich (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 5 N. of Belper.

Frith (1), ha., pa. of Middleton-in-Teesdale (q.v.), S. Dur., 10 N.W. of Middleton. [FOREST AND FRITH.]

Frith (2), ha., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ S.W. of Nantwich. [WRENBURY-WITH-FRITH.]

Frith (3), ha., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 12 S.W. of Lancaster.

Frith (4), ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Hawes.

Fritham (1), ha., pa. of Minstead (q.v.), S. Hants, 8 S.W. of Romsey.

Fritham (2), ha., pa. of Bramshaw (q.v.), S. Hants, 6½ E. of Fordingbridge.

Frithbank, ha. with school, pa. of Sibsey (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Boston.

Frith Common, ha., pa. of Lindridge (q.v.), W. Worcs., 3 E. of Newnham Bridge.

Frithelstock, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Bideford; ac. 3,669; soil clay, resting on stone. The church of SS. Mary and Gregory (partly restored) is Perp., and has carved bench-ends; on the tower is a sundial. There is also a Baptist and a Bible Christian chapel. Adjoining are a gable (with three lofty lancets) and other fragments of a priory (founded by Robert de Beauchamp in 1220).

Frithelstock Stone, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Frithelstock (q.v.), N. Dev.

Frithsden, or **Friesden,** ha., pas. of Pitstone (Bucks.) and Berkhampstead Great (q.v.), W. Herts, 2 N.E. of Berkhampstead.

Friths, The, uninhabited pa. in the Fen dis., S.E. Lincs., 2½ S.W. of Boston.

Frithville, pa. in the Fens, E. Lincs., 4½ N. of Boston; ac. 4,191; soil strong clay and loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication uncertain) is a square brick structure with a round turret.

Frittenden, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 4 N.E. of Cranbrook; ac. 3,509; soil various, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Mary (rebuilt 1848, and enlarged 1861) is in Dec. style. The land here is elevated and covered with many small ponds. *Camden Hill House* and *F. House* are seats.

Fritton (1), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 6½ N. by W. of Harleston; ac. 896; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Catherine is Norm. and Dec., with an apsidal chancel and a circular Trans. west tower. It has an ancient painted screen, and some paintings on the north wall.

Fritton (2), pa. and vil. on the Waveney, N.E. Suff., 6 S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,483; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Edmund is Norm., with an apse and a round tower at the west end. F. Broad is a picturesque lake 3 miles in length and about ½ mile in breadth, which discharges its waters into the Waveney. It is the haunt of various kinds of wild fowl, and decoys are fixed in several places. The lake also abounds in perch, pike, and eels. *F. Decoy* and *F. House* are situated near the Broad, and *Caldecott Hall* is another seat.

Fritwell, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 5 N.W. of Bicester; ac. 1,743; soil stone-brash, overlying loam. The church of St. Olave (restored 1864) is Norm. and E. Eng.; it contains a carved octagonal Dec. font. The Manor House (built 1683) is a fine example of Jacobean architecture.

Frizinghall, vil. with railway station, pa. of and 2 N. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Frizington, vil. with railway station, pa. of Arlecdon (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Whitehaven. The inhabitants are principally employed in the ironstone quarries here.

Frobury, ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Kingsclere (q.v.), N. Hants.

Frocester, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 11 S. of Gloucester; ac. 1,870; soil mostly gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter (restored 1852) is Perp.; incorporated with the tower is an old coffin of stone, the lid inlaid with an alabaster cross. There is also a chapel-of-ease. *F. Court* and *The*

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Frisby-on-the-Wreak	Frisby	109	381
Friskney	East Ville (5¼)	117	1373
Friston (1)	Snape (2)	90	459
Friston (2)	Eastbourne (3)	61	92
Frithelstock	Torrington (3)	225	431
Friths, The	Boston (2)	107	—

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Frithville	Boston (5)	107	648
Frittenden	Headcorn (3½)	44	974
Fritton (1)	Forncett (4)	104	184
Fritton (2)	Belton (1)	118	297
Fritwell	Somerton (1¾)	78	557
Frocester	Frocester	193	247

Manor House are seats; the former was rebuilt in 1574 for the reception of Queen Elizabeth on her way to Berkeley Castle.

Frodesley, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, 8 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,262; soil clay. The church of St. Mark is a small edifice dating from 1809, with a north aisle built 1859. Sir Herbert Edwardes (1819–68), the celebrated Indian officer, was born at the Rectory.

Frodingham, pa., tp., and vil., N.W. Lincs., 9 W.N.W. of Brigg; ac. of pa. 5,570, of tp. 1,019; soil sand, overlying sandstone and lime. The church of St. Lawrence stands at the edge of a bold cliff commanding a fine view of the Trent valley; it was rebuilt 1841, and is in Trans. style, the ancient tower remaining. The Hall, erected in 1871, comprises both a reading-and news-room and a cottage hospital. In consequence of the ironstone found here numerous smelting-works have been established, and the population of the neighbourhood has much increased. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in the pa.

Frodingham, North, pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.) near the Hull, E.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Driffield; ac. 3,147; soil chiefly clay, in parts clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Elgin (restored 1878) is Norm. and Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina, and there is a Norm. font. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Celts and urns have been found here.

Frodingham, South, tp. and vil., pa. of Owthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.N.E. of Patrington; ac. 1,205.

Frodsham, pa., tp., lordship, and formerly mkt. to. (S.), on the road from Warrington to Chester, and near the Mersey and Weaver, N.W. Chesh., 10 N.E. of Chester; ac. of pa. 13,810, foreshore and tidal water 887; of tp. 2,426, of lordship, 2,622; soil sandy, overlying marl. The church of St. Lawrence, on an eminence about ½ mile from the to., is Norm.; it was partially restored and rebuilt in 1882. The to. has an iron mission church, a Wesleyan chapel in Gothic style, and Baptist Union and Methodist chapels. The town-hall (built in 1852) is a plain structure; an inn has the date of its erection (1632) over its door. There are chemical works. The Weaver, crossed by a bridge of three arches and a railway viaduct, is connected by sluices with the Mersey. The to. consists of a long wide street at the foot of a hill, and is of considerable antiquity; at Domesday it belonged to the Earls of Chester, who granted it a charter. Its castle was burnt in 1654; there are no remains.

Frodsham Bridge, small ha. on the Weaver, pa. of and 4½ S.E. from Runcorn (q.v.), N.W. Salop.

Frogden, farm, pa. of Linton (q.v.), E. Roxbs., Sc., 3¾ W. of Yetholm. Here is a stone circle, called the Tryste, an old Border muster-place.

Froggatt, tp. and vil. on the Derwent (crossed by an old stone bridge of two arches), N. Derbys., 5½ N.N.E. of Bakewell; ac. 446. F. Edge, east of the vil., is a lofty and steep gritstone crag; the road from Bakewell to Sheffield, which passes below it, commands picturesque views of the moors.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Frodesley	Dorrington (2½)	169	179
Frodingham, pa.	F. and Scunthorpe	169	6027
Frodingham, tp.	F. and Scunthorpe	169	1384
Frodingham, North	Driffield (6)	213	596
Frodingham, South	Winestead (2)	212	67

Froghall, ha. with railway station and wharf, on the Churnet, pas. of Kingsley and Ipstones (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7 S.S.E. of Leek. Paint and colours are manufactured, and there are limekilns and corn- and stone-crushing mills.

Frogham (1), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Nonington (q.v.), E. Kent.

Frogham (2), pl., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Fordingbridge (q.v.), S. Hants.

Frogmoor, ha., pa. of Toller-Fratrum (q.v.), Mid Dors., 7½ S.E. of Beaminster.

Frogmore (1), eccl. pa., bor. of St. Albans (q.v.), S. Herts., 2 S. of St. Albans. Holy Trinity Church (1842) is in Late Norm. style. *F. Lodge* is a seat.

Frogmore (2), vil. on Salcombe Haven, pas. of Charleton, Sherford, and South Pool (q.v.), S. Dev., 2 S.E. of Kingsbridge.

Frogmore (3), mansion in the Little Park, Windsor, E. Berks., on the road to Egham. F. was the property of Queen Charlotte, and was afterwards occupied by the Duchess of Kent, who died in the mansion in 1861. It was at one time

Frogmore House.

the residence of the Prince of Wales, and here in 1864 the late Duke of Clarence was born. In the grounds is the Royal Mausoleum, erected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which is interred the late Prince Consort. It is in the form of a Greek cross, with a central dome of 70 ft., and has a porch with granite columns at the east end, at the head of a magnificent flight of granite steps. The central chamber—in the midst of which stands the sarcophagus of the Prince, with his effigy in marble—is panelled and ornamented with fresco-paintings and bas-reliefs; the interior of the dome is painted, and below it is a clerestory with windows of three lights. The circular mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent is situated near that of the Prince Consort. A niche below the mausoleum contains a marble bust of the late Princess Hohenlohe, and a monumental cross in front of it commemorates Lady Augusta Stanley.

Frogmore End, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hemel Hempstead (q.v.), S.W. Herts.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Frodsham, pa.	Frodsham	182	8530
Frodsham, tp.	Frodsham	182	3333
Frodsham, lordship	Frodsham	182	1513
Froggatt	Hassop (5½)	154	85
Frogmore (1)	St. Albans (2)	20	1215

Frognall (1), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Deeping St. James (q.v.), S. Lincs.

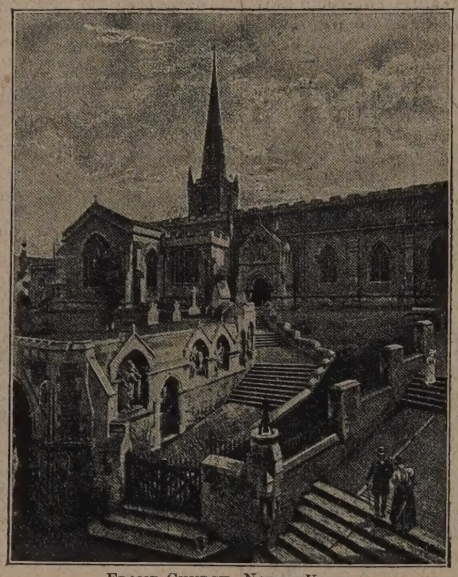
Frognall (2), pl., pa. of Chislehurst (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 4 N.E. of Bromley. There is a seat of the same name with fine grounds.

Frogpool, vil., pa. of Gwennap (q.v.), W. Cornw., about 3½ S.E. of Redruth.

Frogwell (1), vil., pa. of and near Tiverton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Frogwell (2), vil., pa. of Callington (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., about 8 W.S.W. of Tavistock.

Frome (1), pa. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U. and petty sess. div., on the Frome, E. Somerset, 12 S. of Bath; ac. 7,144; soil clay, overlying fuller's earth, forest marble, and cornbrash. F. was formerly surrounded by Selwood Forest, and was known as Frome-Selwood; the neighbouring country still abounds in trees and is very picturesque. The to. is situated on an acclivity, and retains many of its old narrow irregular streets, though its appearance was somewhat modernised by the formation of two wide thoroughfares in the early part of the 19th cent. The church of St. John (restored and partly rebuilt 1846–66) is mainly Dec. and Perp., but there are remains of Norm. work in the chancel, and the south doorway and that at the west end of the Ladye Chapel belong to the same period. Both the chancel and the Ladye Chapel, which projects on the north side in the form of a transept, are extremely beautiful. There are also chapels dedicated to St. Andrew, St. Nicolas, and St. John (now an organ chamber). In the chapel of St. Nicolas, now the baptistery, is the E. Eng. font, discovered and restored in 1846. The whole of the interior is now elaborately ornamented with sculpture and painted glass. The "Stations of the Cross" occupy niches in the wall beside the steps leading to the north doorway. An imposing roodloft and screen have recently been added. Outside the church, below the east window, is the tomb of Bishop Ken (d. 1711), who was deprived of his see as a non-juror in 1689. F. contains the eccl. pas. of Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and Woodlands. Christ Church is in Perp. style. The churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary are in E. Eng. style. That of St. Catherine, Woodlands (1712), rebuilt 1880, is in Perp. style; the old tower remains.



Frome Church, North View.
(From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.)

The Roman Catholic church was erected in 1853. There are two Wesleyan chapels, including a handsome edifice (1811) in the Italian style. Of the two Congregational chapels, one was originally built in 1662. The other places of worship include two Baptist chapels and Free and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Literary and Scientific Institute, in the Italian style, contains a museum, library, reading-room, and school of art in connection with South Kensington. A fine market cross and fountain have been erected in the market place. The Bluecoat School dates from 1720. The almshouses for aged women have an endowment, bequeathed in the 15th cent.; of the other charities the most important is that which supports the hospital for aged men and the asylum for girls, both of which occupy a spacious building at Keyford. The leading industry is the manufacture of fancy cloth and other woollen stuffs. There are also art-metal works of great importance, large printing-works, iron-foundries, breweries, and a silk-mill; cards for dressing cloth are made, and edge-tools are manufactured in the neighbourhood. F. grew up round a monastery founded by St. Aldhelm at the beginning of the 8th cent., and was represented in Parliament prior to 1885. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. The principal seats are *Promefield House* and *Summerleaze*.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Frome (1), pa.	Frome	107	11464

Frome (2), or **Froome**, river, rises in the pa. of Thornbury, N.E. Herefords., flows S. past Bromyard, Avenbury, Bishop's Frome, to Canon Frome, then S.W. past Yarkhill and Hampton Bishop to the Lugg, into which it falls above Mordiford. It is about 20 miles long.

Frome (3), river, rises near Stourhead, E. Somerset, flows about 20 N.E. past Frome, and falls into the Avon at Freshford. It affords good fishing for eels and trout.

Frome (4), river, W. Gloucs., rises near Chipping Sodbury, first flows N.W. and then S.W., passing Frampton Cotterell, and falls into the Avon at Bristol.

Frome (5), small river, Mid Gloucs., rises near Painswick, flows S.E., W., and N.W., and falls into the Severn at Framilode.

Frome (6), river, rises near Beaminster, N.W. Dors., flows about 35 S.E. past Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and falls into the Poole Harbour.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Frome (1), mkt. to.	Frome	107	9613

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